Monthly Labor Review

JANUARY 1956 VOL. 79 NO. 1

Output per Man-Hour in Manufacturing, 1939–53

Expiration and Wage Reopening Clauses in Union Contracts

The Congressional Inquiry into Automation

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JAMES P. MITCHELL, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner*

HENRY J. FITZGERALD, *Assistant Commissioner*

HERMAN B. BYER, *Assistant Commissioner*

W. DUANE EVANS, *Assistant Commissioner*

NELSON M. BORTZ, Acting Chief, Division of Wages and Industrial Relations
H. E. RILEY, Chief, Division of Prices and Cost of Living
ARNOLD E. CHASE, Chief, Division of Construction Statistics
JOSEPH P. GOLDBERG, Special Assistant to the Commissioner
LEON GREENBERG, Chief, Division of Productivity and Technological Developments
RICHARD F. JONES, Chief, Division of Administrative Services
WALTER G. KEIM, Chief, Division of Field Service
PAUL R. KERSCHBAUM, Chief, Office of Program Planning
LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, Chief, Office of Publications
LEONARD R. LIEBENMAYER, Chief, Division of Foreign Labor Conditions
OSCAR WEIGERT, Special Assistant to the Commissioner
FAITH M. WILLIAMS, Chief, Office of Labor Economics
SEYMOUR L. WOLFBEIN, Chief, Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

Regional Offices and Directors

NEW ENGLAND REGION
WENDELL D. MACDONALD
18 Oliver Street
Boston 10, Mass.
Connecticut *New Hampshire*
Maine *Rhode Island*
Massachusetts *Vermont*

MID-ATLANTIC REGION
ROBERT R. BENLOW
Room 1009
341 Ninth Avenue
New York 1, N. Y.
Delaware *New York*
Maryland *Pennsylvania*
New Jersey *District of Columbia*

SOUTHERN REGION
BRUNSWICK A. BAGDON
Room 604
80 Seventh Street NE.
Atlanta 23, Ga.
Alabama *North Carolina*
Arkansas *Oklahoma*
Florida *South Carolina*
Georgia *Tennessee*
Louisiana *Texas*
Mississippi *Virginia*

NORTH CENTRAL REGION
ADOLPH O. BERGER
Tenth Floor
105 West Adams Street
Chicago 3, Ill.
Illinois *Missouri*
Indiana *Nebraska*
Iowa *North Dakota*
Kansas *Ohio*
Kentucky *South Dakota*
Michigan *West Virginia*
Minnesota *Wisconsin*

WESTERN REGION
MAX D. KOSSORIS
Room 802
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco 11, Calif.
Arizona *New Mexico*
California *Oregon*
Colorado *Utah*
Idaho *Washington*
Montana *Wyoming*
Nevada

The Monthly Labor Review is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Subscription price per year—$6.25 domestic; $7.75 foreign. Price 55 cents a copy

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (October 22, 1953).

Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

CONTENTS

Special Articles

1 Output per Man-Hour in Manufacturing, 1939–47 and 1947–53
7 An Inquiry into the Effects of Automation
15 Adjustments to Automation in Two Firms

Summaries of Studies and Reports

20 Contracts Providing for Expiration or Reopening in 1956
31 Conference on Equal Job Opportunity
34 State Unemployment Insurance Legislation in 1955
40 ILO Study of Unemployment Insurance Plans, 1955
48 Earnings of Hotel Service Workers, Selected Jobs and Cities, Mid-1955
51 Earnings in Power Laundry and Dry Cleaning Industries, Mid-1955
58 Work Injuries in the United States, 1954
62 Safety Code for Atomic Radiation in New York Industries
76 Conferences and Institutes Scheduled for February 1956
84 Union Conventions Scheduled for February 1956

Technical Note

63 Indexes of Output per Man-Hour and Unit Man-Hours in Manufacturing

Departments

III The Labor Month in Review
69 Significant Decisions in Labor Cases
74 Chronology of Recent Labor Events
77 Developments in Industrial Relations
85 Book Reviews and Notes
92 Current Labor Statistics

January 1956 • Vol. 79 • No. 1

A Memo To Readers

THE MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW is interested in receiving, for possible publication, article manuscripts with subject matter relating to the general field of labor, industrial relations, and labor economics. The REVIEW circulates widely among top management and labor executives, in academic circles, and to public officials.

Manuscripts should not exceed 3,000 words and must be objective, well-documented, and of general appeal to subscribers who have broad interests in labor and related subjects.

Manuscripts will be read promptly and authors will receive notice immediately thereafter.

Address manuscripts to—

The Editor, *Monthly Labor Review*
Bureau of Labor Statistics
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington 25, D. C.

The Labor Month in Review

THE AMERICAN WORKER in 1955, viewed from many social and economic perspectives, enjoyed a satisfying year. His wages and their purchasing power were at an alltime high because the number of jobs, overtime work, and wage rates rose, while average consumer prices were unchanged. He also benefited from an extension of paid leisure time and public and private social insurance. Achievement of many of these gains was helped by an alert and active trade union movement; underlying all of them was the continued steady advance of production rates.

For organized workers, the agreements of employers (beginning with a major segment of the automobile industry) to contribute to funds to supplement unemployment insurance benefits were outstanding among the year's accomplishments. The merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations was also a signal event, but, coming at the end of the year, its success and benefits could be measured better at the end of 1956. For all workers, the action of Congress in raising the minimum hourly wage required under the Fair Labor Standards Act from 75 cents to $1 was both a paramount achievement and a solid indicator of the state of the economy.

WHILE most of the collective bargaining advances were secured with no strife, industrial relations during the year were punctuated with a number of exceptionally prolonged and bitterly contested strikes in which one or both of the parties believed matters of principle were at stake. These included the strike begun 22 months ago at the Kohler Co. by the CIO Auto Workers and still in progress; the dispute between the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and a group of unions (58 days); the Communications Workers walkout in 13 States against Southern Bell (72 days); the UAW and Perfect Circle (129 days); the Detroit printing trades and Detroit newspaper publishers (settled in mid-January after 6 weeks); Packinghouse Workers and Godchaux Sugars, Inc. (8 months); and the strike of the former CIO Electrical Workers and other unions against Westinghouse (in progress for 3 months as of mid-January).

Nonoperating railroad employees closed out the year with a negotiated general wage increase of 14½ cents an hour. About 750,000 workers are affected and the increase is retroactive to December 1. In addition, the carriers on March 1 will assume the full cost, estimated at 2 cents an hour additional, of the current health and welfare plan. At the same time, the Conductors and Brakemen secured a 10½-cent-an-hour wage increase for about 25,000 workers, plus a differential of 2 percent to protect the conductor-engineer wage relationship. Retroactivity is to October 1.

Practically all business and labor economists who commented at the end of the year predicted continuation of high levels of economic activity and prosperity during 1956. Some pointed to the prospects for another year of stable consumer prices with purchasing power enhanced by the large volume of wage increases negotiated in 1955 but payable this year. (The new $1 hourly minimum wage amendment becomes effective in March.)

The Presidential message to Congress on January 5 contained two especially significant recommendations in the field of labor legislation. "Last year," the President said, "I requested the Congress to broaden the coverage of the minimum wage. . . . I pledge the full resources of the executive branch to assist the Congress in finding ways to attain this goal." In connection with safeguarding pension and welfare funds, subject of considerable investigation and concern during 1955, the President promised to "propose legislation to assure adequate disclosure of the financial affairs of each employee pension and welfare plan and to afford substantial protection to their beneficiaries. . . ."

THE AFL–CIO, at its December merger convention, had unanimously passed a strongly worded resolution in favor of close control of pension and welfare funds, including legislation. Two weeks later its president, George Meany, advocated investment of such funds in union-sponsored housing developments as a measure safeguarding

the money and providing better homes for members. Several unions had previously underwritten such projects and late in December the Hatters announced intention to follow suit.

Canadian labor federations, which step by step have followed the merger movements of the AFL and CIO, have, through the unity committee of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress and the Canadian Congress of Labor, called a convention in Toronto beginning April 23 to merge the two organizations. The proposed new federation, embracing unions with about 1 million members, will be called the Canadian Labor Congress.

The AFL–CIO designated its 23 organizational regions, the last being Canada. Previously, rosters of permanent committees had been announced for civil rights, international affairs, housing, and ethical practices. Chairmen have been appointed for 10 others. At the individual union level, a call for amalgamation of the three glass unions was made by Lee Minton, president of the Glass Blowers, formerly AFL. From Guy L. Brown, president of the unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers, hitherto critical of the AFL–CIO merger, came a December 22 letter of good wishes to George Meany for its success. The Michigan Federation of Labor and CIO State Industrial Union Council have a 20 member unity committee at work in preparation for their separate conventions next June. Other State organizations in the process of merger are California (predicted for August), Connecticut, Kansas (expected May 12), Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Tennessee (joint convention probably in April), Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin. The first local unification took place in Danville, Ky. State and local affiliates of the AFL–CIO have 2 years in which to effect merger.

Two loosely federated groups of small independent unions, the National Independent Union Council and Confederated Unions of America, plan to meet in February to essay merger.

A comprehensive analysis of labor union constitutions was issued in mid-December by the National Industrial Conference Board, based on 139 AFL–CIO and 55 nonaffiliated organizations. It covers such matters as local autonomy, strike sanction, voting methods, dues and fees, and membership eligibility. The NICB is a private research agency whose subscribers, while primarily from business management sources, also include labor unions.

Five precepts by which labor and management could "benefit the entire Nation" were issued late in December by the National Association of Manufacturers. They were: recognition of the rights of individuals to join or refrain from joining unions; protection of this right against violence and reprisals; elimination of restrictions on output and of economic waste; abolition of all forms of private monoply; and abstention from political pressures in labor-management relations.

THE Executive Board of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions met in New York shortly after the AFL–CIO merger convention. Although the board postponed naming a person to fill the important and recently created post of director of organization, it did take positive action on a number of matters of concern to labor internationally: It directed a protest to the International Labor Office, an agency of the United Nations, on the Turkish Government's refusal to permit a Turkish trade union center to join the ICFTU (it also expressed a feeling that the ILO was neglecting African problems); it appropriated $100,000 for the organization of plantation workers; and it issued a warning to its affiliates to avoid sending delegations to Communist-dominated countries. The ICFTU is now composed of 109 labor organizations from 76 countries and represents an estimated 54.5 million workers.

One of the points of interest involving unions outside the United States is the action British trade unions will take to achieve wage demands. Currently unions representing miners, railway men, shipbuilding workers and longshoremen, and chemical and utility workers have entered wage negotiations. Great Britain is already faced with inflationary pressures, one manifestation of which is higher living costs, and some of the demands are expected to be substantial, running between 10 and 15 percent. The Shipbuilding and Engineering unions, bargaining for about 3 million workers, have asked for a 15-percent increase.

Output per Man-Hour in Manufacturing, 1939-47 and 1947-53

LEON GREENBERG*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The following article, and the technical note which appears on page 63 of this issue, were condensed from the report on Trends in Output per Man-hour and Man-hours per Unit of Output—Manufacturing, 1939–53, which was recently issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.*[1]

PRODUCTIVITY in manufacturing—one of the most important sectors of the Nation's economy—is continuing to rise, at least as rapidly as the rate indicated by previous long-term trends, according to a recent study by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the period 1947–53, productivity, or the ratio of output to man-hours worked by production and related workers, increased at an annual rate of from 3.0 to 3.6 percent, depending on which of the 4 measures compiled by BLS is used.

Gains in productivity provide the means for increasing standards of living and leisure time. They also provide the means for lowering costs of production which can, in turn, bring business expansion, lower prices, higher wages, or increased profits, singly or in combination. The achievement of these gains is not automatic; it depends on high levels of employment and continued economic growth.

Productivity is affected not only by the levels of employment and personal consumption, but by the rate of application of new technology, improvements in plant layout, work methods, work flow, material-handling procedures, and other applications of management techniques; changes in volume of production; the development of new products or materials; and the skill, effort, and incentive of the work force.

Ideally, it would be desirable to have estimates of output per man-hour for each sector of the economy. The Bureau's choice of manufacturing as the first sector to be studied was predicated on the facts that about 35 percent of all nonagricultural workers are employed in manufacturing, and that in this sector, the most intensive and dynamic applications of technology have occurred in the past, and technological development will probably continue to play an important role in the productivity process. Moreover, many statistical data have been gathered for the manufacturing sector for past periods and, generally, more information is available for this sector than for many others.

The examination and analysis of productivity trends are complicated by the different conceptual approaches that are possible and by deficiencies in the basic data needed for the preparation of productivity indexes. For these reasons, the Bureau has prepared several sets of indexes covering the period 1939–53. Measures for prior years, although not strictly comparable,[2] are also presented for purposes of evaluating current trends.

Description of the Indexes

Changes in the amount of labor time required to produce the total manufacturing output, of course, depend largely on changes in the productivity of individual manufacturing establishments. But they also depend on shifts in the relative proportion of output produced in plants at different levels of efficiency, on shifts in the relative importance of industries, and on changes in the amount of materials, including component parts, and purchased services used.

In order to measure the relative influence of these factors, the Bureau has prepared, for the

*Of the Bureau's Division of Productivity and Technological Developments.

[1] BLS Report No. 100. (Single copies are furnished without cost upon request to the Bureau's Washington or regional offices.) This study is an extension of the Bureau's previous work in the field of productivity.

[2] Weights used for 1909–39 are value added, averaged for base year and current year, i. e., "cross-weighted." (See Productivity and Unit Labor Cost in Selected Manufacturing Industries, 1919–40, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1942.) For 1939–53, weights are either current or base year man-hours (for combining industry measures) for physical output series, and current or base year price relationships are used for net output series.

manufacturing sector, 4 series of indexes of change in output per man-hour (or its reciprocal, man-hours per unit of output) covering the years 1947 and 1949–53, and 3 sets of indexes for the year 1939 (data are not available for the fourth). Each has its special characteristics and limitations, which are in part conceptual and in part problems of available data. Because of the statistical problems of measurement, none is a precise measure, but the availability of the four measures and a comparison among them allows for some indirect evaluation of their reliability.

The primary distinction between the four sets of indexes is the way in which manufacturing output is measured. Actually, these indexes may be grouped into two general types: In one case, productivity is measured in terms of physical output, with the relative importance of industries held constant; this measurement reflects primarily the average change in productivity of manufacturing plants and of the component industries. In the other case, productivity is measured in terms of net output (or constant dollar value added [3]); this index reflects, in addition to the changes in the physical output type of index, shifts in the importance of various industries and changes in materials consumption.

Each of the two types of productivity indexes—physical and net output—has been measured on the basis of both current year and base year (1947) output. For the physical output productivity indexes, one index was prepared in accordance with the relative importance of products and industries in the current year, and the other index, in accordance with the relative importance in the base year. For the net output type of index, the actual current pattern of output was used, but the data were combined, in one case, according to the pattern of prices in the base year and, in the other, according to the pattern of prices in each current year.

Thus, in addition to conceptual differences between physical output and net output indexes, the two physical output indexes may differ from each other if the relative importance of the production of the industries has changed; and the two net output indexes may differ if the relationship between industry prices has also changed.

The man-hour component of the productivity series refers only to the time worked by production and related workers, exclusive of administrative, supervisory, technical, clerical, sales, personnel, and other nonproduction workers.

TABLE 1.—*Average annual percent change in output per man-hour in manufacturing, selected periods, 1909–39*

Period	Percent change [1]	Period	Percent change [1]
1909–39	+3.3	1914–19	No change
1909–19	+1.4	1919–29	+5.3
1909–14	+2.9	1929–39	+2.2

[1] Computed from the least squares trend of the logarithms of the index numbers. For the period 1909–14 and 1914–19 terminal points only are used since data for intervening years are not available.

Trends in Output Per Man-Hour

1909–39. According to earlier estimates,[4] output per man-hour increased at an average rate of 3.3 percent per year from 1909 to 1939 (table 1). During this 30-year period, declines apparently occurred in only 3 years—1923, 1932, and 1937. From 1914 to 1919 output per man-hour did not change because of industrial dislocations during World War I.

A rapid spurt in output per man-hour after World War I was followed by a 1-year drop (1923) and then a more moderate, but still fairly sizable, rate of increase for several years. An average annual rate of over 2 percent was maintained during the 1929–39 depression period.

1939–47. Although the lack of statistical data obscures the detailed picture of productivity change in the years between 1939 and 1947, the average rate of productivity growth in manufacturing was relatively low, ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 percent according to the 3 indexes computed for the 1939–47 period (table 2). This low rate, in conjunction with the lack of increase in the World War I period (1914–19), indicates the depressing effect on productivity of major interruptions to industrial activity.

Another point of some interest in interpreting the trend in output per man-hour during this period is the significant difference between the

[3] "Value added" is the additional value contributed by an industry to the cost of materials, parts, containers, fuels, etc., consumed in the course of production.

[4] Trends in output per man-hour in all manufacturing between 1909 and 1939 are published in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1950 edition, BLS Bull. 1016, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and in Historical Statistics of the United States, 1789–1945, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1949 (series D213–217).

TABLE 2.—*Average annual percent change in output per man-hour and man-hours per unit of output in manufacturing, by type of index, 1939–47 and 1947–53.*

Type of productivity index	Average annual percent change [1] in—			
	Output per man-hour		Man-hours per unit of output	
	1939–47	1947–53	1939–47	1947–53
Physical output:				
Current year composite	+0.5	+3.4	−0.5	−3.3
Base year composite [2]	+.9	+3.0	−.9	−2.9
Net output:				
Current year prices	+1.5	+3.5	−1.5	−3.4
Base year prices [2]	(3)	+3.6	(3)	−3.5

[1] For 1939 to 1947, based on indexes for 1939 and 1947 only; indexes for intervening years are not available. Average increase for 1947 to 1953 computed from the least squares trend of the logarithms of the indexes (similar to compound interest formula).
[2] Except for substitution at the product level.
[3] Information not available.

average rates of change for the three available measures. For the base year (1947) composite physical output index, the rate was 0.9 percent—low, but still almost twice as much as the 0.5 rate of increase for the current year (1939) composite physical output measure. This difference is due to the fact that industry groups with a higher than average increase in production had a greater than average increase in output per man-hour. Thus, the faster growing industries (1939–47) have higher relative weight for the base year (1947) composite index than for the current year (1939) composite. In addition, the industry groups with a greater than average increase in production also had higher than average value added per man-hour. Unlike the physical output indexes, the net output index is affected by the shift from low to high value-added-per-man-hour industries, so that its 1.5-percent annual rate of increase was significantly higher than the corresponding physical output index.

An analysis of the major manufacturing industry groups indicates that most of the increase in both production and output per man-hour occurred in the durable-goods industries, with the nondurable industries showing, on the average, almost no gain in output per man-hour during this period.

1947–53. The indexes for 1947–53 cover a period marked, with but brief interruption, by general economic growth. The postwar boom of 1947 and 1948 was followed by the recession of 1949, and then recovery in 1950. The pattern of expansion of the civilian economy in 1951 and 1952 was affected by Korean defense mobilization. The early part of 1953 saw a continued expansion which was interrupted by a business downturn in the latter half of the year.

The four measures of output per man-hour show average annual rates of increase for the period 1947 to 1953 ranging from 3.0 to 3.6 percent (table 2). This range is in line with the long-run average increase of about 3.3 percent a year from 1909 to 1939.[5] It is significantly less than the 5.3-percent rate of increase which prevailed during the more nearly comparable period 1919–29. This latter comparison must be qualified, however, by the fact that the increase during the 1919–29 period was affected significantly by the shift from low to high value-added-per-man-hour industries. If account is taken of this shift, the average change would be about 4.5 percent.[6]

Taking just the 6 years 1919–25 (roughly comparable in timing to the 6 years 1947–53), the average increase in manufacturing output per man-hour was about 6.8 percent a year. Estimates of the effect of industry shifts between 1919 and 1925 are not available, but it was undoubtedly at least as important, relatively, as for the decade as a whole.[7]

Examination of the annual trends in output per man-hour for each of the four BLS measures indicates some variation in the year-to-year changes. (See tables 3 and 4.) In 1950, all four measures showed an unusually large increase, about double the average annual increase for the 1947–53 period. This sharp rise in output per man-hour occurred during the period of revival and expansion following the recession of 1949 and, in fact, was accompanied by the largest annual increase in production for any of the postwar years 1947–53. This fact is significant because it may imply that more than average gains in output per man-hour

[5] The estimate for the long-run period was based on a measure which differs in concept from those presented in this report and, in addition, has a lower proportion of direct industry coverage than the current set of measures. However, the differences are not sufficiently great to invalidate the general comparisons.

[6] Based on information given in Fabricant's Employment in Manufacturing, New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1942 (p. 335). Since a physical output per man-hour measure is not affected by the shift between industries, it provides a rough check on the adjusted estimate of 4.5 percent. For example, the base year (1929) and current year (1919) man-hour weighted measures of the National Research Project show increases of about 4.6 and 3.7 percent, respectively, for the 1919–29 period.

[7] National Research Project base and current year weighted estimates show average increases of 5.8 and 4.3 percent, respectively, for the 1919–25 period.

TABLE 3.—*Indexes of physical output per man-hour, unit man-hours, production, and man-hours in manufacturing, durable- and nondurable-goods industries, 1939 and selected years, 1947–53*

[1947=100]

Year	Current year weights [1]				Base year weights [2]			
	Output per man-hour	Unit man-hours	Production	Man-hours	Output per man-hour	Unit man-hours	Production	Man-hours
	Total manufacturing							
1939	96.0	104.2	59.4	61.9	93.2	107.3	57.7	61.9
1947	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1949	108.6	92.0	96.8	89.1	107.2	93.3	95.5	89.1
1950	117.7	85.0	114.4	97.2	114.3	87.5	111.1	97.2
1951	117.5	85.1	121.0	103.0	115.2	86.8	118.7	103.0
1952	119.1	84.0	123.1	103.4	116.3	86.0	120.3	103.4
1953	122.7	81.5	133.2	108.6	119.6	83.6	129.9	108.6
	Nondurable-goods industries							
1939	98.8	101.3	71.4	72.3	97.8	102.3	70.7	72.3
1949	105.9	94.4	100.3	94.7	105.4	94.9	99.8	94.7
1950	112.5	88.9	110.8	98.5	111.5	89.7	109.8	98.5
1951	114.7	87.2	112.1	97.7	113.2	88.3	110.6	97.7
1952	116.9	85.5	113.9	97.4	115.4	86.7	112.4	97.4
1953	120.1	83.2	119.3	99.3	118.3	84.5	117.5	99.3
	Durable-goods industries							
1939	92.9	107.6	49.7	53.5	90.1	111.0	48.2	53.5
1949	111.0	90.1	94.0	84.7	108.5	92.2	91.9	84.7
1950	122.0	82.0	117.2	96.1	116.8	85.7	112.2	96.1
1951	119.6	83.6	128.2	107.2	117.0	85.5	125.4	107.2
1952	120.6	82.9	130.5	108.2	117.2	85.3	126.8	108.2
1953	124.5	80.3	144.4	116.0	120.7	82.9	140.0	116.0

[1] Industry output per man-hour indexes combined with current year man-hour weights; consistent with industry production indexes combined with base year man-hour weights.

[2] Industry output per man-hour indexes combined with base year man-hour weights; consistent with industry production indexes combined with current year weights.

are to be expected during a period of recovery from low business activity, such as that experienced in 1954–55.

The fact that the differences between the physical output and comparable net output indexes were smaller during the 1947–53 period than in the years 1939–47 indicates that industry shifts were less important in the later period. In both periods, industries with greater than average increases in production also had greater than average increases in output per man-hour (comparison of two physical output series), but this relationship was not as significant in the later period as in the 1939–47 period.

The change in output per man-hour for manufacturing is an average of that for many component industries and does not necessarily represent the trend for any single industry. For example, in preparing the physical output per man-hour indexes for total manufacturing, 152 separate indexes were first prepared, covering nearly 200 individual industries.[8] In the period beginning in 1947, approximately one-half of these indexes had annual rates of increase of between 1 and 5 percent. A little over one-fourth ranged from gains of less than 1 percent to losses of more than 3 percent per year. The remaining industries (less than one-fourth of the total) show gains of 5 percent or more; in a few, the increases were more than 10 percent a year.

All durable-goods industries combined had a slightly higher average increase than the nondurables. At the same time, the increase in production in the durable-goods industries was much greater than that for nondurables. Explanation of these differences requires more detailed study of the individual components within each of the major industry groups.

Trends for All Employees

Although man-hours for nonproduction workers are not generally available, a rough approximation of the extent of differences between "all employees" and "production workers" may be obtained from a comparison of trends in number of workers employed, without regard to changes in the length of the workweek. In evaluating these trends, it is important to note that production-worker employment tends to be more sensitive to business fluctuations, declining and rising more sharply than the nonproduction group in periods of recession and recovery.

The number of nonproduction employees in manufacturing, according to Census data, increased from 2.7 million to 3.6 million, or 32 percent, from 1947 to 1953 and the number of production workers, 5 percent. As total employment increased by about 3 to 4 percent more than production-worker employment, indexes of output per employee (in 1953) would be correspondingly lower than indexes of output per production worker. However, between 1939 and 1947, the difference in employment trends between all employees and production workers was negligible.[9]

[8] 4-digit industry classifications contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Vol. I, Manufacturing Industries, Bureau of the Budget, November 1945.

[9] Similar results are obtained if trends for all employees and production workers are based on BLS employment data.

Factors Affecting Productivity Change

Changes in output per man-hour stem from a variety of separate though interrelated factors. They may be permanent, as when basic improvement in industrial technology results in the adoption of improved methods, machinery, equipment, and plant layout. They may be temporary, or even reversible, such as those due to changes in capacity utilization, length of production run, variety of models, or changes in quality or flow of raw material. Changes in the skills of management or labor may also work in either direction.

Historically, the effect of such factors on output per man-hour has, of course, varied with different time periods and can be qualitatively discerned. However, it is difficult to isolate specific factors and to measure their effects on productivity change. Moreover, a thorough exploration of the influence of these factors on total manufacturing would require detailed industry-by-industry study which the Bureau has been unable to undertake.

Technology. A major factor in the long-term growth of American productivity has been the dynamic character of its technology. Scientific developments have been applied to industrial processes—sometimes slowly, sometimes dramatically—resulting in new products and new techniques.

After World War I, mass-production techniques changed the character of many industries and played a major role in the sharp rise in productivity which occurred during the 1920's, especially in the first few years after the war. These techniques were improved and expanded, even during the 1930's.

During World War II, many civilian-goods industries were unable to introduce new technology. In some industries, however, the insatiable demand for war material led to many technological innovations, primarily in the field of electronics. Even with the small increase in output per man-hour from 1939 to 1947, the 1947 level of productivity in manufacturing as a whole was just about double that in 1919.

Many of the technological developments of World War II proved beneficial in the years after 1947. Highly specialized machines came into greater use for particular operations in the production process. The use of material-handling equipment became more widespread. New materials, such as plastics and synthetic fibers, became widely used.

To a large extent, technological change during the period from 1947 to 1953 involved development and improvement of existing technology—e. g., greater speed and increased capacity of machinery, mechanized material handling, and improved materials and product design.

The pent-up demand for civilian goods undoubtedly had some restraining influence on the rate of technological application in the early postwar years, when industry's first objective would have been to satisfy this demand. Later, however, some of the more modern developments, particularly in electronics, began to receive more attention. Some of these fields of industrial technology have come to be called "automation"—the integration of machine operations with work flow, the substitution of electronics for human control, self-correcting machinery, and electronic computers. The impact of these developments on productivity has not been finally determined and is still under study by the Bureau.[10]

Investment. Large-scale expenditures for factory expansion and modernization provided a broad basis for productivity growth after 1947. Manufacturing establishments invested over $67 billion in their productive facilities between 1947 and 1953, most of this amount being for new equipment rather than for plant. Manufacturing

TABLE 4.—*Indexes of net output[1] per man-hour, unit man-hours, production, and man-hours, in manufacturing, 1939 and selected years, 1947–53*

[1947=100]

Year	Base-year prices				Current-year prices			
	Net output per man-hour	Man-hours per dollar of net output	Net output	Man-hours[2]	Net output per man-hour	Man-hours per dollar of net output	Net output	Man-hours[2]
1939	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	88.7	112.8	54.9	61.9
1947	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1949	106.3	94.1	94.8	89.2	105.5	94.8	94.1	89.2
1950	114.1	87.6	110.9	97.2	111.9	89.3	108.8	97.2
1951	117.3	85.2	121.2	103.3	116.2	86.1	120.0	103.3
1952	119.1	84.0	124.8	104.8	117.7	84.9	123.4	104.8
1953	122.5	81.6	135.6	110.7	122.4	81.7	135.5	110.7

[1] Value added at constant prices.
[2] Dissimilarity of man-hour indexes for the physical output and net output series is due to some differences in industry inclusion.
[3] Information not available.

[10] For discussion of some effects of automation, see p. 7 of this issue.

capacity, according to estimates of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.,[11] increased by about 55 percent between 1947 and 1953. Much of the investment went into the purchase of cost-cutting equipment.

Scientific and engineering research and development have also undergone a significant postwar expansion. These activities are widely used, in the words of the Council of Economic Advisers, as a "means of deliberately producing or accelerating technological changes . . . an instrument of growth and competition, opening up new fields of investment." [12] Total expenditures by business, government, and institutions on research and development during the 1947–53 period are estimated at about $21.5 billion—an average of about $3 billion a year. Employment of research scientists and engineers (exclusive of supporting technical personnel) rose from 125,000 in 1947 to 192,000 in 1953. By contrast, employment of research scientists and engineers was only about 87,000 in 1941.

Production Volume. Previous BLS studies of individual industries and plants indicate a generally close, though not always consistent, relationship between changes in productivity and changes in production volume. Similar trends are also observed for total manufacturing, particularly during business cycles: as activity declines, the productivity rate tends to slow down; as business recovers, the rate tends to increase, sometimes quite sharply.

This relationship between production and productivity is generally considered to be a short-run phenomenon. Over the long run, the influence of production volume is very difficult to evaluate because of other changes, such as technology, which occur over time. For example, technological advances over the years have been such that even if drastic declines in volume were to occur, it is unlikely that the level of productivity would decline correspondingly. That is, even if volume of output were to drop to the 1919 level (via some economic rather than destructive catastrophe), the output per man-hour would still be much higher than it was in 1919.

The Human Factors. Obviously, investment and technological advance could have little influence on output per man-hour without a competent and ingenious management to organize and administer the production process, and without a skilled, intelligent, and alert labor force to execute it. In this connection, it is interesting to note the observations of foreign productivity teams which have visited the United States since the war. While their reports acknowledge the importance of technology, many of them stress the human factors which distinguish American industry—the maturity of labor relations and the freedom of collective bargaining, the skill of management, opportunities for personal advancement, attitudes of the worker, the freedom of management and labor mobility, safety measures, and many others.

In brief, the skillful blending of human resources in a free economy has contributed to technological advance. The human factors in the productive process have been a strong, motivating force behind the adoption of technological innovations in the United States. Their efficient adaptation to industrial processes, in turn, has led to a long-term, high rate of productivity increase—one of the most important factors in the growth and strength of the American economy, and the foundation for its high standard of living.

---

[11] Business Plans for New Plants and Equipment, 1955–58, Eighth Annual Survey, New York, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., 1955.

[12] Economic Report of the President, transmitted to the Congress January 1954 (p. 159).

An Inquiry into the Effects of Automation

EDGAR WEINBERG*

THE most intensive study since the 1930's of the effects of technological change was conducted last October, when 26 leaders in various fields testified at congressional hearings on automation.[1] The hearings were aimed at developing information on the nature and implications of automation, through studies of selected industries. Major areas of inquiry included the extent of potential employment displacement, the need for training and for retraining displaced workers, and the distribution of anticipated gains in productivity. These and other related questions were discussed by qualified persons in six major fields selected as illustrative of problems which may be faced in the trend toward automation—metalworking, data processing, and the chemicals, electronics, railroad, and communication industries. The relation of the technological changes to the Nation's progress as a whole was reviewed by scientists and economists.

Summarizing its findings, the subcommittee which conducted the hearings pointed up two conclusions from the evidence: first, that "all elements in the American economy accept and welcome progress, change, and increasing productivity"; and second, that although "it is important to note that . . . only a relatively small . . . fraction of the total labor force will be directly involved . . . no one dare overlook or deny the fact that many individuals will suffer personal, mental, and physical hardships as the adjustments go forward."[2] The subcommittee found that "both organized labor and management are apparently aware of and intent upon seeing that the human elements are not disregarded." Concern for the workers affected also underlay the subcommittee's "best and by far the most important single recommendation"—that "the private and public sectors of the Nation do everything possible to assure the maintenance of a good, healthy, dynamic, and prospering economy, so that those who lose out at one place as a consequence of progressive technology will have no difficulty in finding a demand for their services elsewhere in the economy."

This article sets forth some of the highlights of the article hearings. Representative statements by various witnesses have been grouped around six topics relating to automation: the definition of automation; its relation to past developments; trends in key industries; factors affecting the general outlook; some implications; and proposed policies.

Definition of Automation

From a review of the attempts by witnesses to define automation, it is apparent that the term "automation," like "mass production" or "mechanization," encompasses a complex of innovations and that the definitions tend to vary with the experience of each speaker.

Ralph J. Cordiner, president of the General Electric Co., expressing the engineer's viewpoint, defined automation as " 'continuous automatic production,' largely in the sense of linking together of already highly mechanized individual operations. Automation is a way of work based on the concept of production as a continuous flow, rather than processing by intermittent batches of work."

Looking at current developments in perspective, Dr. Vannevar Bush, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, defined automation

---

*Of the Bureau's Division of Productivity and Technological Developments.

[1] Automation and Technological Change. Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report (84th Cong., 1st sess.), pursuant to sec. 5(a) of Public Law 304, 79th Cong., Washington, 1955.

Impressed with the "importance of continually increasing industrial productivity," the Congressional Joint Committee early in 1955 had directed its subcommittee (Representative Wright Patman of Texas, chairman) "to study the impact of automation on long-run employment and investment levels." Testimony was given during 9 days in October by 14 industrialists, 6 labor leaders, 3 Government officials, and 3 academic leaders.

[2] Automation and Technological Change, Report of the Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization to the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, Congress of the United States, Washington, 1955.

broadly as covering the "relegation to a machine of the function of performing operations previously performed manually." He added that "Man now has the dream of making machines which are like himself, and which can hence become his slaves. And he has progressed a long distance toward this objective, and will progress further."

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell suggested that, subjectively, automation produces a fear of change. In a technical sense, he said, "the word represents technological change, which surely is nothing new."

Relation to Past Developments

In relating automation to past changes, witnesses differed over the novelty of current developments. Dr. Cledo Brunetti, director of engineering research and development of General Mills, Inc., said: "Automation, a newly coined word to describe an old, old process . . . cannot be said to have begun on any certain date, nor can it be said that it will end at any definite time. Automation is in truth but a phase of our continuing technological advance."

Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, disagreed with this conception. "[Automation] has its roots in mechanization, to be sure, but something new was added when electronic devices made possible the widespread application of the feedback principle. The three earlier phases of industrialism—mechanization, continuous process, and rationalization—all continue, but have been given a new dimension."

Secretary Mitchell said: "It represents a movement certainly as old as the industrial revolution and probably older. . . . Its latest manifestation. coming as it has in a favorable setting of growth and prosperity, has appeared with relative swiftness and in some ways spectacularly. It has come with such devices as complex automatic systems, electronic controls and regulators, feedback systems, transfer machines, conveyors, and the like."

Trends in Key Industries

Automation in metalworking is merely a general term which involves the steady development of the accuracy and power, speed and productivity of machine tools over the years, according to M. A. Hollengreen, president of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association. As a good example, he cited the progressive automatization of metal cutting lathes from single to multiple spindle tools and thence to automatic chucking machines on which, "by the twenties, it was possible to perform 10 to 15 operations . . . without moving the work by hand." Electric and automatic controls and, more recently, automatic gaging devices enabling the machine to correct its own errors have been added.

Ralph E. Cross, executive vice president of the Cross Co., described the "sectionized transfermatic," one of the most recent developments in machine tool automation. First put into operation in mid-1954, this is a line of machine tools, 350 feet long, which performs 555 machining operations on engine cylinder block castings. It is divided into five sections to minimize "the time lost for changing tools and minor repairs. Any one of the sections can be stopped while the other sections continue to produce at their normal rate."

The progress of automatic equipment in the telephone industry was described by Clifton W. Phalen, president of the Michigan Bell Telephone Co. First introduced in 1920, dial-operated telephones today account for about 85 percent of the total. "Operators are now dialing directly nearly 60 percent of long-distance calls. Customers now dial directly about a quarter of all calls outside local areas." Automatic message accounting (AMA), currently being introduced, "employs punched tapes which register the calling telephone, the called telephone, the time connection was established, and the time connection ended. A machine takes the information off the tape and assembles it for each customer."

A number of innovations leading to more automatic handling of freight cars in classification yards were described by S. R. Hursh, chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A new $34-million terminal facility, at Conway, Pa. (on the line between Pittsburgh, Detroit, and Chicago), will handle the tremendous traffic load through a system of automatic retarder speed controls, automatic switching, and similar devices.

The progress of electronic data-processing machines in scientific and clerical work was described by two officials from Government agencies which have done pioneering work in these fields. Robert

W. Burgess, director of the Bureau of the Census, indicated that the Univac, delivered in 1951, has been used effectively on the monthly population and business surveys since 1953. Cost of the current population survey has been cut in half and work that could not have previously been done because of high cost (e. g., adjusting time series for seasonal variations) is now practicable. Dr. A. V. Astin, director, National Bureau of Standards, described FOSDIC (film optical sensing device for input to computers), an automatic machine recently developed by that Bureau for translating data on the record sheets of census enumerators into a form to be fed directly into an electronic computer.

Discussing the use of electronic computers at General Electric Co., Mr. Cordiner revealed their extensive use in engineering and product development and, more recently, in payroll accounting, material control, and general and cost accounting. He also mentioned the company's plans for their application in the near future to billing, inventory and sales reports, budget preparation, and factory scheduling. "It is our feeling," Mr. Cordiner stated, "that the medium-sized computers will have the greatest usefulness for business in the immediate future."

Numerous plants in the chemical and petroleum refining industries already have introduced a high degree of continuous or automatic operation, according to Professor Thomas J. Walsh, of the Case Institute of Technology. Gases, fluids, and powdered solids are handled and processed in pipes or ducts with devices to control the flow and measure changes during the operation. Otto Pragan, research director of the AFL International Chemical Workers Union, pointed out that one indicator of the relatively high degree of mechanization is the total capital investment per production worker: $26,665 in the chemical industry compared with $12,933 for all manufacturing.

In electronic-goods manufacturing, several developments point toward greater automation or mechanization. Dr. Brunetti described Auto-fab, a machine for assembling electronic components on printed circuit boards now being used in large-scale production of computers. Don G. Mitchell, chairman and president of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., announced that his company is developing new machines for automatically applying hundreds of thousands of separate phosphorous dots on the face of a color television tube, with a high degree of precision.

Factors Affecting the Outlook

Although there was general agreement concerning the trend toward greater automation, opinion varied concerning the rate of introduction of new devices. Some persons foresaw rapid change because of greater expenditures for industrial research. "As a result," Walter P. Reuther, then president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, stated, "the flow of what may be considered routine technological innovations—new production methods, new materials, and machines applicable only to specific processes or industries, and improvements in work flow—has been greatly accelerated."

In railroading, W. P. Kennedy, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, foresaw a step-up in automatizing freight yards because of large expected savings, excellent financial position of the railroads, and new electronic developments for the automatic handling and dispatching of freight cars. "Railroad capital spending programs . . . are expected to total $20 billion, or double the recent annual rate of investment, in the next decade."

The demand for higher living standards and the anticipated slower rate of growth of the labor force in relation to population change will be major factors accelerating mechanization, according to Don G. Mitchell. A shortage of clerical labor was cited by Howard Coughlin, president of the Office Employes' International Union, as a significant force in greater automation of office work.

The size and complexity of scientific and business problems, Dr. Astin pointed out, require greater use of new methods of data processing. "Advances [in science and technology] have now reached a stage where further progress would be impracticable or uneconomical without them."

Some complex factors that must be considered when adopting automation, were also discussed. D. J. Davis, vice president of the Ford Motor Co., in charge of manufacturing, pointed out that automatic machinery must be highly flexible, so that it can be modified without excessive cost to accommodate expected changes in design of parts. Only limited application of automation is antici-

pated in Ford's assembly plants because of the scattered location of such operations, and continual changes in body structure and trim design.

Mr. Cordiner emphasized three key factors governing the pace of technological advance: The difficulty of designing workable automation; the financial risks; and the need for management to assure wider markets to justify the investment. Hence, "technological change in industry is a gradual process."

Professor Walter S. Buckingham, Jr., economist of the Georgia Institute of Technology, pointed out that no significant application of automation seems likely in some important industries, such as agriculture, mining, construction, retailing, and professional fields, "because of the highly individualistic nature of the product, the need for personal services, the advantages of small-scale units, or vast space requirements."

Other limitations cited by Dr. Buckingham, as "more temporary, but . . . nevertheless significant at the present time," include: "(1) the high initial cost of the equipment which for the time being at least prevents all but the larger firms from using it; (2) the shortage of highly trained operators and analyzers; and (3) the time required to analyze the problems, reduce them to equations, program the computers, and translate the answers into useful data."

Implications of Automation

There were major differences of opinion as to the economic and social effects of automation. Viewpoints regarding its impact on employment were of two general types: one emphasizing the immediate possibilities of displacement, and the other, stressing automation's expansive effects on employment.

Expressing the viewpoint of the former group, Mr. Reuther stated: "Automation, in addition to the more conventional improvements in machines and work flow, will be increasing the rate of the national economy's rising man-hour output still further. Instead of average annual productivity increases of some 3 to 4 percent, the annual rate of rising man-hour output in the national economy may reach 5 to 6 percent or more . . . [a rate] capable of displacing about 3½ million or more employees each year, if the national economy fails to expand, along with the rapid improvements in productive efficiency."

The prospects of displacement of telephone and railroad workers were set forth in some detail. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the CIO Communications Workers of America, predicted: "If telephone business continues to expand only at the modest 1954 rate, that is, annual increases of 4.6 percent in telephones and 3.8 percent in telephone calls, we estimate conservatively that by 1965 there will be anywhere from 100,000 to 115,000 fewer people employed by the Bell System."

Mr. Kennedy cited specific instances of localized displacement of railroad workers as a result of modernization of classification yards. "At Hamlet, N. C., . . . the number of yardmen has been cut by 35 percent. . . . At the Union Railroad Co., Pittsburgh, approximately 250 yard employees have already been displaced . . . Construction of two new yards . . . at Memphis, Tenn., and Tulsa, Okla., both of which will go into service early in 1956, will in the opinion of the local brotherhood representative affect employment in the two terminals at least 25 percent."

The general expansive implications of automation for employment were described by several witnesses. Secretary Mitchell said, "I repeat, there is no reason to believe that this new phase of technology will result in overwhelming problems of readjustment. Science and invention are constantly opening up new areas of industrial expansion. While older and declining industries may show reducing opportunity, new and vibrant industries are pushing out our horizons." Mr. Cordiner indicated four factors at work to create new and increased employment opportunities. The "chain reaction" of economic growth (due to lower prices increasing the volume of business); the expanding service industries and increased time for educational and recreational activities; expansion of industries for designing, selling, building, and installing new machinery; and the growth of entire new industries as a result of automation.

"On the horizon," Mr. Cordiner saw "an atomic energy industry, a transistor, and semiconductor industry, an industry for the production of the supermetals like titanium and zirconium, and even manmade diamonds. . . . Based on our experience with these [computing] machines . . . it may well be that the computer-derived technologies

will be a major source of new employment in the 1960's and 1970's."

Marshall G. Munce, a director of the National Association of Manufacturers, said that a certain amount of "reallocation of job opportunities" will be inevitable, but that the rate of voluntary quitting by workers in American industry is sufficiently high—2 percent per month in manufacturing—to avoid any widespread displacement of individuals. "By not replacing these people as rapidly as they depart, reallocation occurs by attrition alone," he said.

The rapid growth of employment in the electronic, telephone, and chemical industries was cited as illustrative of the expansive effect of automation. "Television today," according to Dr. Brunetti, "would not be a mass market were it not for use of automatic machinery in kinescope . . . and component tube manufacturing."

While witnesses differed on the number of jobs that would be affected, there was general agreement on the nature of changes in skills and occupational requirements. Secretary Mitchell, looking at the historical record, saw a reduction in unskilled workers, semiskilled workers moving into skilled areas, and skilled workers approaching the status of technicians. "We can expect these trends to continue . . . Improvements in industrial technology will reduce the number of boring, routine, and repetitious jobs. And I believe we can expect that this will move all workers to a higher level of attainment and self-development. We can expect to see increased demand for workers with a high sense of responsibility and versatility, for mathematicians, engineers, and technicians of all sorts, and for scientists and researchers. The worker of the future will require better basic education and better training than he gets now."

James B. Carey, president of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers, believed that the extent of the occupational changes that may result from automation will be comparable to that of the first industrial revolution which replaced the handicraft worker with the machine tender or machine operator. "Automation . . . tends to replace the human regulation and control of machines and thereby changes the machine operator into the supervisor of an automatically controlled operating system."

These occupational shifts have already occurred in a number of industries. At Ford's Cleveland and Dearborn engine plants, according to Mr. Davis, fewer employees engaged directly in production were employed in 1954 than in 1950, but there was a substantial increase in the number of skilled maintenance personnel. In the telephone industry, Mr. Beirne pointed out, the number of professional sales, business office, clerical, and maintenance workers had increased between 1945 and 1953 considerably faster than the number of operating employees.

A similar story was related by Mr. Pragan for the chemical industry: "In 1954, there were 2 production workers to each nonproduction worker, while in 1947 the ratio was as high as three-to-one. . . . The predominance of automatic equipment . . . makes maintenance skills, such as machinists, pipefitters, electricians, instrumentmen, etc., particularly important."

"Preliminary studies made by the Department of Labor," Secretary Mitchell said, "indicate that we have a shortage of skilled workers in this country today. As industry grows more complex, this shortage is bound to increase unless adequate training programs are set up. We must make sure that we do not waste our manpower, our most valuable resource . . ."

Automation's impact on the position of small business was also assessed. Mr. Reuther believed: "For the most part it is the large companies that will be in the best financial position to scrap old equipment and old plants, and replace them with new automated machines . . . thus increasing still more the margin of efficiency which they enjoy over their smaller competitors."

Dr. Bush, however, saw new opportunities for small units to prosper: "If large manufacturing companies turn to automation in extreme form . . . they also increase their own rigidity and render it more possible for the small industrial unit to prosper by reason of its inherent flexibility . . . they can get close to their customers and meet their needs intelligently and they can change rapidly with the times and the trends."

Finally, the implications of automation for the stability of the economy were weighed. Mr.

Cordiner took a generally optimistic view of the consequences of greater mechanization, saying: "With high investments in machinery, industry has one more incentive to keep those machines running as steadily as possible. This provides a great stimulus for better planning, more professional marketing, and all the other techniques for maintaining steady demand and employment."

Dr. Nourse, on the other hand, was concerned about the development of new sources of instability, particularly for the immediate future. "I strongly suspect that we have already built up at many spots a productive capacity in excess of the absorptive capacity of the forthcoming market under city and country income patterns that have been provided, and employment patterns that will result from this automated operation. . . . we have not yet demonstrated our ability to adjust the actual market of 1956–57 . . . to the productivity of the production lines we have already modernized."

Secretary Mitchell, in releasing the figures on postwar trends in manufacturing productivity, pointed out that, "the average postwar gain in productivity does not appear to be extraordinarily high. Our current estimates show an average annual increase from 1947 to 1953, ranging from 3.1 percent by one measure, to 3.6 percent by another."

Proposed Policies

Perhaps one of the most noteworthy features of the policies proposed by witnesses to meet social problems raised by increased mechanization was the general acceptance of the desirability of the technological changes themselves. No one proposed legislation to regulate directly the introduction of new machinery. Many witnesses, however, agreed on the need for special measures, whether public or private, to cope with the labor and other economic problems that may be created.

Dr. Nourse summed up his point of view: ". . . the economic problems posed by this technological advance can be solved only by a combination of competitive pressure, business statesmanship, and constructive public policy . . . rather than with the idea that the problems will take care of themselves or be disposed of automatically by the invisible hand of free enterprise." Mr. Munce cautioned: "Automation clearly will be a blessing to the Nation if it is allowed to grow by natural economic selection and if it is not distorted by unwise and unnecessary efforts to thwart its effects."

Considerable attention was directed to measures that might be taken by companies and unions. Mr. Cordiner declared: "Good planning for automation includes planning for the all-important human problems, as well as mechanical and financial problems." Representatives of the General Electric Co. and other electronic goods companies indicated that they plan changes so that normal attrition absorbs shifts in employment. General Electric provides a wide range of training on-the-job, through training schools, and special technical courses. General Mills has worked out a retraining program for its employees on new jobs, in cooperation with local schools and unions.

Mr. Phalen set forth the Bell System's plans for minimizing the problems of individual employees displaced by dial conversions: setting the date of change 3 years in advance; informing the employees; during the preconversion period, filling vacancies with temporary employees only, and postponing retirements; and retraining and transferring displaced operators to other jobs or communities. "In most cases, as a result of these measures, few, if any, regular employees must be laid off."

Secretary Mitchell cited studies by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of two companies[1] in which, through advanced planning, new automatic machinery was installed with a minimum of disturbance in industrial relations. "Personnel planning is as essential to modern industry as are the new machines." He also described some of the Department of Labor's programs that touch on the effects of automation: case studies of plants; surveys of community readjustment to reduced employment opportunities; a program to expand the skills of the labor force; and a study of the problems of older workers. Of direct importance are the increasing activities in the States to improve the effectiveness of the public employment offices and their unemployment compensation programs.

Adjustments at the plant and company levels to the coming of automation also involve certain

[1] See p. 15 of this issue.

collective bargaining issues. Union spokesmen voiced labor's traditional demands for a share in the Nation's increasing productivity in the form of higher wages, fringe benefits, and shorter hours. A 4-day, 32-hour workweek was advocated by Mr. Reuther, as "an important step towards minimizing potential social dislocations." Mr. Beirne pointed out that the need for shorter hours for telephone operators has been intensified because "equipment they handle requires more numerous simultaneous operations resulting in increased nervous tension."

Improved transfer and layoff procedures in collective agreements are also sought. Mr. Beirne revealed that the Communications Workers union is seeking provision for interdepartmental and intercompany transfers, and company payment of transfer expenses. A uniform contract covering all Bell System workers was believed best suited to meet these issues. The Office Employes' International Union, according to Mr. Coughlin, is insisting on "bump back" provisions in layoff clauses.

Some special collective bargaining issues in continuous process industries, that might be raised elsewhere as automation advances according to Mr. Pragan, include special premium payments for rotating shifts and split workweeks, and revision of job evaluation systems to cope with the trend toward combining two or more jobs, such as instrumentman and electrician.

Labor leaders generally urged that greater attention be given to protecting the jobs of older workers, who, once displaced, may find greater difficulty in finding new jobs. Mr. Pragan pointed out: "The threat of elimination of entire departments or jobs through automation may make unworkable seniority systems which are based on department or job seniority systems . . . [the senior employee] must not be passed over . . . simply because of age or the disinclination of the employer to provide the training which would enable him to qualify for the job."

Looking beyond collective bargaining, all labor witnesses favored government action for a lower retirement age and a shorter legal workweek. "To provide the expanding markets that are the basis for economic growth," Mr. Reuther, along with Mr. Carey, also recommended a program covering, among other things, a more adequate unemployment compensation system, a Federal minimum wage of $1.25, and Government aid to distressed communities.

Mr. Munce favored an alternative to government action. "The most effective way to increase the buying power of all consumers is through reduction of the cost of the goods and services they buy." Since automation will require large amounts of capital, Mr. Munce proposed a gradual reduction in corporate and individual tax rates.

So far as training and education are concerned, both labor and management witnesses agreed on the need for improved programs, particularly to meet the shortage of engineers and scientists. Mr. Reuther favored company-financed retraining for displaced workers and expanded general, vocational, and professional education.

In connection with the shortage of skills, Secretary Mitchell declared, "we cannot afford discrimination in the utilization of the skills of any group."

Support for more extensive research on the progress and problems of increasing technological development came from several witnesses. Factual information on the effects of automation was considered necessary for planning sound policies of both industry and government.

Mr. Reuther recommended continuing study of automation, with the Joint Committee on the Economic Report serving as a clearinghouse for information developed by government agencies and universities. Among the types of studies deemed essential were case studies of individual plants, and analyses of shifts in employment, collective bargaining provisions relating to technological change, business investment plans, and education facilities.

John I. Snyder, president of United States Industries, Inc., advocated the establishment of a national labor-management council on job opportunities to study the progress of automation, investigate local unemployment problems, and suggest solutions. John Diebold, president of John Diebold & Associates, Inc., recommended extensive studies by the BLS to determine the impact of automation on costs, competition, location, etc., in industries using and producing equipment; on skills, wages, labor relations; and on training and educational requirements. Dr. Buckingham felt that a comprehensive study of the economic system, like the Temporary National Economic Committee's investigations of

16 years ago, was needed to guide the policies of private groups.

Speaking more broadly, Dr. Nourse believed that automation points up the need for more scientific rationalization of national economic policies. "This . . . calls for a simply stupendous amount of grassroots data as to what is actually happening at an infinite number of spots in the economic process." New objective analyses—studies of input-output, consumer expectations, and money flows—seem to Dr. Nourse destined to have increasingly wide application in connection with economic problems created by rapid technological advance.

Recommendations of the Subcommittee

As already indicated, the subcommittee regarded as its cardinal recommendation one that public and private sectors work together to maintain a good, healthy, dynamic, and prospering economy, to assure displaced workers of finding a demand for their services elsewhere.

Although it commented on the lack of need for broad-gage economic legislation, the subcommittee recommended that all levels of government pay serious attention to the need for specific and broad programs to promote secondary and higher education, and to ease the problems and eliminate local pockets of chronic or short-run unemployment, whatever the cause. It suggested that the Federal Government become a model employer.

Other recommendations stressed the desirability of increasing the effectiveness of the United States Employment Service in dealing with the problem of the middle-aged worker and in placing skilled workers, and expressed the subcommittee's interest in improving economic statistics, especially those relating to productivity and occupational shifts. The subcommittee pointed out that industry should, by careful planning and scheduling, attempt to minimize the adjustments of workers and the stoppage of employment. In conclusion, the subcommittee announced its intention "to review regularly the progress of technological change and the evidence of occupational changes."

"Many of our neighbors [in London in the 1850's] were descendants of French Huguenots who fled from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and built their characteristic houses with little leaded windowpanes and in that new home plied their wonderful skill in silk weaving that brought fame and wealth to Spitalfields. But the passing of time had brought shadows to the buildings and changes to the industry. One of my most vivid early recollections is the great trouble that came to the silk weavers when machinery was invented to replace their skill and take their jobs. No thought was given those men whose trade was gone. Misery and suspense filled the neighborhood with a depressing air of dread. The narrow street echoed with the tramp of men walking the street in groups with no work to do. Burned into my mind, was the indescribable effect of the cry of these men, 'God, I've no work to do. Lord strike me dead—my wife, my kids want bread and I've no work to do.' Child that I was, that cry taught me the worldwide feeling that has ever bound the oppressed together in a struggle against those who hold control over the lives and opportunities of those who work for wages. That feeling became a subconscious guiding impulse that in later years developed into the dominating influence in shaping my life."

Samuel Gompers, Seventy Years of Life and Labor, New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., reissued in 1943 (pp. 4–5).

Adjustments to Automation in Two Firms

ADVANCE PLANNING with respect to personnel and techniques involved and proper timing with respect to business conditions apparently achieved for two firms an orderly and generally harmonious transition to automatic technology. How the two firms accomplished this transition is described by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics in separate case studies of, first, a large manufacturer of radio and television sets which adopted printed circuitry and automatic inserting machines in producing its 1955 TV receivers; and second, the home office of a large insurance company which installed a digital electronic computer to reduce punchcard operations in the preparation of business operating statistics.[1] The cases are illustrative, rather than representative, of the industries concerned; also, they are not intended to indicate the impact of automatic production methods on employment generally.

Laborwise, the experience with the automatic techniques at both companies had significant implications. On the one side, new jobs were created for which, with some exceptions, brief on-the-job training sufficed. New branches of work were developed to plan for, install, and service new automatic equipment. Some new skills were required. In neither firm did the machines replace workers performing work requiring a high degree of judgment. Nor did their introduction eliminate all hand labor. The electronics manufacturer found hand labor imperative in tasks requiring fine hand movements and involving the use of fragile materials. At that firm, increased responsibility and some differences in work conditions (not described) that followed the introduction of automation, led to higher pay on automated jobs; expanded output, through increased productivity, was expected to offset any reduction in plant employment. After the installation of the digital computer at the insurance firm's home office, employees performing the new functions averaged higher annual salaries than those who worked with the old setup.

Some work using unskilled labor was reduced, however. Of all the workers, women, who formed a high proportion of the work force at both companies and who were commonly engaged in tasks to which the automatic techniques were adaptable, appeared to be most adversely affected.

Certain circumstances were common to both firms. Both had a volume of routine, repetitive work, which was performed chiefly by women. The new devices were installed over a period of years, under long-term programs designed to improve competitive performance (product and efficiency), keep pace with an expanding volume of business, and eliminate high labor turnover among the firms' women workers. Both firms planned further automation, subject to analysis and experimentation. The companies used different methods to advise their employees about the changeover prior to actual mechanical rearrangements. The advance communication by the insurance company, however, was relatively more extensive than that by the electronics manufacturer. The insurance company informed all employees in extensive detail concerning its plans to install the computer. The electronics company informed only its production foremen and union officers of the proposed installation of the new automatic equipment; other nonsupervisory workers learned of the plans via the "grapevine." A policy of no layoffs or downgrading because of technical changes was already established in the insurance company.

At the insurance company, affected employees were not represented by a union. At the electronics plant, the union officials appeared to be

[1] A Case Study of a Company Manufacturing Electronic Equipment, and The Introduction of an Electronic Computer in a Large Insurance Company, both issued in October 1955. The case studies were based largely on interviews with company officials, information in company publications, and, at the electronics company where a collective bargaining agreement was in force, with union officials also. The studies describe the nature of the changes, some effects on employment, productivity, and working conditions, and some of the problems and adjustments reported by management and labor. Case study No. 2 provided relatively more detailed data on the effects on plant personnel of the changeover to automatic technology.

See also Plant Level Adjustments to Technical Change, in the April 1953 Monthly Labor Review (p. 387); for other discussions of automation in the Monthly Labor Review during 1955, see issues for February (p. 165), May (p. 519), and June (p. 637).

concerned mainly with obtaining for their members a share in production gains through increased wages and related benefits.

Case No. 1

The "Y" Company is one of the largest manufacturers of radio, TV, and phonograph sets. Its plant work has consisted largely of engineering and assembling various models of these products and some military electronics work. The company purchases standard components from suppliers, and installs the completed chassis into companymade cabinets. The conventional methods of assembly had previously involved handling several hundred parts and soldered connections.

Assembly-line methods, with considerable job specialization, had been the dominant features of the company's television manufacturing operations. Component parts, after inspection, went to bins alongside assembly lines. The riveting department had previously attached metal parts, such as tube sockets, to the chassis, and other plant divisions had done the intricate wiring on subassemblies. On each side of a 300-foot table, the workers, nearly all women, using handtools, performed one or more repetitive operations—wiring, soldering, or lacing on each set, or inserting components in predetermined sequence. The completely wired chassis then was moved by conveyors to the line where television tubes were inserted. These chassis were tested electrically and those accepted were conveyed to the next department, where they were bolted into cabinets, and the entire set tested and packed for shipping. On sets made several years ago, nearly 60 percent of the direct labor time was expended on wiring, lacing, and assembling.

The "Y" Company first substituted printed (photoetched) circuitry for many handwiring operations on 5-tube portable radios in 1952. Components were inserted by hand on the board and the underside was hand-dipped in molten solder to complete the subassembly. The company decided in 1954 to use photoetched circuit boards in its 1955 television receivers; in the 1956 models, about 75 to 80 percent of the wire circuits were photoetched on the board. Development of a mechanism to attach components automatically began in 1953 and within a year a machine was inserting components on about 6 boards a minute. A mechanism now in use handles 12 boards a minute and since 1953 other improvements permit the handling of components of various sizes. These advances made possible significant increases in efficiency and improvements in quality.

After the circuit boards are processed and components attached, under the new methods, they are shipped to a central plant for handwiring of the remaining 20 to 25 percent of the circuitry and inserting of the remaining components, attachment of the printed boards to the chassis, and installation of picture tubes, all on an assembly line. The use of printed circuitry has simplified the testing operation.

Introduction of the new methods reduced but did not do away with hand assembly operations. Riveting, tube inserting, installing, testing, adjusting, and packing were only indirectly affected and continue to be largely manual activities. Reorganization of assembly lines reduced overall requirements for handwirers, lacers, and assemblers, jobs held chiefly by women.

The new technology created some new machine-tending jobs, for which no greater skill or training seemed required; only 2 weeks' training was given. Certain new machine operations, utilizing somewhat higher paid labor and some additional skilled occupations, were created. For example, employment of skilled jig and fixture men in developmental, repair, and maintenance work doubled as did the industrial engineering staff; the number of mechanical and electrical engineers more than doubled and the ratio of engineers to production workers increased.

Some unskilled job opportunities were eliminated, but no worker, according to company officials, was laid off as a result of the changes. Some workers were reassigned to final assembly, inspecting, packing, and related operations, as well as to the newly created automated jobs. As printed circuits usually result in lighter TV sets, women could be assigned to some packing jobs.

Pay for the automated jobs was set at 5 to 15 percent above the straight-time rates for unskilled assemblers because of some differences in working conditions and increased responsibility. An individual incentive pay basis was inaugurated for employees who process the printed circuit boards up to the stage where they are fed into the auto-

matic inserting machines and also for some of the workers on the final assembly line. The others received incentive pay on a group basis. Workers who operated the automatic inserting equipment were not under the incentive pay program.

About 2 weeks before the new methods were applied, the vice president in charge of production informed the production foremen concerning the changes. The union officers were also told in advance that the company was trying to improve production procedures. Other workers learned of the changes via the "grapevine."

The experience of the company suggests the possibility of an orderly transition to automatic technology, within the framework of amicable union-management relations. The current collective bargaining agreement, which became effective 3 months after the new procedures were installed in mid-1954, does not include provisions concerning the introduction of new automatic equipment. Under present and predecessor labor agreements, job changes resulting from technological developments are governed by work rules covering technological changes in general. New job vacancies were posted and workers were selected by foremen according to seniority and ability to perform the duties required. Some preference was expressed for male workers.

The changeover was successful largely because the new techniques were introduced at a time of model changeover and employment expansion. The company plans to install 2 automatic units in addition to the 4 now in use.

Case No. 2

The "ABC" Life Insurance Company is a large company selling diversified forms of insurance. Its operations require the rapid and accurate processing of constantly increasing routine paperwork. For the past 15 years, the company has been plagued with a labor shortage. A high proportion of the workers in its home office were recent high school girl graduates, whose brief stay with the company resulted in complete turnover every 5 years. Many of the operating divisions hired high school students on a part-time basis. In the early postwar years, conventional office machinery was used extensively.

Installation of a large electronic computer in the classification sections of division "X" began in early 1954. There were 198 employees in these sections, 800 in the division. As a result of the machine's operation, it was expected that a large number of the sections' employees would be available for reassignment. These sections maintain running inventories of all policies in force and in an average month process about 850,000 policy transactions. The employees in these sections use data from other operating sections—reported on punchcards—and their work involves sorting, classifying, and calculating. They performed this work using 125 separate punchcard machines (not including incidental key punch machines), at a $235,000 annual rental. These employees, who had an average annual salary of $3,700 (table) handled about 3¼ million punchcards monthly. The work required frequent shifting of card decks and maintenance of paper controls.

Installing the computer resulted in an estimated 50-percent net reduction in the budget for the classification sections, 9 percent in division "X." Work in these sections could now be handled by 21 punchcard machines and 85 employees averaging

Wage structure in classification sections in ABC company, before and after computer installation

Approximate annual salary	Employees originally in classification sections		Employees released or to be released for other assignments		Employees assigned to the computer operations		Employees expected in new classification sections [1]	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
$2,500	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	4
$2,800	----	6	----	1	----	----	----	5
$3,000	----	35	----	30	----	----	----	5
$3,200	----	35	----	28	1	1	1	8
$3,400	----	52	----	34	----	----	----	18
$3,600 [2]	3	----	3	----	1	----	1	----
$3,700	----	9	----	4	----	----	----	5
$4,000	----	16	----	9	3	2	3	9
$4,300	----	8	----	3	1	----	1	5
$4,600	1	12	1	11	----	1	----	2
$5,000	----	7	----	3	----	1	----	5
$5,400	----	1	----	1	----	2	----	2
$5,800	----	3	----	1	----	1	----	3
$6,700	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----
$7,200	1	----	1	----	2	----	2	----
$7,600	2	----	1	----	1	----	2	----
$8,100	----	----	----	----	2	----	2	----
$8,500	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
$9,000 and over	1	----	----	----	1	----	2	----
Total	9	189	7	126	12	8	14	71

[1] Includes, in addition to the 20 employees working in computer operations, 56 classification sections employees who were retained on noncomputer duties, and 9 employees in the procedure development group.
[2] Nonclerical labor.

$4,200 annually. Annual punchcard machine rentals declined to a total of $19,000. The changeover freed 15,000 square feet of floor space. Principal supply savings were the 2½ million monthly punchcards required; the information on the 850,000 policies could be put on 71 reels of magnetic tape and the 1,000 reels purchased at the outset could be erased and reused. The need for paper controls of intermediate totals practically disappeared. Savings are partially offset by amortization charges against the computer; regular maintenance fees to the manufacturer; and costs incident to the "downtime" (about 4 percent) of the computer from mechanical failure. The company found that actual investment would be returned in about 4 years.

Job reductions as a result of the computer installation would take place very largely among clerks performing the large volume of simple repetitive operations in work areas to which automation is suited. The other employees were generally engaged in work requiring experience and exercise of judgment. Company officials pointed out that reduction in clerical jobs would enable it to set up many positions calling for those qualifications. Outside division "X," likewise, the electronic computer was not expected to affect the "substantial number" of positions requiring judgment and experience.

The company planned most carefully both personnel adjustments and the mechanical aspects of the changeover. Employees affected were advised in advance of the impending installation and no attempt was made to gloss over the implications for employment in the classification sections. Individual employees were interviewed with meticulous concern for job preferences in other operations of the company. Except for cases of normal turnover, the employees were, or will be, successfully placed in other company jobs; the home office had 15 other punchcard sections utilizing personnel of approximately equal skill. Job reassignments had not been completed at the time of the study. The company has maintained a consistent policy of not discharging or downgrading workers because of technological change.

An officer of division "X" met regularly with personnel officers in advance, to discuss the many personnel matters, particularly employee transfers. In April 1954, just before space rearrangement commenced, the division chief held an informal meeting of the sections' members, at which he told them the computer was to be installed, gave reasons for the decision, and reiterated the company policy of no job loss or downgrading because of the new work techniques. The prospect of new assignments aroused a natural amount of concern among employees; at the same time, the general reaction was one of interest and understanding.

During the formal trial period, June–October 1954, when the computer was tested in the critical workload area of data sorting, articles appeared in company publications, directed at home office and field staffs. The articles described the possibilities and limitations of the computer; announced directly that some employees in the classification sections would be transferred; and reiterated that even this newest technique would not mean any personnel separations.

To provide a nucleus of computer operators, 8 keymen received from 1 to 6 months' training from the computer manufacturer. Otherwise, the computer staff was trained on the job, a step based upon experience obtained from training the keymen. Every effort was made to use persons already in the classification sections. Some of the new positions involved skills and knowledge not available in the group, however. Criteria for selection of the computer staff were: experience, proficiency in mathematics, and college training (considered desirable, but not essential). Thus, of the 20 computer employees, 9 were from the classification sections, 5 from other sections of division "X," 5 from other divisions, and an electronics engineer, hired from outside the company.

The computer work force consisted of the following employees:

1 supervisor (engineer, man)
2 computer operators and 2 assistant computer operators (men) set up for 2 shifts
1 tape librarian (woman)
1 auxiliary equipment section head (man)
1 converter team head (woman)
1 converter clerk (woman)
1 assistant converter clerk (man)
3 junior converter clerks (men)
1 key punch operator (woman)
1 card and tape file clerk (man)
1 machine room distributor (man)
1 control captain (woman)
1 assistant control captain (woman)
2 control clerks (women)

The employees not selected for computer operation were released to other assignments gradually, after a personal interview and careful review of their record. At the interview, each employee was requested to specify a job preference in transfer. In no case was anyone offered a lower paying job. Those released were transferred to jobs which they could handle with only brief on-the-job training. Their new supervisors were uniformly consulted before the transfers were made; they interviewed the transferees, and are currently satisfied with the new arrangements.

Within the classification sections, six supervisors had developed considerable skill in handling people. The 4 most interested in the computer installation are now permanently assigned to its work force (3 to operation and 1 to developmental work); 1 preferred to transfer to an equivalent staff job in another division; and the remaining supervisor accepted a higher paying nonsupervisory job.

The procedure development group, which studied problems within the computer's range and translated their findings into operations, began with 14 persons; by June 1956, all but 4 will have transferred to a newly created electronics installations division.

The electronics installations division was formed on January 1, 1955, to expand the use of electronic computers in the firm and to provide a pool of skilled manpower. Its chief had piloted the initial studies which led to the recommendation that a computer be installed. The 8 men selected initially for this division had had some prior experience in the field; 21 were added, of whom 13 were selected because of prior experience with specific phases of the company's business; the other 8 were clerical assistants.

In June 1955, home office personnel records were culled to develop a list of individuals who had the experience and educational background required in this highly specialized division. Those listed were invited to take three examinations which would indicate their aptitudes for the work. More than 250 responded, representing practically every division in the firm. By September 1955, 30 persons had been selected, from as many different divisions as possible. The criteria for this selection, in order of importance, were: company experience, seniority, and aptitude ranking. The 60 now comprising the electronics installations division are heavily weighted with those having skills or aptitudes in programming, project analysis, and other related processes. Some will be trained to operate a large computer.

By the end of 1954, the suitability of the electronic computer to office work had been substantially established and the computer officially accepted. Certain factors contributed materially to the success and ease of the adjustment to the changeover: the company's growth to meet an expanding volume of business; relatively high labor turnover with an accompanying shortage of women clerks in its home office; and the basic similarity of jobs among many company divisions, permitting easy transfer of employees.

The company is carefully studying 22 activities under a 3- to 5-year program for possible future installations. It estimated that it would take 1 to 1½ years to develop plans for a specific computer activity and from 1 to 5 additional years to attain problem-free installation.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Contracts Providing for Expiration or Reopening in 1956*

THE SELECTED collective bargaining agreements listed below expire or may be reopened for wage negotiations between January 1 and December 31, 1956. The listing also includes a number of large agreements that are not scheduled to terminate or to be reopened but which provide for wage adjustments based upon changes in living costs, or specify deferred wage increases payable during 1956.

Information for this listing of 151 situations, involving almost 5 million workers, was obtained from agreements on file in the Bureau of Labor Statistics as of December 1, 1955, supplemented in a few instances by other current sources.

*Compiled in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations by Cordelia T. Ward. Additional information on 1956 expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of agreements will be contained in a forthcoming publication.

Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January-December 1956 [1]

Company and location	Union [2]	Approximate number of employees covered	Expiration date [3]	Provisions effective January-December 1956, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment [4]	Deferred wage increase
Food and kindred products						
Brewers Board of Trade, New York, N. Y.	Teamsters	6,000	May 1956			
Brewery Proprietors of Milwaukee, Wis.	Brewery	6,000	May 1957			$4.50 per week for wagon and auto washers, $4 per week for others, on June 1, 1956.
California Processors and Growers, Inc. (Intrastate–California).	Teamsters	55,000	February 1956			
Armour & Co. (Interstate)	Meat Cutters	5,000	August 1956	Once during Sept. 1, 1955, to Mar. 1, 1956, and once during Mar. 1, 1956, to Sept. 1, 1956, on 60 days' notice.		
Armour & Co. (Interstate)	Packinghouse	25,000	August 1956	do		
Swift & Co. (Interstate)	do	20,000	August 1956	do		
Swift & Co. (Interstate)	Meat Cutters	6,000	August 1956	Once during Sept. 1, 1955, to Mar. 1, 1956, and once during Mar. 1, 1956, to Sept. 1, 1956, on 15 days' notice.		
Swift & Co. (Interstate)	Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers (Ind.)	8,000	August 1956	do		
Wilson & Co., Inc. (Interstate)	Packinghouse	9,500	August 1956	Once during Sept. 1, 1955, to Mar. 1, 1956, and once during Mar. 1, 1956, to Sept. 1, 1956, on 60 days' notice.		

See footnotes at end of table.

Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January–December 1956 [1]—Continued

Company and location	Union [2]	Approximate number of employees covered	Expiration date [3]	Provisions effective January-December 1956, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment [4]	Deferred wage increase
Textile mill products						
Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va.	United Textile Workers.	10,000	April 1956			
Dyeing and Finishing Companies (New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania).	Textile Workers Union.	16,000	September 1958 [5]			6 cents per hour on Oct. 1, 1956.
United Knitwear Manufacturers League, Inc., New York, N. Y.	Ladies' Garment	7,000	July 1958	In event of change in the cost of living or in purchasing power of the dollar from July 15, 1954, level.		
Apparel						
Clothing Manufacturers Association of the U. S. A. (Interstate).	Clothing	150,000	May 1957	On notice on or before Feb. 1, 1956; changes to be effective June 1.		
Cluett, Peabody & Co. (Interstate).	do	8,000	August 1957	At any time		
Industrial Association of Juvenile Apparel Manufacturers, Inc. (Greater New York Area).	Ladies' Garment	10,000	December 1957	In event of increase or decrease in cost of living, national currency regulation, or other changes affecting purchasing power of the dollar.		
Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc.; Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association, Inc.; Infants' and Children's Coat Association, Inc.; and American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut).	do	50,000	May 1959	By union, in event CPI rises 5 percent above May 15, 1953, level. Union may also reopen with respect to any further 5 percent increase, on May 1 or Oct. 15.		
Popular Priced Dress Manufacturers Association; United Popular Dress Manufacturers Association; United Better Dress Manufacturers Association; National Dress Manufacturers Association; and Affiliated Dress Manufacturers Association (Interstate).	do	85,000	January 1958 [5]	In event of changes in the cost of living.		
Pleaters, Stitchers and Embroiderers Association, Inc., New York, N. Y.	do	10,000	August 1958	do		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)						
Southern California Lumber Employers Council, Los Angeles County, Calif.	Carpenters	5,000	June 1956			
Paper and allied products						
International Paper Co.—Southern Kraft Division (Interstate).	Paper Makers; Pulp; and Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	11,800	May 1956	At any time, on 30 days' notice.		
Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers (Washington, Oregon, and California).	Paper Makers; and Pulp.	18,000	May 1960	June 1, 1956, on 60 days' notice.		

See footnotes at end of table.

Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January–December 1956 [1]—Continued

Company and location	Union [2]	Approximate number of employees covered	Expiration date [3]	Provisions effective January-December 1956, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment [4]	Deferred wage increase
Printing, publishing, and allied industries						
Metropolitan Lithographers Association, Inc., New York, N. Y.	Lithographers	7,000	April 1956		Quarterly (January, April, July, October).	
New York Employing Printers' Association—Printers League Section, New York, N. Y.	Typographical	5,300	June 1957			$3 per week for weekly rates and 8.3 cents per hour for hourly rates, on July 1, 1956.
Chemicals and allied products						
American Viscose Corp. (Virginia, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia).	Textile Workers Union.	11,000	July 1957 [5]	Once, July 1956 or later		
Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.	Mine Workers, District 50 (Ind.).	6,400	April 1956		Quarterly (January, April, July, October).	
Hercules Powder Co.—Radford Arsenal, Radford, Va.	Oil, Chemical and Atomic.	8,400	May 1956			
Products of petroleum and coal						
Atlantic Refining Co. (Interstate)	Atlantic Independent Union (Ind.).	11,000	March 1957	At any time, on written notice by either party.		
Sinclair Oil Corp. (Interstate)	Oil, Chemical and Atomic.	9,000	June 1956			
Rubber products						
Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. (Interstate).	Rubber	22,000	October 1956 [6]	At any time, on 60 days' notice.		
B. F. Goodrich Co. (Interstate)	do	15,000	March 1957	do		
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. (Interstate).	do	24,000	February 1957	do		
United States Rubber Co. (Interstate).	do	35,000	April 1957	do		
Stone, clay, and glass products						
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. (Interstate).	Glass and Ceramics.	10,000	September 1958			5 cents per hour increase on Sept. 25, 1956, to be used either to increase contributions to the Security Benefit Trust from 5 cents to 10 cents per hour worked, or to increase base rates and/or improve fringe benefits other than pensions. Parties meet one week prior to Sept. 9, 1956, to determine application of the increase.
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.—Flat Glass Plants (Interstate).	do	12,000	September 1958			Do.
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.—Glass Container Plants (Interstate).	Glass Bottle	10,000	March 1957	Either party may request a conference to be held after Mar. 1, 1956.		

See footnotes at end of table.

Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January–December 1956 [1]—Continued

Company and location	Union [2]	Approximate number of employees covered	Expiration date [3]	Provisions effective January-December 1956, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment [4]	Deferred wage increase
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued						
U. S. Potters Association (Interstate).	Potters	15,000	September 1957	On 60 days' notice after May 1, 1956; if the economic situation in the pottery industry changes, contract may be reopened before this date.		
Primary metal industries						
Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp. (New York and Pennsylvania).	Steelworkers	8,600	June 1956			
Aluminum Company of America (Interstate).	Aluminum	11,000	July 1957	July 31, 1956, on 60 days' notice.		
Aluminum Company of America (Interstate).	Steelworkers	15,000	July 1956			
Bethlehem Steel Co. (Interstate)	do	85,000	June 1956			
Chicago Foundrymen's Association and independent companies (Intrastate—Illinois).	Molders	5,300	April 1956			
Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp. (New York, Massachusetts, Delaware, and Colorado).	Steelworkers	12,000	June 1956			
Crucible Steel Company of America (New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania).	do	11,700	June 1956			
Inland Steel Co. (Indiana and Illinois).	do	13,500	June 1956			
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. (Ohio and Pennsylvania).	do	29,600	June 1956			
Kennecott Copper Corp.—Western Division (Interstate).	Mine, Mill (Ind.)	11,000	August 1956 [5]			
National Steel Corp.—Weirton Steel Co. Division (Ohio and West Virginia).	Steel Workers Union (Ind.)	11,300	June 1956			
Republic Steel Corp. (Interstate)	Steelworkers	50,000	June 1956			
Reynolds Metals Co. (Interstate)	do	9,000	July 1956			
Southern & Northern Soil Pipe Manufacturers Negotiating Committee (Interstate).	Molders	10,000	December 1956			5 cents per hour on Jan. 2, 1956.
United States Steel Corp. (Interstate).	Steelworkers	135,000	June 1956			
United States Steel Corp.—Salaried employees (Interstate).	do	6,100	June 1956			
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. (Interstate).	do	20,600	June 1956			
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)						
American Can Co. (Interstate)	do	20,000	September 1957	Sept. 30, 1956, on 60 days' notice.		
California Metal Trades Association (Intrastate—California).	Machinists	5,600	June 1956		Semiannually (January and July).	

See footnotes at end of table.

Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January–December 1956 [1]—Continued

Company and location	Union [2]	Approximate number of employees covered	Expiration date [3]	Provisions effective January-December 1956, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment [4]	Deferred wage increase
***Fabricated metal products*—Con.**						
Continental Can Co., Inc. (Interstate).	Steelworkers	15,000	September 1957	Sept. 30, 1956, on 60 days' notice.		
United States Steel Corp.—American Steel & Wire Co. Division (Interstate).	do	18,000	June 1956			
Machinery (except electrical)						
Automotive Tool & Die Manufacturers Association, Detroit, Mich.	Auto Workers	6,000	June 1958		Quarterly (March, June, September, December).	6 cents per hour for base rates of less than $2.63 and 7 cents for base rates of $2.63 or more, on June 1, 1956.
Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.	do	18,000	July 1958		do	6 cents per hour for rates of less than $2.60 and 7 cents for rates of $2.60 or more, on Monday following July 30, 1956.
General Motors Corp. (Interstate).	International Union of Electrical Workers.	40,000	May 1958		do	2½ percent (6 cents per hour minimum), on May 29, 1956.
International Harvester Co. (Interstate).	Auto Workers	40,000	July 1958		do	2½ percent (6 cents per hour minimum), on Aug. 23, 1956.
National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio.	National Cash Register Employees Union (Ind.).	11,000	June 1958 [5]		do	2½ percent (6 cents per hour minimum), on May 29, 1956.
Royal McBee Corp.—Royal Typewriter Co. Division, Hartford, Conn.	Auto Workers	6,200	October 1956			
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies						
General Electric Co. (Interstate).	International Union of Electrical Workers.	83,000	October 1960		Quarterly (January, April, July, October).	3 percent (4½ cents per hour minimum), on Sept. 15, 1956.
Westinghouse Electric Corp. (Interstate).	do	42,000	October 1956			
Transportation equipment						
Bendix Aviation Corp. (Interstate).	Auto Workers	16,000	August 1958		Quarterly (March, June, September, December).	2½ percent (6 cents per hour minimum), on Sept. 1, 1956.
Boeing Airplane Co.—Seattle Division (Intrastate—Washington).	Machinists	22,000	May 1956			
Boeing Airplane Co.—Wichita Division, Wichita, Kans.	do	16,000	July 1956	Once by either party, after Jan. 22, 1956, on 60 days' notice.		
Douglas Aircraft Co., El Segundo, Calif.	do	20,800	March 1956			
Douglas Aircraft Co., Santa Monica, Calif.	do	13,100	March 1956			
Douglas Aircraft Co., Long Beach, Calif.	Auto Workers	17,500	March 1956		Quarterly (February, May, August, November).	

See footnotes at end of table.

Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January–December 1956 [1]—Continued

Company and location	Union [2]	Approximate number of employees covered	Expiration date [3]	Provisions effective January-December 1956, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment [4]	Deferred wage increase
Transportation equipment—Con.						
General Dynamics Corp.—San Diego Division of Convair (California and New Mexico).	Machinists	15,100	March 1956			
General Dynamics Corp.—Convair Division, Fort Worth, Tex.	do	12,000	April 1956 [5]			
Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Marietta, Ga.	do	12,000	March 1957 [5]	Mar. 31, 1956		
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.—California Division, Los Angeles County, Calif.	do	19,400	February 1956			
North American Aviation, Inc. (California and Ohio).	Auto Workers	32,800	March 1956		Quarterly (January, April, July, October).	
Republic Aviation Corp. (Intrastate—New York).	Machinists	15,000	February 1958	Feb. 19, 1956, on 30 days' notice.		
Thompson Products, Inc.—Tapco Division, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.	Aircraft Workers Alliance (Ind.).	12,000	May 1958 [6]		Quarterly (March, June, September, December).	6 cents per hour on June 1, 1956.
Chrysler Corp.—Production and maintenance (Interstate).	Auto Workers	140,000	May 1958		do	2½ percent (6 cents per hour minimum), on Apr. 1, 1956.
Chrysler Corp.—Salaried and engineers (Interstate).	do	9,000	May 1958		do	3 percent ($10.98 per month minimum), on Apr. 1, 1956.
Ford Motor Co. (Interstate)	do	140,000	June 1958		do	2½ percent (6 cents per hour minimum), on June 1, 1956.
General Motors Corp. (Interstate).	do	375,000	May 1958		do	2½ percent (6 cents per hour minimum), on May 29, 1956.
Studebaker-Packard Corp.—Packard Division, Detroit, Mich.	do	9,000	August 1958		do	2½ percent (6 cents per hour minimum), in August 1956.
Bethlehem Steel Co.—Shipbuilding Division (East Coast).	Marine and shipbuilding.	12,000	July 1956			
New York Shipbuilding Corp., Camden, N. J.	Boilermakers	6,500	June 1956			
Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va.	Peninsula Shipbuilders' Association (Ind.).	9,000	September 1956			
Pacific Coast Shipbuilders (Interstate).	Metal Trades Department.	14,000	June 1956			
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments						
Sperry Corp.—Sperry Gyroscope Co. Division, Lake Success, L. I., N. Y.	International Union of Electrical Workers.	12,000	May 1957 [6]			5.3 cents per hour on May 23, 1956, apportioned between wages and amount necessary to eliminate employee contribution to pensions.
Mining—Metal and coal						
Anthracite Coal Operators (Intrastate—Pennsylvania).	Mine Workers (Ind.).	68,500	Open end			
Bituminous Coal Operators (Interstate).	do	200,000	August 1956			80 cents per day, on Apr. 1, 1956.
United States Steel Corp.—Oliver Iron Mining Co. Division (Minnesota and Michigan).	Steelworkers	6,200	June 1956			

See footnotes at end of table.

Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January–December 1956 [1]—Continued

Company and location	Union [2]	Approximate number of employees covered	Expiration date [3]	Provisions effective January-December 1956, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment [4]	Deferred wage increase
Construction						
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. (Intrastate—Arizona).	Building Trades Council.	16,500	May 1959		See notation for deferred wage increase.	June 1, 1956: Carpenter rate shall be adjusted to equal the April 1 national average of journeyman carpenter wage rates, as reported by BLS, minus 4 cents per hour. June 1, 1956, all other rates will be increased 4 percent, unless CPI for Mar. 15, 1956, is more than 5 points lower than the Mar. 15, 1955 CPI, in which case the increase shall not be effective; should the CPI for Mar. 15, 1956, exceed by more than 5 points the CPI for Mar. 15, 1955, the increase shall be the percentage increase in the CPI.
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. (Central and Northern California).	Hod Carriers	30,000	April 1961	April 30, 1956, on 60 days' notice.		
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. (42 counties in Northern California).	Carpenters	32,000	April 1957			10 cents per hour on May 1, 1956.
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. (4 Bay Area Counties in California).	do	15,000	June 1957 [5]			10 cents per hour on May 1, 1956.
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. (Southern California).	do	35,000	April 1957			10 cents per hour (except 7 cents per hour for some occupations in Kern County), on May 1, 1956.
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. (Southern California).	Operating Engineers.	10,000	April 1957	Notice on or before Feb. 15, 1956; negotiations to begin no later than Mar. 15, 1956.		
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. (Southern California).	Hodcarriers; Plasterers; and Teamsters.	38,000	April 1957			10 cents per hour on May 1, 1956.
Associated General Contractors of Massachusetts, Inc. (Intrastate—Massachusetts).	Carpenters	7,000	March 1956			
Associated General Contractors of Massachusetts, Inc. (Intrastate—Massachusetts).	Hod Carriers	6,000	April 1956			
Association of Master Painters and Decorators of the City of New York, Inc., New York, N. Y.	Painters	9,000	July 1956			

See footnotes at end of table.

Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January–December 1956 [1]—Continued

Company and location	Union [2]	Approximate number of employees covered	Expiration date [3]	Provisions effective January–December 1956, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment [4]	Deferred wage increase
Construction—Continued						
Constructors Association of Western Pennsylvania (Intrastate—Pennsylvania).	Heavy Construction Council.	12,000	December 1956			On July 1, 1956: 10 cents per hour in Allegheny County; 7½ cents per hour in counties classified as Zone I; 5 cents per hour in counties classified as Zone II and Zone III. Cement finishers and pile drivers receive 7½ cents per hour throughout the area.
Master Builders' Association of Western Pennsylvania, Inc. (Intrastate—Pennsylvania).	Carpenters	7,500	May 1956			
National Elevator Manufacturing Industry, Inc. (Interstate).	Elevator Constructors.	8,500	November 1956	At 6-month intervals, on 30 days' notice.		
Painters & Decorators Joint Committee, Inc., Los Angeles County, Calif.	Painters	10,200	June 1957			11 cents per hour on June 1, 1956.
Plumbing, Heating and Piping Employers Council of Southern California.	Plumbing	9,000	June 1957 [5]			8½ cents per hour on Jan. 1, 1956, and 10 cents on July 1, 1956.
Railroads						
Class I Railroads—Operating employees.	4 independent unions—Trainmen, Engineers, Firemen, and Conductors.	300,000	Open end [6]	At any time, by either party, on 30 days' notice. (Trainmen contract may not be reopened before June 30, 1956.)		
Class I Railroads—Nonoperating employees.	15 unions	825,000	do	At any time, by either party, on 30 days' notice.		
Railway Express Agency (Interstate).	Railway Clerks	36,000	do	do		
Local railway and bus lines						
Chicago Transit Authority, Chicago, Ill.	Street	14,000	May 1957 [5]		Quarterly (beginning Dec. 1, 1955).	5 cents per hour on June 1, 1956.
New York City Transit Authority, New York, N. Y.	Transport Workers.	25,000	December 1957			7 cents per hour on July 1, 1956.
Trucking and warehousing						
Trucking Companies—New England Freight Agreement (Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island).	Teamsters	15,000	April 1958			15 cents per hour on Apr. 11, 1956.
Empire State Highway Transportation Association, Inc., and individual companies—General Trucking Agreement, New York, N. Y.	do	6,500	August 1956			
Central States—Local Cartage Agreement (13 midwestern States and Wheeling, W. Va., excluding Chicago, Ill., area).	do	110,000	January 1961	In event of war, declaration of emergency, or imposition of economic controls, on 60 days' notice.	Semiannually (February and August).	8 cents per hour on Feb. 1, 1956, to workers on a 40-hour week.

See footnotes at end of table.

Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January–December 1956 [1]—Continued

Company and location	Union [2]	Approximate number of employees covered	Expiration date [3]	Provisions effective January–December 1956, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment [4]	Deferred wage increase
***Trucking and warehousing*—Con.**						
Central States—Over-the-Road Motor Freight Agreement (13 midwestern States).	Teamsters	55,000	January 1961	In event of war, declaration of emergency, or imposition of economic controls, on 60 days' notice.	Semi-annually (February and August.	8 cents per hour, or 2.5 mills per mile, on Feb. 1, 1956. (Mileage rates apply to drivers traveling over 202 miles per day.)
Southeastern Area City Pickup and Delivery Negotiating Committee—Local Freight, Forwarding, Pickup and Delivery Agreement (Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Asheville, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.).	do	5,400	January 1961		do	15 cents per hour, on June 21, 1956, in Tennessee and Asheville, N. C.; 10–12 cents on Feb. 1, 1956, and 9–11 cents on Aug. 1, 1956, in Alabama and Mississippi; 8–9 cents on Feb. 1, 1956, and 7–9 cents on Aug. 1, 1956, in Atlanta, Ga., area.
Southwest Operators' Association—Local Freight, Forwarding, Pickup and Delivery Agreement (Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas, excluding El Paso).	do	5,000	January 1961	In event of reduction in work-week by governmental action, on 60 days' notice.	do	Effective Feb. 1, 1956: 13 cents per hour in Louisiana; 12–14 cents per hour in Oklahoma; 9–11 cents per hour in Texas; increase not indicated for Arkansas, new hourly rate schedule to become effective Feb. 1, 1956.
Transportation—Water						
Atlantic and Gulf Coast Tanker Companies—Unlicensed personnel (Atlantic and Gulf Coasts).	Maritime	7,500	June 1958	After June 1, 1956, on 60 days' notice.		
Atlantic and Gulf District Freightship Agreement—Unlicensed personnel (Atlantic and Gulf Coasts).	Seafarers	13,000	September 1957	At any time		
Atlantic and Gulf Coast Companies and Agents—Dry cargo and passenger vessels, unlicensed personnel (Atlantic and Gulf Coasts).	Maritime	25,200	June 1958	After June 15, 1956, on 60 days' notice.		
Services allied to transportation						
New York Shipping Association—General Cargo Agreement (Port of Greater New York and vicinity).	Longshoremen's Association (Ind.).	23,000	September 1956			
Pacific Maritime Association (Interstate).	Longshoremen and Warehousemen (Ind.).	15,000	June 1956			
Communications—Telephone and telegraph						
General Telephone Co. of California (Intrastate—California).	Communications	5,500	November 1956			
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Traffic Department (Interstate).	New England Federation of Telephone Traffic Workers (Ind.).	19,500	January 1956			

See footnotes at end of table.

Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January–December 1956 [1]—continued

Company and location	Union [2]	Approximate number of employees covered	Expiration date [3]	Provisions effective January–December 1956, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment [4]	Deferred wage increase
Communications—Telephone and telegraph—Con.						
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.—Traffic Department (Intrastate—New Jersey).	Communications	10,000	November 1956 [5]			
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.—Plant and Engineering Departments (Intrastate—New Jersey).	Telephone Workers Union of New Jersey (Ind.).	6,100	March 1956			
New York Telephone Co.—Commercial and Headquarters Departments (Intrastate—New York; downstate area).	Union of Telephone Workers (Ind.).	5,600	March 1956			
New York Telephone Co.—Accounting Department (Intrastate—New York; downstate area).	Telephone Employees' Organization, Accounting Department (Ind.).	5,500	March 1956			
New York Telephone Co.—Plant Department (Intrastate—New York; downstate area).	United Telephone Organizations (Ind.).	18,200	March 1956			
New York Telephone Co.—Traffic Department (Intrastate—New York; downstate area).	Telephone Traffic Union (Ind.).	17,700	July 1956			
New York Telephone Co.—Plant Department (Intrastate—New York; upstate area).	Empire State Telephone Workers' Organization (Ind.).	5,000	June 1956			
New York Telephone Co.—Traffic Department (Intrastate—New York; upstate area).	Telephone Traffic Union (Ind.).	8,400	April 1956			
Ohio Bell Telephone Co. (Intrastate—Ohio).	Communications	16,500	September 1956			
Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. (Interstate).	do	50,000	May 1956			
Western Union Telegraph Co. (Interstate).	Telegraphers	30,000	May 1956			
Utilities—Electric and Gas						
Commonwealth Edison Co. and subsidiary Public Service Co. (Intrastate—Illinois; 4 separate agreements).	Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	11,300	March 1956			
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc. (Intrastate—New York).	Utility	23,000	February 1957	Mar. 1, 1956, on 60 to 90 days' notice.		
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. (Intrastate—New York).	Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	7,700	May 1956			
Pacific Gas & Electric Co. (Intrastate—California).	do	10,900	June 1956			
Wholesale and retail trade						
Dairy Industry Industrial Relations Association (Intrastate—California).	Teamsters	7,000	February 1956	In event of abnormal changes in living costs or economic conditions in the industry, on 60 days' notice.		

See footnotes at end of table.

Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements, January–December 1956 [1]—Continued

Company and location	Union [2]	Approximate number of employees covered	Expiration date [3]	Provisions effective January-December 1956, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment [4]	Deferred wage increase
***Wholesale and retail trade*—Continued**						
First National Stores, Inc. (New England area).	Meat Cutters	9,000	February 1956			
San Francisco Retailers Council—Department stores, San Francisco, Calif.	Retail Clerks	6,500	May 1957	June 1, 1956, on 60 days' notice.		
Finance, insurance, and real estate						
Prudential Insurance Company of America (Interstate).	Insurance Agents	14,600	March 1956			
Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations, Inc.—Manhattan commercial buildings, New York, N. Y.	Building Service	12,000	December 1956			
Hotels and restaurants						
Chicago Restaurant Employers (Greater Chicago area).	Hotel	12,000	May 1957			Increase in daily wage scale on June 1, 1956; increases vary by occupation.
East Bay Restaurant Association, Inc., and United Tavern Owners Association, Inc., Alameda County, Calif.	do	8,500	July 1959	July 6, 1956, on 45 days' notice.		
Golden Gate Restaurant Association, San Francisco, Calif.	do	18,000	August 1960	Sept. 1, 1956, on 90 days' notice.		
Hotel Association of New York City, Inc., New York, N. Y.	New York Hotel Trades Council.	35,000	May 1958			$2 per week on June 1, 1956.
Washington State Restaurant Association (Intrastate—Washington).	Hotel	8,000	May 1956			
Service industries						
Chicago Laundry Owners Association, Cook County, Ill.	Laundry	10,000	August 1958	After Aug. 9, 1956, on 60 days' notice.		
Motion pictures						
Motion Picture Producers (Interstate).	Actors	8,000	May 1958	June 1, 1956, on 30 days' notice.		

[1] Contracts on file with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 1, 1955, except where footnote indicates that information is from newspaper source.

[2] Unions affiliated with AFL–CIO except where noted as independent.

[3] For purposes of this listing, the expiration date is the formal termination date established by the agreement. In general, it is the earliest date on which termination of the contract could be effective, except for special provisions for termination, as in the case of disagreement arising out of a wage reopening. Many agreements provide for automatic renewal at the expiration date unless notice of termination is given. The Labor Management Relations (Taft Hartley) Act, 1947, requires that a party to an agreement desiring to terminate or modify it shall serve written notice upon the other party 60 days prior to the expiration date.

[4] Date shown indicates the month in which adjustments are to be made rather than the month of the CPI on which the adjustment is based.

[5] Information is from newspaper account of settlement.

Conference on Equal Job Opportunity

A CONFERENCE on Equal Job Opportunity, held in Washington, D. C., October 25, was sponsored by the President's Committee on Government Contracts to facilitate an exchange of ideas and programs regarding successful methods of promoting equal economic opportunity for all qualified persons, regardless of race, color, religion, or national origin. Three conclusions were drawn: (1) The major problem in the field of employment is not in hiring but in promotion after hiring. This includes the problem of training adequate personnel for the higher positions. (2) Many companies (particularly in the South) have found that if they proceeded with a nondiscrimination policy, firmly and without equivocation, their fears proved to be unjustified. (3) A nondiscrimination policy to be effective "must come from the very top. . . . Several of the company presidents indicated that until they, themselves, took hold of the problem and indicated to everybody in the plant that they were going to follow the policy, there was little success in putting it into effect. [Moreover] . . . once the policy is adopted, it must meet the problem squarely."

Vice President Richard Nixon, who presided over the conference also emphasized that a nondiscrimination policy should be followed by firms, not only because it was morally and socially right—which is sufficient reason—but because it would utilize all available work skills and would increase the market for consumer goods by increasing the purchasing power of individuals who would obtain better positions. Thus, not only would the minority groups be helped, but all Americans.

Participating in the conference were 50 presidents or board chairmen of corporations and companies having an overall total output of $43 billion and representatives of the Executive Departments negotiating the bulk of all Government contracts—the Department of Defense, including the Departments of the Army, Air Force, and Navy, and also the General Services Administration.

For compliance and enforcement of the nondiscrimination clause in Government contracts of over $10,000 the President's Committee on Government Contracts relies upon the various Government contracting agencies. This clause reads:

> In connection with the performance of work under this contract, the contractor agrees not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, religion, color, or national origin. The aforesaid provision shall include, but not be limited to, the following: employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. The contractor agrees to post hereafter in conspicuous places, available for employees and applicants for employment, notices to be provided by the contracting officer setting forth the provisions of the nondiscrimination clause.
>
> The contractor further agrees to insert the foregoing provision in all subcontracts hereunder, except subcontracts for standard commercial supplies or raw materials.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell in his talk before the conference said that "recent surveys conducted in four States by a Government agency to determine compliance with the nondiscrimination clause in Government contracts have indicated that we have a great deal more progress to make. Job orders with discriminatory provisions are still coming into the local public employment offices. In addition, . . . discrimination is also practiced in recruitment outside the public system. Discrimination in hiring . . . may not even be the major part of our problem. . . . It may be primarily discrimination in promoting, demoting, and transferring—the closing of certain classifications or types of jobs to members of particular groups."

The Secretary continued: ". . . Nondiscrimination in employment means qualitative as well as quantitative equality . . . it is not enough, for example, to have 5 percent of your labor force Negro if they are all in the lowest job levels. It may require close study and hard work, however, to [detect] actual discrimination. It may be necessary to look at the levels people have reached, their classifications, and the kinds of jobs on which they are employed. . . . And, incidentally, it is essential to compliance with the nondiscrimination clause."

A panel discussion on Successful Experiences in Developing an Equal Job Opportunity Program in Industry was moderated by Fred Lazarus, Jr., president, Federated Department Stores and a member of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. The panel members were the presidents or chairmen of the Radio Corporation of America, International Harvester Co., Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Westinghouse Electric Corp., and Daystrom, Inc. The experiences of three of these firms in meeting the problems arising out of a nondiscrimination policy are shown below.

Success in Skilled Work and Consumer Service

David Sarnoff, Board chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, stated that Negroes have made a fine record at RCA.

They are successful in many occupations calling for precision workmanship—such as production of television kinescopes, receiving tubes, and transistors. In RCA's manufacturing plants at Camden and Harrison, N. J., and in Indianapolis, Ind., Negro operators have made many ingenious suggestions and have won a number of awards for their contributions.

When it became necessary to expand the operations of the Indianapolis plant, then comparatively limited in size and capacity, the company recruited Negroes and other minority group workers in that area with the aid of local community leaders. Most of them had no previous industrial experience—at least, not the kind needed—and RCA undertook to train them in new skills.

The first Negroes employed for production and office jobs were uncertain in their new surroundings. Some asked their supervisors, where they should eat and which washrooms should be used. They were told to eat in the plant cafeteria, with the other employees, and to use the same plant facilities used by others since they are provided for use by all employees.

At first, Negro girls sat together in groups in the plant cafeteria. Later, as more of them were employed, as they made friends with their fellow employees, the newcomers lost their feelings of strangeness and isolation and began to feel a part of the "RCA family."

Fears about integration proved to be unjustified. Today, in the Indianapolis plant, Negroes hold a variety of skilled and important positions. Many have advanced to jobs as testers and troubleshooters. And some are leaders, supervising and giving on-the-job training to both white and nonwhite employees.

In 1949, RCA applied its merit employment policy against the shibboleth—that there would be consumer resentment and resistance in some areas against Negroes entering the home to service television sets. At the time, very few Negroes were entering the new field of servicing television sets. The few who did, worked in areas with large Negro populations.

Moving with the same care and planning with which RCA had opened opportunities for minority group employment in other activities, the RCA Service Co. proceeded to employ Negroes as service technicians. To encourage consumer acceptance, RCA's first Negro television technician was given a thorough technical training in a repair shop, and in a television service branch. He proved to be a first class technician and a conscientious worker. The company assigned him to home service calls and he made good.

Other Negroes who were qualified for this type of work were hired, and they, too, helped create RCA's successful experience with minority groups in home service. To the knowledge of the company, there has never been any adverse public reaction against these Negro service technicians. As a matter of fact, one of the two winners of the RCA Service Co.'s "Man of the Year" national awards in 1954 was a Negro member of the Los Angeles television service branch. The award was for proficiency and salesmanship—two basic tests of consumer acceptance.

Success in White-Collar Employment

The president of Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Walter Wheeler, emphasized that great care and planning were given to the introduction of Negro employees into the company's work force.

Pitney-Bowes was extremely careful in selecting the first Negro workers for skilled jobs. In very frank talks with those selected, the company discussed their responsibilities and received an understanding response. We pointed out that they were blazing a trail for the benefit of all of their group, and that at times it might be trying and difficult. Actually, it was not nearly as bad as anticipated. There was some grumbling, but it soon ended. Today a newly hired Negro production worker is readily accepted.

The introduction of Negroes into office positions and in engineering was a more difficult problem. The same techniques were followed but even more carefully. The first Negro girl office employee was most carefully selected, talked to, and placed in our personnel department. In the beginning the anticipated prejudice appeared, but not to the degree expected. In a few weeks it had all but disappeared. The girl, a very fine individual and well educated, soon proved herself and became readily accepted.

Others were placed in various office divisions, including our accounting department, where we employ a great many young women.

Today we have Negroes, Asians, and other minority groups in every part of our business—the shop, our offices, engineering, accounting, toolmaking, field service, and sales. The latter two categories are perhaps the most difficult because there the company must contend with customer attitudes of other offices, but progress is being made.

Success in Upgrading and Promotion

Westinghouse Electric Corp., according to Gwilym A. Price, its president and chairman, learned early in its experience that the acceptance of the Negro depends considerably upon the conditions under which other employees of the work force have worked in the past.

The first Negroes were employed at the company's East Pittsburgh plant during World War I as custodial employees and as laborers in heavy foundry operations. This situation prevailed until the beginning of World War II when sociological and manpower pressures dictated further utilization of Negroes in our work force. Negro women were employed for the first time. Although no segregated facilities were provided, all were initially placed on the midnight shift. Integration did not actually occur until the operation of existing seniority plans at a time of a decline in activity resulted in their placement on the daylight and afternoon shifts. In the meantime, Negro men had been given the opportunity through our normal upgrading procedure to advance to semiskilled and skilled jobs for which they were qualified by virtue of training or experience. Progress has been steady since that time.

However, these first steps toward integration brought problems. White women employees first refused to use the same washroom facilities as the Negro women and later, to work side by side with them. White male employees refused to guide and instruct Negro men upgraded to machine operating jobs. Both situations were solved by the same means. The problem was discussed with the affected employees and an attempt made to point out their responsibilities as citizens and as employees. Beyond that, it was made very clear that, despite anyone's objections, management intended to see to it that Negro employees were allowed to exercise their basic rights as Westinghouse employees. The company was fully supported in this position by the officers of the local unions.

The lesson we learned directed our actions in the period following World War II. We learned that the degree of acceptance of the Negro is dependent to a great extent upon what the other employees of the work force are used to. We found out that people fear and resist change, but experience overcomes the fear of the unknown. For example, going back to East Pittsburgh, there was one building in which substantial numbers of women were employed. When Negroes were first employed and when they were brought on the daylight and afternoon shifts, there was considerable disturbance. However, these difficulties were short-lived. In one department we had a hollow square composed of 32 spotwelders. At the end of the war, on the daylight shift, there were 16 white women and 16 Negro women. They sat in alternate positions around the square and worked, conversed, and lunched together with no more friction than you normally find in any group of 32 women.

This lesson was put to good use during our postwar expansion program. In new operations Negroes were employed from the start on all levels of shop positions for which they were qualified. Negroes were in these plants literally from the opening day and, consequently, were accepted by practically all employees.

In existing plants, we have found that problems and disturbances can be almost entirely eliminated if an integration program is developed within the framework of existing upgrading policies and procedures. Westinghouse believes in upgrading from within. The majority of shop employees are hired on the lower classified jobs and then promoted as opportunities become available. By hiring Negroes along with white applicants on these lower class jobs and then following normal upgrading procedures, integration can be achieved fairly rapidly and easily because it conforms to the pattern of industrial life accepted by employees. Negroes usually become qualified for promotional opportunities through experience with Westinghouse or other employers, vocational training, or on-the-job training.

* * * * *

The policies of the companies participating in the conference will have broad implications for all American industry, as was pointed out by Vice President Nixon in a press conference following the meeting. The total business of the concerns which were represented is approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing sales in the United States; their employment is approximately 15 percent of all the manufacturing employers in the country. The conference left little doubt that a standard of equal job opportunity was workable and its achievement was an attainable and practical objective for American industry.

—GEORGE B. MCKIBBIN
President's Committee on Government Contracts

State Unemployment Insurance Legislation in 1955

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LEGISLATION enacted during the 1955 sessions of State and Territorial legislatures continued the trend of recent years toward higher maximum benefit amounts and relaxed financing and experience rating requirements. The 1955 sessions featured more changes in the basic maximum weekly benefits than in any prior legislative year and the greatest extension of coverage since the beginning of the program.[1] Amendments to unemployment insurance laws were considered in the 1955 legislatures of 45 States, Alaska, and Hawaii and in the United States Congress for the District of Columbia.[2] The Territories and all but two of the States (New Mexico and West Virginia) and the Congress (for the District of Columbia) made some change in their unemployment insurance law. Significant benefit provisions of the laws of the States and Territories, as of the end of 1955, embodying the legislative changes of 1955 are summarized in the accompanying table.

Coverage

In anticipation of the broader coverage, effective January 1, 1956, under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act,[3] 20 States [4] lowered their coverage requirements to include employers of 4 or more workers; previously in these States, only employers of 6 or 8 workers were covered. Four other States (Rhode Island, Oregon, Connecticut, and New York), which already covered employers of four or more, broadened the coverage of their laws beyond that of the Federal Act. At the end of 1955, the laws of 23 States cover firms with fewer than 4 workers; 18 of these extend coverage to firms with a single worker. It is estimated that coverage will be extended to approximately 1.7 million workers not previously covered.

Other significant 1955 enactments concerning coverage under unemployment insurance dealt with government employment. Rhode Island was the only State in 1955 to enact coverage for State and local government employment. It provided mandatory coverage for State employees and elective coverage for employees of political subdivisions. New York, which previously had covered most State employees on a mandatory basis and also permits coverage of most employees of its political subdivisions on an elective basis, extended coverage to some of the services heretofore excluded. Oregon covered employees of utility districts. Alaska extended coverage to Territorial employees on an elective basis, as did California for employees of credit unions organized under the Federal Credit Union Act. Fourteen States now provide for either mandatory or elective coverage of at least some of their civil servants; in addition, Hawaii, Oregon, and Utah authorized studies concerning the extension of coverage to public employees. A second Hawaiian study, to be submitted to the 1957 legislature, will report on the changes necessary to extend coverage to agricultural workers.

Qualifying Requirements

All State laws contain qualifying requirements intended to limit benefit payments to covered workers on the basis of their earnings or the number of weeks worked, or both. In 1955, 18 States [5] and Alaska amended the qualifying requirements of their existing laws. Except in four of these States, all of the changes were such that higher earnings or a greater spread of earnings over the period are required for claimants to be eligible for benefits.

Both Alaska and Illinois, by raising their minimum wage requirements, now require earnings in two quarters for claimants at all levels. In addition, Alaska, as well as Oregon, deleted the seasonal provisions in previous statutes. Pennsylvania, which requires earnings equal to a multiple of the weekly benefit amount, increased the multiple used but added a stepdown provision under which a claimant, whose base-period wages are insufficient for a weekly benefit amount corresponding

---

[1] For detailed discussion of 1955 legislative actions, see article in Social Security Bulletin, January 1956, prepared by the Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor.

[2] The legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia did not meet in 1955 and the Louisiana session was limited to budget and fiscal matters.

[3] The 1954 amendment to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, effective Jan. 1, 1956, extends coverage to employers of 4 or more in 20 weeks, instead of 8 or more; the addition of Title XV to the Social Security Act provides unemployment compensation for Federal workers.

[4] Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

[5] Alabama, California, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Washington.

Significant provisions of State unemployment insurance laws, 1955

State	Size of firm (minimum number of employees and/or size of payroll) [1]	Wage or employment qualification (number times weekly benefit amount unless otherwise indicated) [2]	Weekly benefit amount [3]			Earnings disregarded in computing weekly benefit for partial unemployment [5]	Duration in 52-week period		
			Computation (fraction of high-quarter wages unless otherwise indicated) [3]	For total unemployment [in dollars]			Proportion of wages in base period [6]	Weeks of benefits for total unemployment	
				Minimum [4]	Maximum [4]			Minimum [7]	Maximum
Alabama	4 in 20 weeks	35; and $112.01 in 1 quarter.	1/25	$6	$25	$6	1/6	11+	20
Alaska	1 at any time	1¼ times high-quarter wages but not less than $450.	1.7–1.1 percent of annual wages, plus $5 for each dependent up to lesser of wba or $25.	[4] 10–15	[4] 45–70	$10	33–29 percent [8]	15	26
Arizona	3 in 20 weeks	30; and wages in 2 quarters.	1/25	5	30	$5	1/26	10	26
Arkansas	1 in 10 days	30	1/21–1/17	7	26	$5	1/26	10	18
California	1 at any time and over $100 in any quarter.	30 times wba or 1⅓ times high-quarter wages, if less, but not less than $600 nor more than $750.	1/17–1/25	10	33	$3	1/26	[9] 26	26
Colorado	4 in 20 weeks	30	1/25	7	[4] 28–35	$3	1/26	[4] 10–26	[4] 20–26
Connecticut	3 in 13 weeks	$300; and wages in 2 quarters.	1/26, plus $3 for each dependent up to ½ wba.	8–11	35–52	$3	1/26	[7] 15	26
Delaware	1 in 20 weeks	30	1/25	7	35	$2	26 percent	[7] 11	26
District of Columbia	1 at any time	1½ times high-quarter wages; $130 in 1 quarter and wages in 2 quarters.	1/25, plus $1 for each dependent up to $3. [4]	8–9	[4] 30	⅓ wba	1/26	11+	26
Florida	4 in 20 weeks or 4 in 8 weeks and payroll in excess of $6,000 in any quarter.	30 (18+, 23+ or 27 if wba is $8, $9 or $10); and wages in 2 quarters.	1/25–1/26	8	26	$5	1/4	4+	16
Georgia	4 in 20 weeks	35–45+; and $100 in 1 quarter.	1/25	5	20	$5	Uniform	20	20
Hawaii	1 at any time	30	1/25	5	35	$2	Uniform	20	20
Idaho	1 at any time and $150 in any quarter.	25–38+; $150 in 1 quarter and wages in 2 quarters.	1/25–1/26	10	30	½ wba	40–26 percent [8]	10	26
Illinois	4 in 20 weeks	$400 (effective 4/1/56, $350; and $150 in other than high quarter).	1/20 (effective 4/1/56, 1/20 plus $0.50–$12 allowance for claimants with high-quarter wages of more than $573.01 and 1–4 dependents).	10	27 (effective 4/1/56, 28–40).	$2	46–33 percent (effective 4/1/56, 39–32 percent). [8]	18+ (effective 4/1/56, 21+).	26
Indiana	4 in 20 weeks	$250; and $150 in last 2 quarters.	1/25	10	30	$3 from other than regular employer.	1/4	[7] 6+	20
Iowa	4 in 15 weeks	20	1/50	5	30	$3	1/5	6+	24
Kansas	4 in 20 weeks or 25 in 1 week.	$400, or $200 in 2 quarters.	1/25 up to 50 percent of State average weekly wage but not more than $32.	5	32	$2	1/26	[7] 13+	20
Kentucky	4 in 3 quarters of preceding year, with wages of $50 each in each quarter or 4 in 20 weeks. [1]	$300	2.6–1.2 percent of annual wages.	8	28	⅓ wages	Uniform	26	26
Louisiana	4 in 20 weeks	30	1/50	5	25	$3	1/25	10	20
Maine	4 in 20 weeks	$300	2.0–1.0 percent of annual wages.	6	30	$5	Uniform	23	23
Maryland	1 at any time	30; and $156 in 1 quarter.	1/25, plus $2 for each dependent up to $8.	6–8	30–38	$5	1/4	7+	26
Massachusetts	1 in 13 weeks	$500	1/25, plus $3 for each dependent but total may not exceed average weekly wage.	7–10	[4] 25	$10	5/50	21+	26

See footnotes at end of table.

Significant provisions of State unemployment insurance laws, 1955—Continued

State	Size of firm (minimum number of employees and/or size of payroll) [1]	Wage or employment qualification (number times weekly benefit amount unless otherwise indicated) [2]	Weekly benefit amount [3]			Earnings disregarded in computing weekly benefit for partial unemployment [5]	Duration in 52-week period		
			Computation (fraction of high-quarter wages unless otherwise indicated) [3]	For total unemployment [in dollars]			Proportion of wages in base period [6]	Weeks of benefits for total unemployment	
				Minimum [4]	Maximum [4]			Minimum [7]	Maximum
Michigan	4 in 20 weeks	14 weeks of employment at more than $15.	63-41 percent of average weekly wage plus allowance of $1-$24 depending on average weekly wage and number of dependents.	[9]10-12	30-54	Up to ½ wba [5].	⅓ week of employment.	9+	26
Minnesota	1 in 20 weeks or 4 in 20 weeks. [10]	$520	2.2-1.1 percent of annual wages.	12	33	$6	42-29 percent [6].	18	26
Mississippi	4 in 20 weeks	30	1/26	3	30	$2	Uniform	16	16
Missouri	4 in 20 weeks [1]	Wages in 2 quarters. [11]	1/25	[10].50	25	$4	1/3	(10)	24
Montana	1 in 20 weeks or over $500 in a year.	1½ times high-quarter wages and $170 in 1 quarter.	1/18-1/25	10	26	(11)	Uniform	20	20
Nebraska	4 in 20 weeks	$300 in 2 quarters with at least $100 in each of such quarters.	1/21-1/23	10	28	Up to ½ wba [5].	1/3	10	20
Nevada	1 at any time and $225 in any quarter.	30	1/25, plus $5 for each dependent up to $20 but total may not exceed 6 percent of high-quarter wages.	8-12	30-50	$5	1/3	10	26
New Hampshire	4 in 20 weeks	$400	2.0-1.2 percent of annual wages.	9	32	$3	Uniform	26	26
New Jersey	4 in 20 weeks	17 weeks of employment at $15 or more.	1/25 of average weekly wage up to $45 and 1/35 of average weekly wage above $45.	10	35	Up to ½ wba [5].	¾ week of employment.	13	26
New Mexico	1 at any time and $450 in any quarter or 2 in 13 weeks.	30; and $156 in 1 quarter.	1/26	10	30	$3	1/5	12	24
New York	3 at any time	20 weeks of employment at average of $15 or more.	67-51 percent of average weekly wage.	10	36	(12)	Uniform	26	26
North Carolina	4 in 20 weeks	$250	2.4-1.0 percent of annual wages.	7	30	$2	Uniform	26	26
North Dakota	4 in 20 weeks	36; and wages in 2 quarters.	1/44, plus $1-$3 per dependent, by schedule $3-$9.	7-10	26-35	$3	Uniform	20	20
Ohio	3 at any time	20 weeks of employment and $240.	1/17-1/25, plus $3 for each dependent up to $6.	10-13	33-39	$2	1/3	[7]12	26
Oklahoma	4 in 20 weeks [1]	20; and wages in 2 quarters.	1/30	10	28	$7	1/4	6+	22
Oregon	2 in 6 weeks in 1 quarter and $1,800 in a year.	$400 (Effective 1/1/56, 37 times wba or 1½ times high-quarter wages if less, but not less than $700).	3.4-1.4 percent of annual wages (Effective 1/1/56, 1/26).	15	25 (effective 1/1/56, 35).	$2 (effective 1/1/56, ½ wba).	1/3	8+ (effective 1/1/56, 15+). [7]	26
Pennsylvania	1 at any time	32-42; and $120 in 1 quarter.	1/25 or 50 percent of fulltime weekly wages, if greater.	10	35	$6	Uniform	30	30
Rhode Island	1 at any time	30	1/30	10	25 (effective 1/1/56, 30).	$5	35-27 percent	[7]10+	26
South Carolina	4 in 20 weeks	1½ times high-quarter wages but not less than $240; and $120 in 1 quarter.	1/30-1/26	8	26	¼ wba	1/3	10	22
South Dakota	4 in 20 weeks or $24,000 in a year.	1½ times high-quarter wages and $150 in 1 quarter or wages in 2 quarters if base-period wages are $600 or more.	1/30-1/23	8	25	$3	36-22 percent	[7]10	20
Tennessee	4 in 20 weeks	40, 50 and 60; and $75 in 1 quarter.	1/21-1/26	5	30	$5	Uniform	22	22

See footnotes at end of table.

Significant provisions of State unemployment insurance laws, 1955—Continued

State	Size of firm (minimum number of employees and/or size of payroll)[1]	Wage or employment qualification (number times weekly benefit amount unless otherwise indicated)[2]	Weekly benefit amount[2]			Earnings disregarded in computing weekly benefit for partial unemployment[6]	Duration in 52-week period		
			Computation (fraction of high-quarter wages unless otherwise indicated)[3]	For total unemployment [in dollars]			Proportion of wages in base period[8]	Weeks of benefits for total unemployment	
				Minimum[4]	Maximum[4]			Minimum[7]	Maximum
Texas	4 in 20 weeks	$375 with $250 in 1 quarter and $125 in another or $450 with $50 in each of 3 quarters or $1,000 in 1 quarter.	1/25	7	28	$3	1/4	[12]6+	24
Utah	1 at any time and $140 in any quarter.	19 weeks of employment and $400.	1/25	10	33	$6 from other than regular employer.	Weighted schedule of base-period wages in relation to high-quarter wages.	[7]15	28
Vermont	4 in 20 weeks	30 with 1/3 of wages in last 2 quarters; and $200 in 1 quarter.	1/52–1/26	10	28	$3	Uniform	26	26
Virginia	4 in 20 weeks [1]	25 ($100 for minimum wba).	1/25	6	24	$2	1/4	6	16
Washington	1 at any time	$800	2.0–1.1 percent of annual wages.	17	35	$8	26–29 percent[9]	12	26
West Virginia	4 in 20 weeks [1]	$500	1.8–1.0 percent of annual wages.	10	30	$6	Uniform	24	24
Wisconsin	4 in 20 weeks or $10,000 in any quarter or $6,000 in any year.	14 weeks of employment at average of $13 or more.	69–51 percent of average weekly wage.	10	36	Up to 1/2 wba.[5]	7/10 week of employment.	10	26½
Wyoming	1 at any time and $500 in any year.	26; and $200 in 1 quarter.	1/21–1/25, plus $3 for each dependent up to $6.	10–13	30–36	1/2 wba	31–28 percent[9]	8	26

[1] Effective January 1, 1956; in States noted, by operation of provisions in State law that employers subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act are subject to the State employment security law.

[2] Weekly benefit amount abbreviated in columns as wba.

[3] When State uses a weighted high-quarter formula, annual-wage formula or average-weekly-wage formula, approximate fractions or percentages are figured at midpoint of lowest and highest normal wage brackets. When dependents' allowances are provided, the fraction applies to the basic benefit amount.

[4] When 2 amounts are given, higher includes dependents' allowances except in Colorado where higher amount includes 25 percent additional for claimants employed in Colorado by covered employers for 5 consecutive calendar years with wages in excess of $1,000 per year and no benefits received; duration for such claimants is increased to 26 weeks. Higher figure for minimum weekly benefit amount includes maximum allowance for one dependent; in Michigan, for one dependent child or two dependents other than a child. In the District of Columbia, same maximum with or without dependents. Maximum augmented payment in Massachusetts not shown since any figure presented would be based on an assumed maximum number of dependent children at $3 each, up to average weekly wage. In Alaska, the maximum for interstate claimants is $25 and no dependents' allowances paid.

[5] In States noted, fully weekly benefit is paid if earnings are less than one-half weekly benefit and one-half weekly benefit amount if wages are one-half weekly benefit but less than weekly benefit.

[6] In States with weighted schedules, the percent of benefits is figured at the bottom of the lowest and of the highest wage brackets; in States noted, the percentages at other brackets are higher and/or lower than the percentages shown.

[7] Figure shown applies to claimants with minimum weekly benefit and minimum qualifying wages. In Delaware and Utah, statutory minimum. In Texas, alternative qualifying wages of $250 in high quarter and $125 in another quarter may yield benefits of $10 per week for 9+ weeks. In other States noted, if qualifying wages are concentrated largely or wholly in high quarter, weekly benefit for claimants with minimum qualifying wages may be above minimum weekly amount and consequently weeks of benefits may be less than the minimum duration shown.

[8] Because of high qualifying wages, minimum duration is high for claimants with low benefit amounts; minimum duration for claimants at other levels is 15 weeks in California and 10 (by statute) in Illinois.

[9] Employers of fewer than 4 (not subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act) outside the corporate limits of 21 cities of 10,000 population or more are not liable for contributions.

[10] If the benefit is less than $5, benefits are paid at the rate of $5 a week; no qualifying wages and no minimum weekly or annual benefits are specified.

[11] No partial benefits paid, but earnings not exceeding the greater of $15 or 1 day's work of 8 hours are disregarded for total unemployment.

[12] Waiting period is 4 "effective days" accumulated in 1–4 weeks. Partial benefits are one-fourth of weekly benefit amount for each of 1 to 3 effective days. An "effective day" is the fourth and each subsequent day of total unemployment in a week for which not more than $36 is paid.

NOTE: Prepared for ready reference and comparative purposes. Because of the impossibility of giving qualifications and alternatives in brief summary form, the State law and State employment security agency should be consulted for authoritative information. In general, the State laws cover employment in most types of business and industry, except employment for railroads which is covered by a separate Federal law.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

to his high quarter wages but are enough to qualify for any lower amount, will be able to receive a lower benefit amount. Vermont added a similar stepdown provision but limited it to the next lower benefit amount and South Carolina deleted such a provision. Alabama deleted its provision that a claimant could not get benefits for a week of unemployment unless he had worked less than 160 hours and earned less than $180 during the 3 weeks immediately preceding the week of unemployment. Kansas and Tennessee made it more difficult for some claimants to qualify by requiring earnings since the beginning of the preceding benefit year.

Benefits

Maximum Weekly Benefit Amount. As in recent years, the emphasis in the 1955 State legislatures continued to be on increasing the maximum weekly benefit amount rather than extending the duration of benefits. Thirty-two jurisdictions—more than in any previous year—increased the basic maximum weekly benefit by amounts ranging from $1 to $10. In 3 States, Alaska, and Hawaii, the increase was $10. The Alaskan increase, however, is for intrastate claimants only; the maximum benefit amount for interstate claimants was reduced by $10. In 11 States, the increase varied from $5 to $8 and in the remaining 16 States, it was only $1 to $4. Two other States which did not increase the basic maximum weekly benefit amount increased the maximum augmented benefit for claimants with dependents.

Maximum basic weekly benefit amounts now range from $24 in Virginia to $36 in New York and Wisconsin and $45 in Alaska. Prior to the 1955 legislative sessions, the range was from $20 to $35 and only 2 States with only 2.3 percent of the 1954 covered workers had maximums of over $30. Sixteen States with 51.2 percent of the covered workers now have a basic weekly maximum benefit of over $30. Sixteen others, with 18.5 percent of the covered workers, now have a $30 maximum. Thus, as a result of the changes enacted in the 1955 legislative sessions, 32 States with 69.7 percent of the covered workers have a maximum of $30 or more as compared with 20 States with 59.9 percent of the covered workers prior to the sessions. Significantly, the trend toward weekly benefit maximums of over $30 has occurred in the 16 States which account for over one-half of the covered workers.

Following is a tabulation of maximum weekly benefit amounts by the number of States:

Maximum basic weekly benefit amount	*Number of States*
Over $35	3
35	7
33	4
32	2
30	16
28	7
26	6
25	5
24	1

Even with the higher maximum weekly benefit amounts enacted during the 1955 legislative sessions, the maximum weekly benefit amount is 50 percent or more of the average weekly wage in only 7 States with 12.8 percent of the 1954 covered workers; 40 to 49 percent in 30 States with 60.9 percent of the covered workers; and below 40 percent in 14 States with 26.3 percent of the covered workers. By the way of comparison, the 1955 increases have not reestablished the relationship between wages and benefits which existed at the beginning of the program. In 1939, the maximum weekly benefit was more than 50 percent of the average weekly wage of covered workers in 48 States. After 1953, 3 States had maximum basic benefits which were more than half their respective 1952 average weekly wage.

Dependents' Allowances. At its 1955 legislative session, Illinois added what is in effect dependents' allowances for claimants whose weekly benefit amount exceeds $28 but requires additional earnings as well as specified numbers of dependents (1 to 4) for benefits of $28.50 to $40. Arizona repealed its dependents' allowance provision. Alaska decreased by $10 the maximum allowance for claimants with dependents. Connecticut and Ohio increased both the basic and augmented weekly benefit amount. The Connecticut increase in the augmented benefit from $45 to $52 results from the provision in the law that maximum dependents' allowances may be as much as one-half the increased basic weekly benefit amount. Michigan and North Dakota which did not increase the basic maximum weekly benefit amount increased the maximum augmented benefit payable to claimants with dependents. In Michigan, the average weekly wage necessary to receive the maximum $54 was increased from $80 to $106. Nevada provided the same allowance for the first dependent as for other dependents but made no change in the maximum basic or augmented weekly benefit amount.

Minimum Weekly Benefit Amount. Seven [6] of the 33 jurisdictions which increased the maximum basic weekly amount also increased the minimum weekly benefit by amounts varying from $1 to $7,

[6] Florida, Indiana, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Washington.

and 1 State (Maine) decreased its minimum by $3. The minimum weekly benefits in State laws vary from 50 cents (payable in $5 amounts if the computed rate is less than $5) to $17. Twenty States now provide a minimum basic weekly benefit of $10 and 3 others a higher minimum.

Computation of Benefit Amounts. Oregon and Pennsylvania were the only States to make significant changes in their formulas for determining weekly benefit amounts in 1955. Most other States that enacted increases merely extended the formulas up to the new maximums. Oregon changed from an annual wage formula, in which benefits are computed as a percentage of annual wages, to a formula which bases benefits on wages in the quarter of the base period in which wages are highest. Pennsylvania changed its formula from 1/25th of high-quarter wages to the greater of 1/25th of high-quarter wages, or 50 percent of full-time weekly wages.

Ten States modified their existing benefit formulas. As a result, 7 States will increase benefits to all or some claimants who are eligible for benefits below the maximum amount. Two other States lowered benefits for most claimants eligible for benefit amounts below the maximum. In another State, the change in the weighted schedule lowered benefits for some claimants and increased them for others.

Partial Earnings Allowance. Eight States[7] revised their laws in 1955 to increase benefit payments to claimants who are partially unemployed. As a result, 40 States now provide an earnings allowance in terms of dollars which is uniform for all claimants; the amount of the allowance varies from $2 in 8 States to $15 in 1 State. Six State laws express the allowance as a fraction of the weekly benefit amount varying from one-fifth to one-half of the weekly benefit amount. Four States provide that the full weekly benefit amount is paid if the wages earned are less than one-half of the weekly benefit amount and one-half of the weekly benefit is paid if the wages earned are as much as one-half but less than the full weekly benefit amount.

[7] Alabama, Arkansas, Maine, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, and Wyoming.

[8] Arizona, Arkansas, Iowa, Maine, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Vermont.

Determination of Benefit Weeks

Maximum Weeks of Duration. Seven States,[8] with 12.2 percent of the 1954 covered workers, increased by 2 to 6 weeks the maximum weeks for which unemployment insurance benefits may be paid. Significant was the Pennsylvania change from a 26-week variable period to a 30-week uniform period. Thus, Pennsylvania is the first State to allow 30 weeks of benefits for eligible claimants. Five other States now provide 26 weeks of benefits for all eligible claimants. In 20 other States, some claimants may receive benefits for a maximum period of 26 weeks and in another State for 26½ weeks. The 27 States with a maximum potential duration of 26 weeks or more account for 73.3 percent of the 1954 covered workers.

Minimum Weeks of Duration. Ten States increased and four decreased the minimum weeks of duration for claimants eligible for the minimum weekly benefit amount. The minimum weekly benefit amount was increased in 2 States and decreased in 1 of these 10 States; in the 4 States which decreased their minimum weeks of duration, the minimum benefit amount was increased.

Base Period and Benefit Year. Alaska and Illinois amended their laws in 1955 to change both the base period and benefit year from a uniform to an individual basis. With this change, claimants' benefit rights in both these jurisdictions will be based on their more recent employment experience. Only seven State laws now provide a uniform base period and benefit year. Six other States made minor technical changes in their definitions of these terms in 1955.

Eligibility and Disqualifications

Availability for Work. Four States made some change in their availability provisions in 1955. Delaware added a proviso that claimants who become ill or disabled after filing a claim and registering for work are not ineligible for benefits if no suitable work is offered after the beginning of such illness or disability. Seven States now have

such a provision. Delaware also provided that individuals involuntarily retired shall be required to be available only for work which is suitable for the individuals in view of their age, physical condition, and other circumstances. New Hampshire changed its law so that (1) a claimant must be available for suitable work, (2) a woman claimant need not be available between the hours of 1 and 6 a. m., and (3) an individual not available for work outside a home is disqualified from benefits. Wisconsin continued by statute the practice of allowing an individual up to 6 weeks to seek new work substantially in line with his job skill and prior pay. Tennessee added a provision specifying that registering and reporting at an employment office meets the "actively seeking work" requirement.

Disqualification. Disqualification legislation in 1955 also followed the same pattern as in recent years. Some States made alleviating changes in the circumstances or conditions under which benefits are paid or in the length of the period for which benefits are denied but a number of the amendments were more restrictive in nature, with several States adding reductions of benefit rights equal to the number of weeks of disqualification. With respect to the three major causes for disqualification—voluntary leaving, discharge for misconduct, and refusal of suitable work without good cause—23 States made 1 or more changes and 10 of these amended their laws for all 3 causes. Much more restrictive provisions for all 3 causes were enacted in 6 of the 10 States but affect only 3.4 percent of the total 1954 covered labor force. Eighteen of the 23 States, as well as 8 others, changed conditions under which benefits are payable, such as disqualifications for unemployment due to pregnancy or to marital obligations, for receipt of other remuneration, for fraudulent misrepresentation to obtain benefits, or involvement in labor disputes. Following is a tabulation of major or other causes for disqualification by the number of States that amended their unemployment insurance laws in 1955:

Cause for disqualification	*Number of States*
Voluntary leaving without good cause	18
Discharge for misconduct	11
Refusal of suitable work	15
Marital obligations	5
Pregnancy	9
Receipt of other remuneration	7
Involvement in labor disputes	5
Intentional misrepresentation or nondisclosure of material facts	11

ILO Study of Unemployment Insurance Plans, 1955

SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMS aimed at alleviating the effects of unemployment have been functioning in some countries for many years. In 1955, about one-fourth of the countries of the world had adopted legislation providing for some kind of social security plan to deal with unemployment. The International Labor Office has published the results of a study of these unemployment insurance plans throughout the world.[1]

One of the chief purposes of the study is to make available information for countries that wish to provide security against unemployment for the first time; it is also intended to be of help to other countries wishing to modify and improve existing plans.

The first unemployment insurance plans were rooted in the European trade union movement and various fraternal and mutual-aid societies. Eventually, they proved to be of only limited effectiveness because of the excessive cost to the participants and because of their limited and specialized coverage. From them, however, developed the voluntary plans established by employers and those subsidized in varying degrees by municipalities. The ILO study divides the historical development of unemployment insurance into three phases. The first phase was marked by the absence of any public or employer participation and continued until approximately the last decade of the nineteenth century. The second phase consisted of the appearance of employer-initiated benefit plans during the first few decades of the

[1] Unemployment Insurance Schemes, Studies and Reports No. 42, Geneva, 1955.

twentieth century. The third phase was marked by the initiation of municipal subsidies for voluntary plans and extended from about the last decade of the nineteenth century to the second decade of the present century; from these plans, national unemployment insurance programs evolved.

Realizing that neither voluntary plans nor smaller units of government could deal successfully by themselves with the problem of unemployment, France, Norway, and Denmark enacted the first national laws on unemployment insurance during the first decade of the 1900's.[2] In 1911, Great Britain instituted the first compulsory unemployment insurance program. Since then, 8 countries have introduced voluntary plans and 12, including the United States and Canada, have instituted compulsory programs; several other nations have enacted laws providing for financial assistance during unemployment and dismissal benefits. In 1955, a total of 22 countries had unemployment benefit programs in operation, 15 of them are compulsory insurance plans, 3 are voluntary insurance plans, and 4 involve unemployment allowances provided on other than an insurance basis.

The scope of protection provided by each of the plans existing in 1955 was generally based upon several factors: the relative needs of the various groups of workers for such protection; financial considerations; and administrative considerations. The three types of unemployment security (compulsory, voluntary, and noninsurance) differ in coverage. Nearly all compulsory laws cover wage and salaried workers generally and specify exclusions instead of enumerating specific industries or occupations to which the insurance applies. The scope of voluntary insurance plans is largely contingent upon the existence of an insurance fund in the occupation and locality and to a lesser degree on factors such as age, nationality, and type of employment; similar factors limit the extent of allowances under noninsured unemployment plans.

Provisions governing eligibility or ineligibility for benefits also differ widely. Experience in the different countries has shown the necessity for precise and sometimes elaborate rules to define the conditions under which unemployed workers may receive benefits. Yardsticks of eligibility involve many criteria, the most important being: (1) ability to work; (2) availability for work; and (3) willingness to work. On the other hand, the most common grounds for disqualification are voluntary leaving of employment, discharge for misconduct, loss of job due to a labor dispute, refusal of an offer of suitable employment, and receipt of certain types of income such as dismissal payments, other social security benefits, and earnings from other gainful work.

Once the rules for qualification have been promulgated, the qualifying period and the reference period can be determined.[3] Although existing plans differed widely with respect to a qualifying period, around 6 months was most commonly provided in 1955; the length of the basic reference periods differed even more than did the qualifying period but the most common duration was 12 months preceding unemployment.

Rates and duration of benefits also varied among countries. Because the ILO study presents the rates in terms of the national currency of the respective country, their utility is limited for comparative purposes. The majority of existing plans provide for a period of over 20 weeks during which benefits may be drawn; there is some tendency for the maximum benefit period to approximate 6 months. Waiting periods before which unemployment benefits are paid usually vary from 1 to 7 days in existing plans; in some plans, the normal waiting period may be extended up to specified maximums; it also may be waived if the insured worker has served for another period of unemployment during the year.

In effect, most current plans are financed by a single nationwide fund supplied by contributions from three sources: (1) insured employees; (2) employers; and (3) the national government. Under the most common method of financing, revenues are secured from all three available sources. The distribution of revenues in each country is administered by agencies set up to meet the requirements of individual plans.

The accompanying table is a composite of the information contained in various tables in the ILO report.

---

[2] Each of these countries embodied the principle of national subsidization of voluntary funds in its original laws, France and Denmark have not adopted compulsory unemployment insurance up to the present day.

[3] The qualifying period sets a specified minimum of time in which claimants must have been engaged in insured employment. The reference period limits the qualifying period to recent employment.

International unemployment insurance plans, 1955: Year enacted and type, scope,

Country and year of enactment	Scope		Qualifying periods	
	Coverage [1]	Exclusions	Length of period	Reference period [2]
				Compulsory
Austria (1949)	All employees except specific exclusions; last-year and paid apprentices; homeworkers; special plan for construction employees.	Occupational: Wage earners on owner-operated farms; female domestic servants; public-employees. Other: Family labor; insignificant employment.	20 weeks of insured employment.[3]	12 months preceding claim. Exceptions: Up to 3 years for excepted employment, self-employment, registered unemployment, sickness, imprisonment.
Belgium (1945)	All employees except specific exclusions; homeworkers; youths completing vocational training; special plans for miners, seamen, port workers, and construction workers.	Occupational: Railway employees; domestic servants; public employees. Other: Family labor apprentices.	6 months of paid employment and contribution.[4]	10 months preceding claim. Exceptions: Military service.
Canada (1955)	All employees and apprentices except specific exclusions.	Occupational: Agricultural employees; private domestic servants; fishermen; teachers; employees of nonprofit institutions; private duty nurses; professional athletes. Other: Salaried employees earning over $4,800 per year; spouses and unpaid children; casual, subsidiary, and part-time employees; employees in sparsely populated areas; commission agents; corporation directors.	30 weeks of contribution.[5] and 8 weeks of contribution.	2 years preceding claim. and 1 year preceding claim. Exceptions: Up to 4 years for excepted employment, incapacity, or work stoppages during disputes.
Federal Republic of Germany. (1927)	All employees except specific exclusions; last-year apprentices; special plan for dockworkers.	Occupational: Agricultural employees given lodging; civil servants; religious employees; seamen earning over 9,000 DM per year. Other: Salaried employees earning over 9,000 DM per year; employees over 65; family labor; temporary employees; students.	26 weeks of insured employment.	12 months preceding unemployment notification. Exceptions: Up to 2 years for self employment, training, receipt of assistance.
Greece (1954)	All employees except specific exclusions; special plans for press workers and seamen.	Occupational: Agricultural employees; domestic servants; government and religious employees. Other: Employees earning over 5,000 drachmas per month; employees under 20 and over 65; family labor; employees of temporary employers; technical apprentices; temporary aliens.	180 days of employment.[7]	Preceding 14 months. Exceptions: For self-employment, hospitalization, military service.
Ireland (1952)	All employees and apprentices except specific exclusions; special plan for building employees.	Occupational: Female agricultural employees and domestic servants; public employees, teachers, ministers, employed doctors, share-fishermen, homeworkers. Other: Nonmanual employees earning over £600 per year; employees under 16 and over 70; family labor in home; casual, occasional and subsidiary employees.	26 weeks of paid contributions.[9] and 50 weeks of paid or credited contributions.[10]	Since first entry into insurance. and Contribution year preceding current benefit year. Exceptions: Weeks credited for incapacity and unemployment.
Italy (1935)	All employees except specific exclusions.	Occupational: Domestic servants in household; permanent public employees; homeworkers; artists and theatrical employees; employees whose unemployment cannot be verified. Other: Employees under 14 and over 60 (women 55); share-workers; seasonal and occasional employees and those guaranteed stable employment.	52 weeks of contribution.[11] and Lapse of 2 years.	2 years preceding employment. and Since first entry into insurance. Exceptions: For sickness.

See footnotes at end of table.

qualifying periods, maximum benefit periods, and contribution rates

Duration		Contribution rates (Percentages of insured wages, unless otherwise indicated)			Country and year of enactment
Normal maximum benefit period	Exceptions or additional limits	Employer	Employee	Public authorities	
Insurance plans					
12 weeks.	Extended by 8 weeks if 52 weeks of employment in last 2 years, or by 18 weeks if 156 weeks of employment in last 5 years; maximum duration: 30 weeks.	1.5.	1.5.	----------	Austria. (1949)
Unlimited.	Administrative termination authorized in specified circumstances; special limits for married women.	1.0.	1.0.	2.0 (minimum).	Belgium. (1945)
36 weeks.	May not exceed one-half of weeks of contribution in last 2 years.	1.0 to 1.3.[4]	1.0 to 1.3.[4]	0.4 to 0.5.[4]	Canada. (1955)
13 weeks.	Extended by 7 weeks if 39 weeks of insurable employment or by 13 weeks if 52 weeks of insurable employment; maximum duration: 26 weeks.	1.5.	1.5.	----------	Federal Republic of Germany. (1927)
100 days.	Extended by 30 days if 900 days of employment in last 5 years; 4-year maximum: 300 days.	2.0.	1.0.	----------	Greece. (1954)
156 days for each unemployment.	No limit for workers age 65 to 70, if 156 weeks of paid contributions.	(5).	(5).	Deficit.	Ireland. (1952)
180 days.	None.	2.0.	----------	----------	Italy. (1935)

See footnotes at end of table.

International unemployment insurance plans, 1955: Year enacted and type, scope,

Country and year of enactment	Scope		Qualifying periods	
	Coverage [1]	Exclusions	Length of period	Reference period [2]
				Compulsory
Japan (1947)	All employees except specific exclusions; special plans for seamen and day laborers.	Occupational: Agricultural employees; teachers and scholars; employees of nonprofit institutions; public employees; employees of ambulant enterprises. Other: Employees of firms with less than five employees; seasonal employees; probationers.	6 months of insurance.	1 year preceding unemployment. Exceptions: None.
Netherlands (1949)	All employees except specific exclusions; commission agents and jobbers; home-workers; share-fishermen; public works employees; orchestra members.	Occupational: Domestic servants in household; public employees; teachers with equivalent protection. Other: Employees earning under 6,000 gulden per year; employees over 65; occasional and subsidiary employees; employees with equivalent protection.	78 days of insured employment [13]	12 months preceding unemployment. Exceptions: Self employment, incapacity, work relief, military service.
Norway (1938)	All employees and apprentices except specific exclusions; special plan for seamen.	Occupational: Family employees in agriculture; domestic servants except in hotels; civil servants; fishermen; reindeer breeders; homeworkers. Other: Employees earning under 1000 kroner per year; employees over 70; seasonal, occasional, and subsidiary employees; employees receiving no cash wage; commission agents.	45 weeks of insured employment.	4 years. Exceptions: None.
Switzerland (1951) [14]	All employees except specific exclusions; apprentices, during last 6 months.	Occupational: Agricultural employees; Federal employees. Other: Employees under 16 and over 60; family labor; persons employed less than 150 days per year; subsidiary and disabled employees.	6 months membership of fund.	6 months preceding claim. Exceptions: None.
Union of South Africa. (1946)	All employees and apprentices except specific exclusions.	Occupational: Agricultural employees except in forestry; household domestic servants; railway and public employees; native mining employees given room and board; homeworkers. Other: Employees earning over £750 per year; natives earning under £182 per year; spouses; seasonal, occasional and casual employees; native employees in rural areas; share and commission workers; provident fund members.	13 weeks of contribution. [16]	None. Exceptions: None.
United Kingdom. (1946)	All employees and apprentices except specific exclusions.	Occupational: None. Other: Employees under 15 and over 65 (women 60); spouses and family labor in home; part-time employees; casual and subsidiary employees; commission agents.	26 weeks of paid contributions. and 50 weeks of paid or credited contributions. [17]	Since first entry into insurance. and Contribution year preceding current benefit year. Exceptions: Weeks credited for incapacity and unemployment.
United States (1935) [18]	All employees except specific exclusions; special plan for railway employees.	Occupational: Agricultural employees; household domestic servants; employees of nonprofit institutions; student nurses and interns; newsboys, fishermen. Other: Employees of firms with one to three employees; family labor; casual employees; commission agents.	Most States: total wages equal to specified multiple (typically 30) of weekly benefit, or specified sum. A few States: Specified weeks of employment.	12 months (commonly first 4 of 5 preceding quarters; otherwise, 4 quarters or calendar year preceding unemployment). Exceptions: None.
Yugoslavia (1952)	All employees and apprentices; members of handicraft co-operatives.	Occupational: None. Other: None.	2 years of employment. or 5 years of employment.	2 years preceding claim. or Since May 1945. Exceptions: None.

See footnotes at end of table.

qualifying periods, maximum benefit periods, and contribution rates—Continued

Duration		Contribution rates (Percentages of insured wages, unless otherwise indicated)			Country and year of enactment
Normal maximum benefit period	Exceptions or additional limits	Employer	Employee	Public authorities	
Insurance plans—Continued					
180 days in 1 year.	None.	0.8.	0.8.	0.8.	Japan. (1947)
126 days in 1 year.	Statutory minimum for waiting benefits: 48 days.	1.1 to 5.6.[12]	1.1 to 5.6.[12]	1.2.	Netherlands. (1949)
15 weeks in 12 months.	May not exceed one-third of contribution weeks minus benefit weeks in last 4 years.	0.5 to 1.3.[9]	0.5 to 1.3.[9]	0.3 to 0.6,[9] plus deficit.	Norway. (1938)
90 days in calendar year.	Government may extend by 30 or 60 days if severe unemployment; 4-year maximum; 315 days plus extension.	----------	[14].	Percentage of benefits.	Switzerland. (1951) [15]
26 weeks in 52 weeks.	May not exceed one-fourth of weeks of contribution; administrative extension authorized in special cases.	0.6 to 1.5.[9]	0.6 to 1.0.[9]	0.3 to 0.6.[9]	Union of South Africa. (1946)
180 days for each unemployment.	Extended 3 days for each 5 weeks of contribution in last 10 years, minus 1 day for each 10 days of benefit in last 4 years, for employees with 5 years of insurance; maximum duration: 492 days.	[9].	[9].	[9].	United Kingdom. (1946)
About half of States: 26 weeks in year. Most other States: 20 to 25 weeks in year.	Total benefits in year commonly limited to about one-third of wages in previous year.	0.0 to 4.0.[16]	----------	----------	United States.[16] (1935)
Unlimited.	None.	[9].			Yugoslavia. (1952)

See footnotes at end of table.

International unemployment insurance plans, 1955: Year enacted and type, scope,

Country and year of enactment	Scope		Qualifying periods	
	Coverage [1]	Exclusions	Length of period	Reference period [2]
Voluntary				
Denmark (1933)	Paid employees in industry, commerce, agriculture, clerical work, handicrafts, catering, transport and excavation, except specific exclusions. Conditional on existence of fund in occupation and locality.	Occupational: Employees in other industries. Other: Employees with private means; employees under 18 or over 60; persons unfit for regular employment; temporary, unpaid, and subsidiary employees.	12 months of membership of fund. and 26 weeks of employment. and 39 weeks of employment.	12 months preceding unemployment. and 18 months preceding unemployment. and None. Exceptions: None.
Finland (1934)	All wage earners except specific exclusions. Conditional on existence of fund in occupation and locality.	Occupational: None. Other: Salaried employees; employees under 15 or over 60; employees not of Finnish citizenship.	26 weeks of membership of fund.	26 weeks preceding unemployment. Exceptions; None.
Sweden (1934)	All employees except specific exclusions. Conditional on existence of fund in occupation and locality.	Occupational: None. Other: Employees under 16 or over age fixed by fund; family employees; physically or morally unfit employees.	20 weeks of contribution. and 52 weeks of contribution.	12 months preceding unemployment. and Since entry into insurance. Exceptions: For sickness, maternity leave, instruction, military service.
Noninsurance				
Australia (1947)	All persons except specific exclusions.	Occupational: None. Other: Persons under 16 and over 65 (women 60); temporary residents (less than 1 year); seasonal workers with sufficient income; intermittent workers with sufficient income; aboriginal natives.	None.	None.
France (1951)	All employees except specific exclusions; self-employed writers, artists, actors, musicians; graduates of schools; special plans for dockers and building employees.	Occupational: Share-fishermen. Other: Employees under 21 and over 65; persons not normally employed; seasonal and subsidiary employees; physically unfit persons; wives of regular employees.	150 days of paid employment.	12 months preceding unemployment. Exceptions: None.
Luxembourg (1945)	All employees except specific exclusions; graduates of schools.	Occupational: Agricultural employees; domestic servants. Other: Employees under 16; persons not usually employed; seasonal workers; commission agents; wives of regular employees.	200 days of employment.	12 months preceding unemployment. Exceptions: Days credited for illness, incapacity, military service up to 100 days.
New Zealand (1938)	All persons except specific exclusions.	Occupational: None. Other: Persons under 16; persons qualified for old-age benefit; residents of less than 1 year's standing; wives of husbands able to support them.	None required.	None. Exceptions: None.

[1] Compulsory plans include all workers except those specifically excluded; voluntary plans include all workers permitted to insure except those specifically excluded; noninsurance plans include persons potentially eligible for allowances, subject, in each country, to income test at time of claim.

[2] Refers to the period during which the worker is limited in qualifying for benefits; length of reference period is prolonged in certain countries in specified circumstances to eliminate hardship imposed by the limitation and beyond the control of claimant.

[3] May be lengthened to 26 weeks in preceding 24 months for occupations with particularly unfavorable unemployment during periods of acute unemployment.

[4] For youths under 18 years of age, 3 months.

[5] 15 weeks of contribution required for special seasonal benefits payable from January 1 to April 15.

[6] Wage classes used; figures shown show approximate range.

[7] In times of crisis, more stringent qualifying conditions may be fixed for industries in which unemployment is excessive, such as 220 days in last 20 months.

[8] Single joint contribution for several social security branches.

[9] A married woman is required to have paid 26 contributions after her marriage to qualify under the general plan. 12 weeks of contribution in preceding insurance year required for benefits under special intermittent unemployment insurance plan.

[10] Reduced benefit payable with 26 to 49 weeks of paid or credited contributions.

qualifying periods, maximum benefit periods, and contribution rates—Continued

Duration		Contribution rates (Percentages of insured wages, unless otherwise indicated)			Country and year of enactment
Normal maximum benefit period	Exceptions or additional limits	Employer	Employee	Public authorities	
Insurance plans—Continued					
250 days in year for most funds.	Statutory minimum: 90 days.	0.2.[20]	2.0.[20]	2.7.[20]	Denmark. (1933)
120 days in 12 months.	240 days in 24 months.	----------	([16]).	50 to 67 percent of benefits.	Finland. (1934)
138 to 156 days in 12 months for most funds.	Statutory minimum and maximum: 90 and 156 days.	----------	([16]).	40 to 75 percent of benefits.	Sweden. (1934)
Plans					
Unlimited.	None.	([5]).	([5]).	----------	Australia. (1947)
Unlimited.	Administrative termination authorized in specified circumstances; allowance decreased 10 percent for each year of unemployment.	----------	----------	Whole cost.	France. (1951)
26 weeks in 12 months.	None.	----------	----------	Whole cost.	Luxembourg. (1945)
Unlimited.	None.	([5]).	([5]).	([5]).	New Zealand. (1938)

[11] Insured persons not qualifying for regular benefit may receive an extraordinary benefit under specified conditions if they have paid 5 weekly contributions or 1 monthly contribution before June 6, 1949.
[12] Vary by industry; average is 2.6 percent each for employers and employees.
[13] 156 days of employment in one occupation in preceding 12 months required to qualify for waiting allowances.
[14] Vary by industry.
[15] Date of Federal law; 17 cantons have compulsory insurance covering their whole territory; 10 have compulsory insurance covering only their communes; and 2 have only voluntary insurance.
[16] 3 years of contribution if unemployment is due to illness.
[17] Reduced benefit payable with 26 to 49 weeks of paid or credited contributions.
[18] Varies among individual employers; national average, 1.2 percent in 1954.
[19] Date of Federal law. Information in this table commonly prevails in all States; for provisions of unemployment insurance laws, as of 1955, by individual State, see article on p. 34 of this issue.
[20] Average for all funds; rates for employees vary among funds from 0.2 to 4.0 percent.

SOURCE: International Labor Office.

Earnings of Hotel Service Workers, Selected Jobs and Cities, Mid-1955

EARNINGS of hotel service workers varied widely among the 19 cities in which occupational earnings studies of the hotel industry were conducted by the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics during the summer of 1955.[1] Average hourly earnings generally were lowest in the southern cities; they were highest in San Francisco. Among the occupational groups studied, lowest and highest earnings were usually reported for chambermaids and men dinner cooks, respectively. Cooks, dishwashers, and pantry workers commonly received free meals in addition to their money wages. Such payments in kind were not commonly reported for other occupational groups studied. Work schedules of 40 hours per week were prevalent in most northern cities, whereas 48 hours a week were common in most southern cities. Vacation payments and insurance benefits were available to most workers in all cities.

Industry Characteristics

New York City (Manhattan) and Chicago, together, accounted for nearly half of the 92,000 hotel service workers employed by establishments within the scope of the survey. Considering total hotel service employment in the 19 cities, men employees outnumbered women employees by a ratio of about 5 to 4. Men accounted for about 60 percent of the work force in Chicago, New York City, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, and women outnumbered men 2 to 1 in Birmingham; in the other 14 cities the ratios of men and women employees were approximately equal.

The large majority of the elevator operators in Boston, New Orleans, New York City, and San Francisco were men; in most other cities, women employees in this classification either were predominate or were employed in about the same proportions as men. Men outnumbered women as dishwashers in most northern cities, whereas women predominated in these jobs in Atlanta, Birmingham, Houston, and New Orleans.

Hotels having union agreements covering a majority of their workers accounted for at least 80 percent of the hotel service employees in all of the cities surveyed except Atlanta, Birmingham, Houston, and New Orleans; none of the hotels in the four southern cities reported labor-management contracts covering a majority of their workers. Individual hotels in northern cities frequently united to negotiate the provisions of union contracts. The Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union (AFL) and the Building Service Employees International Union (AFL) are the largest unions in the industry.

Occupational Earnings

Hotel chambermaids, the largest and generally the lowest paid occupational category among the 8 jobs selected for study,[2] averaged less than $1 an hour in 14 of the 19 cities surveyed. Citywide averages for chambermaids ranged from 40 cents or less an hour in 4 southern cities to $1.27 in San Francisco. These workers averaged about 80 cents an hour in Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., about 90 cents in Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Cleveland, and $1 in New York City.

Average hourly earnings of men and women dishwashers in most cities were within a few cents more or less of those received by chambermaids. Earnings of men and women elevator operators typically exceeded those of chambermaids by amounts ranging from 5 to 10 cents an hour; pantrywomen, with citywide averages ranging from 39 cents an hour in Birmingham to $1.68 in San Francisco, received wages similar to

[1] The earnings information presented in this report relate to average straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Tips and the value of room and board, provided to some hotel workers, were also excluded.

The studies were limited to year-round hotels employing 51 or more workers. Areas of study were confined to city limits with the following exceptions: Los Angeles (downtown Los Angeles and Hollywood), New York City (borough of Manhattan), San Francisco (San Francisco County), Seattle (King County), and Springfield-Holyoke (Standard Metropolitan Area). Payroll periods covered were: June (Birmingham, Buffalo, Houston, Kansas City, New Orleans, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Seattle); July (Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Springfield-Holyoke, San Francisco, and Washington, D. C.); and August (Los Angeles).

[2] Occupations were selected on the basis of their numerical importance, their usefulness in collective bargaining, or their representativeness of the entire job scale in the industry. Bellmen and waiters were omitted because a large proportion of their earnings are derived from tips, thus making it difficult to secure accurate wage information.

those of elevator operators in many of the cities, but there were some notable exceptions (table 1).

Among the men's jobs studied, dinner cooks (assistant chefs) were the highest paid, with average earnings ranging from $1.02 an hour in Birmingham to $2.17 in Boston. Averages for these jobs were about $1.75 an hour in Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati; nearly $2 an hour in

TABLE 1.—*Average straight-time hourly earnings [1] of men and women in selected occupations in hotels, 19 cities, summer 1955*

Region and city	Men											
	Cleaners, lobby		Clerks, room		Dinner or second cooks		Dishwashers		Elevator operators, passenger		Housemen	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
New England:												
Boston	31	$0.97	74	$1.29	12	$2.17	161	$0.93	122	$0.96	158	$0.97
Springfield-Holyoke			18	1.44	6	1.97	35	.92	9	.91	28	.92
Middle Atlantic:												
Buffalo	33	.97	25	1.33	13	1.75	84	.86	24	.87	41	1.01
New York City [2]	184	1.20	496	1.60	101	1.98	1,059	1.11	1,054	1.22	1,270	1.23
Philadelphia	27	.92	59	1.48	17	2.06	132	.89	71	.85	152	.91
Pittsburgh	17	1.21	13	1.44	31	1.75	54	1.17			80	1.22
Border States:												
Washington, D. C. [3]	27	.88	79	1.29	37	1.44	157	.81	90	.82	158	.84
Southeast:												
Atlanta	34	.55	29	1.35			26	.41			52	.56
Birmingham	9	.47	14	1.18	15	1.02	11	.32				
Great Lakes:												
Chicago	161	1.16	144	1.57	54	2.05	365	.96	247	1.13	404	1.07
Cincinnati	11	.98	21	1.42	11	1.76	64	.86			63	.96
Cleveland	32	.99	30	1.26	10	2.13	89	.73			98	.96
Minneapolis	42	1.10	35	1.20	17	1.90	98	.96	42	1.09	101	1.15
Middle West:												
Kansas City	23	.80	40	1.12	11	1.53	67	.71	42	.78	65	.79
Southwest:												
Houston	12	.54	29	1.33					16	.48	74	.52
New Orleans	30	.53	20	1.20	7	1.39			74	.53	112	.58
Pacific:												
Los Angeles	63	1.13	88	1.34	29	1.97	216	1.15	112	1.03	205	1.05
San Francisco	49	1.33	76	1.77	15	2.05	145	1.34	122	1.33	168	1.33
Seattle	76	1.37	46	1.63	15	1.99	88	1.25	12	1.28	18	1.31

Region and city	Men—Continued		Women									
	Pantrymen		Clerks, room		Dishwashers		Elevator operators, passenger		Maids, chamber		Pantrywomen	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
New England:												
Boston	10	$1.13			13	$0.96			569	$0.91	60	$1.08
Springfield-Holyoke	7	1.16			21	.82	12	$0.87	85	.93	18	.98
Middle Atlantic:												
Buffalo			13	$1.18	22	.85	37	.92	338	.93	69	.90
New York City [2]	217	1.26	112	1.50	44	1.10	372	1.23	5,231	1.00	133	1.20
Philadelphia	20	1.03	7	1.29	20	.83	130	.87	549	.80	57	.88
Pittsburgh			10	1.40	60	1.16	69	1.21	313	1.16	58	1.20
Border States:												
Washington, D. C. [3]	20	.91			87	.82	78	.85	718	.79	79	.82
Southeast:												
Atlanta					43	.35	88	.40	308	.36	19	.53
Birmingham					22	.30	35	.31	107	.31	15	.39
Great Lakes:												
Chicago	47	1.01	52	1.24	132	.97	212	1.16	1,767	.92	194	1.03
Cincinnati					59	.86	78	.97	204	.89	49	.98
Cleveland			18	1.24	38	.70	75	.94	437	.91	56	.92
Minneapolis					37	.97	48	1.08	396	1.01	57	1.10
Middle West:												
Kansas City			5	1.13			32	.77	253	.74	34	.78
Southwest:												
Houston			7	1.17	168	.32	61	.61	305	.40	51	.44
New Orleans					81	.35			333	.37	43	.49
Pacific:												
Los Angeles	50	1.67					88	1.03	812	.95		
San Francisco	50	1.65			35	1.34	32	1.33	620	1.27	13	1.68
Seattle	23	1.47					45	1.28	221	1.19	17	1.42

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts, as well as the value of tips and perquisites (free meals and lodging) provided to some hotel employees.

[2] An agreement signed Aug. 25, 1955, between the Hotel Association of New York City, Inc., and the New York Hotel Trades Council (AFL), provided that all union workers in New York City hotels were to receive a 5-cent-an-hour increase retroactive to June 1, 1955, and another 5 cents an hour on June 1, 1956. The retroactive increase is not reflected in the data presented for this city.

[3] An agreement signed Sept. 16, 1955, between the Hotel Men's Association and the Washington, D. C. Joint Board of Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union (AFL), provided that union workers who customarily receive no tips, such as cooks, dishwashers, and elevator operators, were to receive an increase of 3 cents an hour as of that date. This increase is not reflected in the data presented for this city.

NOTE.—Dashes indicate no data or insufficient data to warrant presentation.

Los Angeles, Springfield-Holyoke (Mass.), New York City, and Seattle, and slightly more than $2 in Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

Occupational earnings differed, not only in terms of average pay levels, but also in the degree of dispersion of individual earnings. Within each of the cities, workers employed in the lower paid occupations such as chambermaids, elevator operators, and dishwashers were generally concentrated within a comparatively narrow earnings range. By contrast, pay rates for room clerks and dinner cooks varied widely.

Establishment Practices

In addition to their money wages, kitchen and dining room employees customarily receive free meals. Cooks, dishwashers, and pantry workers in most of the hotels studied received two meals a day. Maids and elevator operators rarely received these perquisites and only a few hotels provided such wage supplements to room clerks. Free lodging for room clerks was reported by a few hotels, but the practice was not common.

Work schedules of 37½ hours a week applied to the majority of the hotel workers in Minneapolis and San Francisco and to most women in Buffalo. All hotels in Cleveland reported a 44-hour workweek; and weekly schedules of 48 hours were common in Atlanta, Birmingham, Houston, Kansas City, New Orleans, and Washington, D. C. A majority of the workers in the other cities surveyed were employed by hotels maintaining a 40-hour workweek.

Vacations with pay were provided by virtually all of the hotels. A large majority of the workers

TABLE 2.—*Percent of service workers employed in hotels with formal provisions for selected supplementary wage benefits,* [1] *19 cities, summer 1955*

Region and city	Paid vacations [2]			Paid holidays [3]		Health, insurance, and pension plans [4]						
	Total [5]	1 week after 1 year of service	2 weeks after 3 years of service	Total	Number of days	Life	Accidental death and dismemberment	Sickness and accident	Hospitalization	Surgical	Medical	Retirement pension
New England:												
Boston	100	100	100			100	84	84	100		28	
Springfield-Holyoke	100	[6] 37	100	63 18 19	3 4 5	63	63	63	63	63	63	
Middle Atlantic:												
Buffalo	100	100	92	92	6	100	100	7	100	100	100	
New York City	100	100	100	94 6	6 7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Philadelphia	89	84	96	91 4	6 7	82	10	82	62	43	47	
Pittsburgh	100	100	100	36	6	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Border States:												
Washington, D. C.	100	83	97	6 82 3	1 3 4	97	97	97	97	97	91	
Southeast:												
Atlanta	100	93	[7] 28	23 7	4 5	84		6	62	62	62	
Birmingham	100	100	74			61	16	64	16	16		
Great Lakes:												
Chicago	100	94	100	92 [8]	2 6	98		98	100	100	100	50
Cincinnati	100	100	100			95	95		100	100	95	
Cleveland	100	100	100	100	6	77	45	29	9	9		29
Minneapolis	100	100	72	95	6	100	72	72	100	100		
Middle West:												
Kansas City	100	100	100			100	100	100	100	100	100	
Southwest:												
Houston	100	89	[7] 11			96	26		96	96		79
New Orleans	100	[6] 49	78			100	91	78	73	60	60	
Pacific:												
Los Angeles	100	100	100			96			96	96	96	
San Francisco	100	96	100	96 4	5 7	23	14		100	100	100	
Seattle	100	100	100	100	2	100	10		100	100	100	

[1] Supplementary benefits were treated on the basis that if formal provisions in an establishment were applicable to half or more of the workers, the benefit was considered applicable to all workers. Because of length-of-service and other eligibility requirements, the proportion of workers currently receiving the benefits may be smaller than estimated.

[2] Vacation payments such as percent of annual earnings and flat-sum amounts were converted to an equivalent time basis.

[3] Limited to full-day holidays provided annually.

[4] Includes only those plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer and excludes legally required plans such as workmen's compensation and social security. In addition to the plans listed separately, data were collected on sick-leave provisions and catastrophe insurance (extended medical coverage); such plans were reported infrequently.

[5] Includes provisions in addition to those shown separately.

[6] A majority of the workers were employed in establishments providing 2 weeks' vacation after 1 year of service.

[7] A majority of the workers were employed in establishments providing 1 week's vacation after 3 years of service.

[8] Less than 2.5 percent.

in nearly all cities were granted a week's vacation after 1 year of service and 2 weeks after 3 or more years of service (table 2).

Paid holiday provisions were common in 10 of the 19 cities. A majority of the workers in Buffalo, Cleveland, Minneapolis, New York City, and Philadelphia received 6 days a year; in San Francisco, 5 days; in Springfield-Holyoke (Mass.) and Washington, D. C., 3 days; and in Chicago and Seattle, 2 days.

A majority of the workers in all cities were employed by hotels providing at least a part of the cost of various types of insurance plans. Life insurance, hospitalization, and surgical insurance plans were the most commonly reported (table 2). Sick-leave plans and catastrophe insurance (extended medical coverage) benefits were found infrequently. Philadelphia and San Francisco were the only cities in which a majority of the workers were provided sick-leave benefits; catastrophe insurance was virtually nonexistent, except in Chicago.

—L. EARL LEWIS
Division of Wages and Industrial Relation

Earnings in Power Laundry and Dry Cleaning Industries, Mid-1955

EARNINGS of workers in the power laundry industry [1] increased 4.1 percent between mid-1953 and mid-1955, according to a study made by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics in 25 major cities of the United States (table 1). This increase covering a 2-year period was less than the annual rate of increase of 5.2 percent between 1945 and 1955, during which earnings rose 66.6 percent. The Bureau's study of average straight-time earnings of production workers in the power laundry industry, as well as in dry-cleaning establishments in 29 areas, revealed wide variations.

An estimated half million workers were employed in both industries in mid-1955. Since 1947, employment in the power laundry industry has decreased 10 percent, while it has increased slightly in the dry-cleaning industry. The downward trend in employment in power laundries, which is contrary to the experience in most industries during recent years, has been attributed to the popular acceptance of improved home washing and drying machines and the comparatively recent innovation of self-service laundries (laundromats).

Labor-management contract provisions established wages and working conditions for a majority of the workers in both industries in most of the areas. Boston, Denver, Providence, and the Southern areas (except Birmingham), were the only localities in which fewer than half the workers were employed by establishments having contract provisions covering a majority of their workers. In the power laundry industry, the Laundry Workers' International Union (AFL) has extensive coverage. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO) also has some agreements, principally in New York City. In the dry-cleaning industry, the International Association of Cleaning and Dye House Workers (AFL) represents groups of dry-cleaning workers in a number of cities.

Wage Trends

Increases in average straight-time hourly earnings of production workers in power laundries between 1945 and 1955 ranged from 43 percent in Cleveland [2] to 111 and 100 percent in Minneapolis–St. Paul and St. Louis, respectively. However, they were concentrated within a range of 60 to 80 percent in most of the other areas studied.

[1] Studies conducted by the Bureau prior to 1955 were limited to establishments primarily engaged in operating mechanical laundries (Industry Code 7211 as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1949 edition, prepared by the Bureau of the Budget). Although the 1955 studies were extended to also include dry-cleaning establishments (Industry Code 7221), only the data relating to power laundries were used in the computation of the wage indexes. The indexes measure principally the effects of general wage changes, merit increases in pay, any variation in incentive earnings or the ratio of time and incentive workers on the same job, and personnel turnover. The methods of construction and the limitations of the indexes are described in Wage Trends in Power Laundries, 1945 to 1953, Monthly Labor Review, May 1954 (pp. 522–525).

[2] The increase for laundry workers in this locality during the years 1945–47 was markedly below those in all other areas. Since 1947, the increase in Cleveland has averaged slightly above those for all areas combined.

TABLE 1.—*Indexes of straight-time average hourly earnings [1] in power laundries in selected areas and occupations, April–August 1953 and May–July 1955, and percent of change for selected periods*

Item	Indexes 1947–49=100		Percent change from [2]—							
	April–August 1953	May–July 1955	July 1945 to May–July 1955	July 1945 to July 1947	July 1947 to July 1948	July 1948 to June 1949	June 1949 to April–June 1951	April–June 1951 to June 1952	June 1952 to April–August 1953	April–August 1953 to May–July 1955
Area [3]										
All areas combined [4]	122.9	127.9	66.6	23.1	6.6	3.9	9.4	3.2	4.0	4.1
Atlanta	115.9	124.2	70.4	32.5	3.8	3.0	5.5	2.5	3.8	7.2
Birmingham	112.2	122.0	62.1	24.4	10.4	−.4	6.8	2.0	.1	8.8
Boston	126.9	133.8	72.4	18.0	13.0	1.3	8.9	9.4	1.6	5.4
Buffalo	130.2	138.9	79.1	22.5	5.5	4.8	15.2	−2.3	10.3	6.7
Chicago	117.3	124.3	65.1	25.9	5.7	4.6	10.0	−2.1	3.8	6.0
Cleveland	121.9	127.9	43.2	5.4	8.9	1.0	6.0	6.7	4.2	4.9
Dallas	119.7	128.0	57.1	19.1	4.0	1.0	7.8	5.9	2.9	6.9
Denver	131.4	135.9	76.2	24.2	4.3	4.2	10.0	9.4	4.8	3.5
Detroit	115.2	117.8	62.1	35.0	3.9	−1.9	8.6	3.2	2.8	2.3
Houston	118.3	122.9	62.5	24.5	8.0	2.3	4.0	1.3	7.9	3.9
Los Angeles	117.0	123.4	75.1	30.1	13.0	1.0	4.3	4.1	3.0	5.5
Louisville	122.9	133.8	76.4	27.1	4.7	1.6	8.7	2.1	8.0	8.9
Memphis	117.9	123.2	62.0	24.0	5.8	6.0	7.9	−.3	3.6	4.6
Milwaukee	134.9	144.8	78.8	13.0	11.7	4.0	14.5	5.3	5.4	7.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul	134.7	146.5	111.1	35.6	5.2	8.0	6.0	8.1	10.0	8.8
Newark-Jersey City	121.0	121.9	56.8	21.5	7.7	2.0	8.3	4.3	3.2	.8
New York City	123.3	126.1	59.9	22.5	1.2	8.1	9.9	5.1	1.1	2.3
Philadelphia	129.3	130.6	67.5	16.9	13.2	2.6	12.1	−.4	9.5	1.0
Pittsburgh	128.4	129.2	79.9	27.2	9.8	8.0	10.5	2.9	4.3	.6
Portland, Oreg	119.3	119.6	70.4	35.4	7.4	.9	10.5	.2	4.7	.2
Providence	119.4	120.9	70.1	33.2	5.9	4.9	9.6	1.3	2.3	1.3
Richmond	111.6	120.9	59.2	25.7	6.2	1.5	2.3	6.3	−.4	8.4
St. Louis	142.6	149.9	100.2	15.5	22.7	1.2	10.0	13.5	6.5	5.1
San Francisco-Oakland	118.9	124.5	68.0	26.5	5.3	9.0	.7	5.7	4.0	4.7
Washington, D. C	122.9	124.2	51.2	17.8	3.3	3.1	15.8	.6	2.4	1.1
Occupation										
Washers, machine (men)	118.2	123.7	55.5	20.6	3.8	5.0	5.5	4.0	3.1	4.7
Finishers, machine, flatwork (women)	123.6	127.6	68.9	24.8	7.0	3.9	10.3	3.8	3.0	3.2
All women's occupations combined	123.9	128.8	69.7	24.2	7.1	3.7	10.1	3.3	4.0	4.0

[1] Excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Unless otherwise indicated, all are increases.

[3] Standard metropolitan areas, as defined by the Bureau of the Budget, with the following exceptions: Chicago (Cook County); Newark-Jersey City (Essex, Hudson, and Union Counties, N. J.); New York City (the 5 boroughs); and Philadelphia (Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pa., and Camden County, N. J.).

[4] Data for the periods from 1945 to 1952 were based on 31 areas; for 1952 to 1953, 27 areas; and for 1953 to 1955, the 25 areas listed in the table. Data are based on earnings in selected laundry jobs only.

As in industry generally, the rate of increase for power laundries during the first 2 years after World War II greatly exceeded that during subsequent years. Between 1945 and 1947, the pay of laundry workers rose by 11 percent a year in contrast to an annual rate of 3.9 percent between 1947 and 1955.

San Francisco-Oakland and Birmingham, the cities with the highest and lowest average hourly earnings in 1945, had increases in average earnings of 68 and 62 percent, respectively, over the 10-year period between 1945 to 1955. Despite the small percentage difference, the actual average cents-per-hour increase in San Francisco–Oakland doubled that for Birmingham in this period.

In the same period, a comparison of occupational increases in average hourly earnings showed that the earnings of women flatwork finishers, who were generally the lowest paid in the industry, rose 69 percent—about 35 cents an hour—and those of men washing-machine operators, who were the highest paid, increased 56 percent—or 47 cents an hour.

Wage Levels in 1955

Average straight-time hourly earnings of production workers (excluding routemen) in power laundries and dry-cleaning establishments varied widely among the 29 areas studied during the summer months of 1955.[3] Areawide averages were lowest in 7 Southern areas, ranging from 63 to 83 cents an hour, and highest in the 4 Pacific

[3] This study was limited to establishments employing 21 or more workers. Approximately 1,765 establishments and 104,000 workers, including routemen, were within the scope of the survey. Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. Detailed reports for each area and job descriptions used in classifying workers in the selected occupations are available upon request to the Bureau.

The wage data summarized relate to average straight-time earnings and exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

Coast areas, ranging from $1.23 to $1.44 an hour (table 2). Workers averaged 94 cents an hour in Kansas City (Mo.), Louisville, and Washington, D. C.; 97 cents in St. Louis; about $1 an hour in Denver, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Providence; and between $1.05 and $1.20 an hour in the remaining areas.

Men, employed for the most part in the higher paying occupations, earned substantially more as a group than women in each of the areas, with wage differences ranging from 17 cents in Birmingham to 62 cents in Seattle. Hourly averages for men (excluding routemen) ranged from 77 cents in Birmingham to $1.84 in Seattle; for women, from 57 cents in Nashville to $1.32 in the San Francisco Bay area.

Laundry and dry-cleaning operations utilize substantially different proportions of men and women workers. The employment of women in the power laundry industry in 1955 exceeded that of men by a ratio of more than 3 to 1 in all cities combined, even though many of the larger laundries also had dry-cleaning operations in which slightly more men than women are usually employed. Considering laundries and dry-cleaning establishments as a group, the proportion of men plant workers ranged from about a sixth in Atlanta, Birmingham, Kansas City, Memphis, St. Louis, and Seattle to a third or more in Chicago, Newark-Jersey City, New York City, and Providence.

More than half of the workers in each of the Southern areas, except Dallas (45 percent), earned less than 75 cents an hour and from a tenth to a fourth of the workers in these areas averaged less than 50 cents. Cleveland, Denver, Louisville, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis were the only other areas in which as many as 10 percent of the workers earned less than 75 cents an hour. In several areas, concentrations of workers were recorded at or slightly above 75 cents. For

TABLE 2.—*Percent distribution of production workers (excluding routemen) by average straight-time hourly earnings,[1] in power laundry and dry-cleaning establishments, 29 areas,[2] May–July 1955* [3]

Average hourly earnings (in cents)[1]	Atlanta	Birmingham	Boston	Buffalo	Chicago	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Detroit	Houston	Indianapolis	Kansas City, Mo.	Los Angeles	Louisville	Memphis
Under 40	3.0	0.5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	0.1
40 and under 45	12.0	2.0	----	----	----	----	4.3	----	----	5.0	----	----	----	----	5.5
45 and under 50	10.8	17.9	----	----	----	0.5	6.0	----	----	7.2	----	----	----	----	16.5
50 and under 55	11.1	15.3	----	----	----	----	7.3	----	----	8.6	----	0.2	----	0.1	21.6
55 and under 60	8.6	13.6	----	----	----	(4)	7.3	0.5	----	9.6	----	(4)	----	----	8.3
60 and under 65	8.2	14.7	----	----	(4)	.4	9.9	1.3	0.8	7.4	1.1	----	----	.7	6.8
65 and under 70	5.3	10.8	----	----	----	3.3	4.6	7.2	1.9	9.9	.9	----	----	6.6	6.1
70 and under 75	6.8	5.8	3.8	0.1	----	5.8	5.1	9.5	2.5	5.2	2.2	3.5	----	11.4	6.3
75 and under 80	9.7	9.6	13.9	1.0	0.8	8.7	9.3	11.0	3.8	7.9	15.0	46.3	----	17.9	7.1
80 and under 85	6.5	2.1	10.8	5.3	10.3	8.2	2.8	7.9	4.2	6.3	4.8	12.6	----	6.0	7.1
85 and under 90	5.7	2.4	11.3	8.7	11.0	7.6	5.7	8.1	10.8	5.6	8.8	1.8	0.9	10.8	2.6
90 and under 95	2.6	1.3	8.1	28.2	8.5	5.0	5.5	7.2	15.6	4.1	9.8	3.0	1.7	9.1	2.8
95 and under 100	.4	.7	4.8	8.1	8.7	4.4	2.2	3.4	6.3	2.0	5.6	1.7	14.3	5.7	.8
100 and under 105	4.7	1.1	10.3	4.4	8.8	9.8	7.4	6.1	6.1	8.0	10.8	3.1	10.0	8.2	1.9
105 and under 110	1.0	.2	3.5	4.0	7.1	5.2	2.7	3.6	4.4	1.5	4.5	1.2	13.4	3.9	.7
110 and under 115	1.6	.8	3.4	3.5	5.1	6.0	4.8	4.5	4.1	2.6	5.9	6.4	13.3	4.5	.6
115 and under 120	.2	----	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.9	1.5	7.4	3.1	.5	3.8	1.5	5.4	2.1	.4
120 and under 125	.5	.2	3.3	7.6	4.6	2.8	2.4	2.6	4.0	1.2	2.1	3.3	6.3	1.0	.8
125 and under 130	.7	----	3.6	5.0	5.1	5.3	1.9	2.9	4.9	2.2	4.6	2.6	7.5	2.4	.5
130 and under 135	.1	----	2.7	4.2	2.5	2.4	3.6	2.4	3.3	1.1	1.6	4.6	1.7	1.2	.5
135 and under 140	.1	----	1.7	2.5	3.5	2.1	1.0	1.8	3.4	.8	2.8	1.1	3.0	1.8	.1
140 and under 145	.1	.1	2.6	1.2	2.4	3.2	.7	1.6	2.0	.2	2.2	1.1	2.3	1.0	.7
145 and under 150	----	.1	1.4	1.2	1.7	2.1	.3	3.4	1.5	.1	1.9	1.2	1.1	.7	.2
150 and under 155	.2	.1	2.0	3.4	2.6	3.4	.5	1.8	2.5	.9	4.4	.4	4.1	.9	.5
155 and under 160	----	.2	.9	.8	.9	.6	.7	1.0	1.6	.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	.5	.1
160 and under 165	----	.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	.6	1.3	1.0	.2	1.6	.2	1.3	1.0	.2
165 and under 170	----	.1	2.0	.6	.6	1.1	.4	.7	.8	.1	.7	.9	.9	.2	.3
170 and under 175	----	----	.5	.6	1.2	.5	.2	.4	1.3	.2	.4	.2	1.2	.2	.3
175 and under 180	(4)	----	1.2	.5	.3	.7	----	1.0	1.2	.3	.5	----	2.9	.5	.1
180 and under 185	.1	----	.2	.2	1.0	.3	.1	.1	.9	.5	.3	.5	.5	.2	.2
185 and under 190	----	.2	.8	1.6	.9	.6	.1	.1	1.9	----	.5	.2	1.6	.6	.1
190 and under 195	----	----	.8	.1	.5	.3	.1	.1	.3	----	.3	.4	.8	.2	.1
195 and under 200	----	----	.3	.2	.2	.4	----	.1	.5	----	.1	----	.5	.1	----
200 and over	----	.1	2.0	2.3	6.6	2.9	.6	.8	5.2	.6	1.4	.5	3.8	.6	.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers:															
All workers	2,409	1,307	4,631	1,440	12,794	2,170	1,758	1,367	3,769	2,268	1,701	2,091	5,692	1,909	1,723
Men	386	198	1,267	299	3,768	531	389	246	833	402	343	360	1,292	391	276
Women	2,023	1,109	3,364	1,141	9,026	1,639	1,369	1,121	2,936	1,866	1,358	1,731	4,400	1,518	1,447
Average hourly earnings: [1]															
All workers	$0.66	$0.63	$1.06	$1.11	$1.20	$1.09	$0.83	$1.00	$1.16	$0.77	$1.08	$0.94	$1.24	$0.94	$0.67
Men	.93	.77	1.34	1.45	1.58	1.38	1.12	1.37	1.62	1.12	1.31	1.25	1.60	1.15	1.01
Women	.60	.60	.96	1.02	1.03	.99	.75	.92	1.03	.70	1.02	.87	1.14	.88	.60

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—*Percent distribution of production workers (excluding routemen) by average straight-time hourly earnings,[1] in power laundry and dry-cleaning establishments, 29 areas,[2] May–July 1955* [3]—Continued

Average hourly earnings (in cents)	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	Nashville	Newark-Jersey City	New York City	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Portland (Oreg.)	Providence	Richmond	St. Louis	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle	Washington, D. C.
Under 40	----	----	5.2	----	----	----	----	----	----	2.3	----	----	----	----
40 and under 45	----	----	9.9	----	----	----	----	----	----	1.8	0.5	----	----	----
45 and under 50	----	----	13.7	----	----	----	----	----	----	9.3	----	----	----	----
50 and under 55	----	----	15.5	----	----	----	----	----	----	17.6	----	----	----	----
55 and under 60	----	----	10.7	----	----	0.2	0.2	----	----	11.1	----	----	----	0.8
60 and under 65	----	----	10.6	----	----	1.1	1.0	----	----	8.4	.6	----	----	----
65 and under 70	0.1	----	6.6	(4)	----	1.3	6.8	----	0.3	5.2	1.5	----	----	.7
70 and under 75	----	----	5.4	----	----	10.6	7.6	----	5.3	4.4	7.9	----	----	.2
75 and under 80	.7	0.3	5.6	2.1	0.3	14.5	6.6	0.1	15.3	9.2	13.5	----	----	30.6
80 and under 85	1.9	.1	4.0	18.0	3.0	12.4	8.3	----	15.5	7.4	14.0	----	----	13.6
85 and under 90	6.0	.3	1.8	14.3	15.7	9.7	13.2	----	8.7	5.7	9.3	----	----	11.1
90 and under 95	16.3	2.2	1.7	8.2	15.0	7.1	7.4	.7	5.5	2.8	10.3	----	----	9.2
95 and under 100	13.7	14.5	1.5	6.8	6.1	5.2	3.0	.5	5.9	2.1	5.7	----	----	6.2
100 and under 105	12.3	29.5	2.1	11.8	10.4	6.8	10.7	.6	10.9	2.0	6.5	0.3	0.1	7.3
105 and under 110	8.1	18.0	1.7	6.0	5.5	3.9	4.9	45.8	1.8	1.6	3.3	.2	38.1	4.0
110 and under 115	5.9	5.9	.9	4.6	6.1	4.1	6.3	9.0	2.2	1.5	6.3	13.0	4.1	2.6
115 and under 120	5.0	3.8	1.2	4.7	4.7	2.6	2.3	10.2	2.9	.7	4.6	14.3	13.0	2.4
120 and under 125	3.3	1.8	.1	2.6	3.7	2.1	4.9	2.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	11.1	3.0	1.3
125 and under 130	3.7	3.4	.3	3.6	5.8	1.9	1.7	4.8	4.6	1.5	5.5	10.7	3.9	1.5
130 and under 135	2.4	4.8	.5	1.9	3.6	1.7	2.5	.8	3.8	1.4	2.6	6.7	8.9	1.1
135 and under 140	2.3	3.9	.2	2.3	3.5	2.3	1.4	8.3	2.2	.3	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.2
140 and under 145	5.2	1.7	.2	1.0	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.3	.7	.6	1.6	2.5	.8
145 and under 150	2.2	1.5	.4	1.2	1.4	1.0	.5	2.3	1.9	.3	.8	9.6	.2	.6
150 and under 155	1.6	1.7	.1	1.8	2.6	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	----	1.4	5.7	3.0	.9
155 and under 160	1.2	.9	.2	.8	1.1	.6	1.1	1.0	1.6	.2	.4	1.1	.7	.4
160 and under 165	1.0	1.3	----	.7	1.6	1.0	.8	2.0	.1	.3	.7	1.1	1.2	.3
165 and under 170	.7	.4	----	.7	1.4	.8	.7	1.1	.8	.2	.2	.8	9.1	.3
170 and under 175	1.0	.3	.1	.5	1.2	.7	.3	.4	.7	.1	.5	.8	.7	.5
175 and under 180	.7	.3	----	.7	.9	1.3	.8	----	.4	.2	.5	1.3	1.9	.2
180 and under 185	.2	.2	----	.2	.7	.5	.4	.2	.4	----	.2	.8	.5	.6
185 and under 190	.6	.5	----	1.0	1.0	.4	.5	----	.3	.3	----	9.4	.7	.2
190 and under 195	.4	.1	----	.4	.2	.4	.1	.1	.2	----	(4)	1.1	.8	.1
195 and under 200	.3	.2	----	.6	.3	.4	.4	----	.3	----	.1	3.7	.1	.1
200 and over	3.0	2.5	----	3.7	2.3	2.4	2.3	4.4	.9	.5	.6	5.3	6.1	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers:														
All workers	1,763	1,896	1,286	5,208	11,090	7,142	2,243	1,045	1,144	1,075	3,333	2,700	1,035	3,779
Men	357	329	245	1,568	4,403	1,992	508	170	302	226	517	662	176	901
Women	1,406	1,567	1,041	3,640	6,687	5,150	1,735	875	782	849	2,816	2,038	859	2,878
Average hourly earnings: [1]														
All workers	$1.14	$1.15	$0.63	$1.08	$1.15	$1.02	$1.02	$1.23	$1.02	$0.72	$0.97	$1.44	$1.32	$0.94
Men	1.45	1.49	.85	1.35	1.34	1.30	1.38	1.67	1.21	.98	1.19	1.81	1.84	1.15
Women	1.07	1.08	.57	.97	1.02	.91	.92	1.15	.93	.65	.93	1.32	1.22	.88

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

[2] Standard metropolitan areas, as defined by the U. S. Bureau of the Budget with the following exceptions: Chicago (Cook County); Newark-Jersey City (Essex, Hudson, and Union Counties, N. J.); New York City (the 5 boroughs); and Philadelphia (Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pa., and Camden County, N. J.).

[3] A May payroll period was covered in Atlanta, Dallas, Providence, Richmond, and Washington, D. C.; a July period in Kansas City, Los Angeles, St. Louis, and San Francisco-Oakland; and a June payroll period was studied in the remaining 20 cities.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Due to rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

example, earnings of nearly half of the workers in Kansas City and a third in Washington, D. C., were in the 75- to 80-cent level. San Francisco-Oakland and Seattle were the only areas in which no workers earned less than $1 an hour.

Differences in the distribution of individual earnings among the areas may be attributed, at least in part, to the extent of incentive methods of wage payment. Output under piecework systems determined the wages of 30 to 40 percent of the plant workers in Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville, Newark-Jersey City, Philadelphia, Providence, and Washington, D. C., but less than 10 percent of the workers in Birmingham, Kansas City, Portland (Oreg.), and San Francisco-Oakland. In most of the remaining areas, the proportion of piecework employees ranged from about 15 to 25 percent.

Occupational Averages

Women flatwork finishers, numerically the largest and generally the lowest paid occupational group studied, had average hourly earnings ranging from 50 cents or less an hour in the Southern areas to more than $1 an hour in Milwaukee, Portland (Oreg.), San Francisco-Oakland, and Seattle (table 3). These workers averaged about 80 cents an hour in Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Washington, D. C.; and about 90

cents an hour in Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, and New York City. Women operators of shirt-pressing machines, also numerically important, averaged more than flatwork finishers in each of the areas, with wage differences ranging from approximately 20 to 30 cents an hour in half of the

TABLE 3.—*Average straight-time hourly earnings [1] of men and women in selected occupations in power laundry and dry-cleaning establishments, 29 areas, May–July 1955*

Area	Men									Women	
	Dry cleaners	Extractor operators, power laundry	Firemen, stationary boiler	Identifiers	Pressers, machine, dry cleaning	Spotters, general	Spotters, silk	Spotters, wool	Washers, machine	Assemblers	Clerks, retail, receiving
Atlanta	$0.96	$0.81			$0.96	$1.06			$0.94	$0.59	$0.77
Birmingham	.85	.65	$0.72		.82				.84	.68	.67
Boston	1.57	1.17	1.53	$1.15	1.72	1.74			1.39	.93	.90
Buffalo	1.56	1.30	1.64	1.33	1.73				1.58	.90	.89
Chicago	2.05	1.22	1.80	1.20	1.93	2.11	$2.53	$1.60	1.50	1.02	1.00
Cleveland	1.58	1.09	1.39		1.69		2.11	1.51	1.33	1.03	1.06
Dallas	1.23	.90			1.18	1.53			1.05	.84	.96
Denver	1.68	1.06	1.27		1.49	1.77	1.77		1.28	1.00	1.07
Detroit	1.73	1.40	1.60		1.90				1.64	1.00	.90
Houston	1.54	.87			1.16	1.24		1.58	1.11	.80	.83
Indianapolis	1.47	1.13	1.18		1.79	1.64		1.35	1.32	.91	1.00
Kansas City, Mo	1.67	.99	1.50		1.48	1.86			1.13	.92	1.02
Los Angeles	1.77	1.28		1.12	1.83			2.03	1.46	1.12	1.13
Louisville	1.15	1.00			1.54				1.27	.83	.86
Memphis	.91	.73			1.22	1.24			.85	.56	.77
Milwaukee	1.61	1.36			1.52				1.55	1.01	.95
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1.58	1.21	1.58		1.66	1.79		1.43	1.40	1.09	1.04
Nashville	1.11	.71			.93	1.14		1.16	.97	.56	.74
Newark-Jersey City	1.62	1.06	1.35		1.80		2.30		1.25	.94	1.06
New York City	1.51	1.23	1.63	1.28	1.31	1.66	2.17	1.26	1.56	.96	
Philadelphia	1.46	1.02	1.28	.98	1.70		1.84	1.34	1.22	.87	.80
Pittsburgh	1.80	1.07	1.45		1.74		1.85	1.31	1.29	.85	.78
Portland, Oreg	1.64	1.46							1.58	1.12	1.14
Providence	1.39	1.03	1.30	1.00	1.37	1.37			1.35	.96	.86
Richmond	1.18	.78			1.19				.88	.61	.82
St. Louis	1.28	.96	1.18		1.26				1.25	.94	.88
San Francisco–Oakland	1.91	1.52			1.89	2.16			1.69	1.38	1.45
Seattle	1.94	1.54			1.84	2.28			1.74	1.21	
Washington, D. C	1.27	.96	1.08	.88	1.46	1.53	1.79	1.44	1.15	.85	.91
Number of workers (all areas)	1,306	1,528	453	687	3,479	449	430	662	1,774	3,186	5,902

Area	Women—Continued										
	Finishers, flatwork, machine	Identifiers	Inspectors, dry cleaning	Markers	Pressers, hand, dry cleaning	Pressers, machine, dry cleaning	Pressers, machine, shirts	Spotters, general	Spotters, silk	Spotters, wool	Wrappers, bundle
Atlanta	$0.44	$0.64	$0.80	$0.62	$0.72	$0.71	$0.67	$0.80	$0.73		$0.48
Birmingham	.49		.72	.60	.66	.74	.59	.67			.48
Boston	.82	.96	.97	.94	1.26	1.23	1.17				.90
Buffalo	.92	.98		1.00		1.42	1.16				.94
Chicago	.91	1.09	1.10	1.02	1.35	1.40	1.15				.97
Cleveland	.81	.90	.97	.96	1.27	1.40	1.09			$1.12	.89
Dallas	.50	.69	1.03	.86	1.13	.81	.71				.65
Denver	.73		1.16	.95	1.37	1.34	.91				.83
Detroit	.90	.99	1.20	1.04	1.31	1.40	1.16		1.48	1.15	.93
Houston	.48	.65	.83	.80	.93	1.05	.71				.63
Indianapolis	.83	.93	1.22	1.02	1.18	1.46	1.02	1.44	1.26	.98	.90
Kansas City, Mo	.75	.81	1.22	.92	1.25	1.31	.84				.78
Los Angeles	.99	1.04	1.26	1.14	1.63	1.48	1.17		1.68		1.08
Louisville	.76	.91	.87	.91	1.00	1.29	.96	.93	1.04	.88	.77
Memphis	.47	.56	.78	.55		.73	.57	.65			.51
Milwaukee	1.02	1.07	1.05	1.02	1.14	1.48	1.11		1.34		1.04
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1.00	1.04	1.08	1.05	1.25	1.34	1.07				1.02
Nashville	.43	.61	.70	.57	.65	.76	.55	.83		.59	.50
Newark-Jersey City	.87	.97		.94	1.14	1.28	1.09	1.15		1.09	.92
New York City	.92	1.04		1.03	1.20	1.08	1.15	1.14			1.01
Philadelphia	.77	.86	.99	.93	1.14	1.23	1.00				.83
Pittsburgh	.79	.93	.99	.92	1.14	1.08	.93	1.31	1.22		.85
Portland, Oreg	1.06	1.10	1.26	1.12	1.30	1.38	1.09			1.38	1.08
Providence	.77	.89		.99		1.30	1.08				.87
Richmond	.50	.63		.60	.86	1.03	.74				.49
St. Louis	.81	.82	.99	.92	1.09	1.19	1.03	1.46	1.19	1.10	.82
San Francisco–Oakland	1.15		1.51	1.37	1.65	1.89	1.24				1.26
Seattle	1.08		1.37	1.23	1.77	1.69	1.14				1.15
Washington, D. C	.81	.84	.93	.85	1.11	1.17	.87				.79
Number of workers (all areas)	14,876	1,549	1,145	4,285	2,432	4,192	8,721	235	245	241	2,016

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

NOTE: Dashes indicate insufficient data to warrant presentation.

areas. Dry-cleaning pressers, hand and machine, generally received the highest wages among the women's jobs studied, with averages well above $1.25 an hour recorded in many cities. Wage relationships between women dry-cleaning pressers using hand and machine methods were not consistent among the areas, with hand pressers earning more in some areas and machine pressers earning more in others.

Dry-cleaning-machine pressers, numerically the largest men's occupational group studied, had average hourly earnings ranging from less than $1 in Atlanta, Birmingham, and Nashville to about $1.90 in Chicago, Detroit, and San Francisco-Oakland. Workers specializing in the removal of spots and stains from silk and other delicate fabrics were among the highest paid of the men's occupations studied. Their averages ranged up to $2.53 an hour in Chicago. Washing-machine operators were the highest paid among the men's laundry jobs surveyed, averaging more than $1.40 an hour in the 4 Pacific Coast areas, in the 3 Great Lakes areas (Chicago, Detroit, and Milwaukee), and in New York City. They averaged less than $1, however, in 5 of the Southern cities. Extractor operators generally earned from 15 to 30 cents an hour less than washing-machine operators.

Average weekly earnings for routemen (driver-salesmen), usually paid on a commission basis, ranged from $60 a week in Memphis to $113.50 in Detroit (table 4). In 21 of the 29 cities studied, averages ranged from $75 to $100. No consistent relationship existed between the length of the workweek and the level of earnings. For example, routemen in Chicago working 6 days a week averaged $109.50—$10 less than those working only 5½ days.

Establishment Practices

Although work schedules of 40 hours a week were common in nearly all 29 areas surveyed and applied to a majority of the workers in more than half of them, longer workweeks were scheduled to some extent in all areas except Portland (Oreg.), San Francisco-Oakland, and Seattle. Most of the workers in Atlanta, Birmingham, Dallas, Denver, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City,

TABLE 4.—*Number and average straight-time weekly earnings [1] of routemen in power laundry and dry-cleaning establishments, 29 areas, May–July 1955*

Area	All routemen [2]		Routemen having scheduled workweek of—					
			5 days		5½ days		6 days	
	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings [1]	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings [1]	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings [1]	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings [1]
Atlanta	171	$77.50					171	$77.50
Birmingham	72	62.50						
Boston	550	82.00	275	$76.00	146	$71.50	129	106.50
Buffalo	209	91.00	160	96.00	32	75.00		
Chicago	2,064	112.00			503	119.50	1,531	109.50
Cleveland	287	94.50	65	96.50	87	85.00	135	99.50
Dallas	102	73.50			50	72.50	52	74.00
Denver	163	80.50	6	93.50	9	77.00	148	80.00
Detroit	381	113.50	236	114.50	53	104.50	92	116.00
Houston	157	78.00					142	76.00
Indianapolis	241	89.50					211	91.00
Kansas City, Mo	296	85.50					238	83.50
Los Angeles	788	97.50	502	94.00	192	103.00	94	104.50
Louisville	161	87.00					99	95.50
Memphis	314	60.00					314	60.00
Milwaukee	288	105.00			153	95.00	115	118.50
Minneapolis-St. Paul	297	92.00	297	92.00				
Nashville	105	61.00					73	60.50
Newark-Jersey City	618	88.00	584	87.00			34	103.00
New York City	1,135	92.50	1,062	92.50	73	92.00		
Philadelphia	820	97.00	770	99.00				
Pittsburgh	337	87.50	115	79.50	14	98.00	208	91.50
Portland, Oreg	212	89.50	168	91.50	44	81.50		
Providence	180	74.00	136	76.00	36	65.00	8	77.50
Richmond	132	78.00	16	72.00	42	76.50	74	84.50
St. Louis	317	81.00	95	102.00			149	75.00
San Francisco-Oakland	360	92.50	358	92.50	2	90.00		
Seattle	238	90.50	238	90.50				
Washington, D. C	366	97.00	278	96.00				
Number of routemen (all areas)	11,361		5,361		1,436		4,017	

[1] Rounded to nearest half dollar; excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts; includes commission earnings.

[2] Includes data for workers not shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate insufficient data to warrant presentation.

TABLE 5.—*Percent of production workers employed in power laundry and dry-cleaning establishments with formal provisions for selected supplementary wage benefits,*[1] *29 areas, May–July 1955*

Area	Paid vacations[2]				Paid holidays[3]					
	Total[4]	After 1 year's service	After 5 years' service		Total[4]	Under 4 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days
		1 week	1 week	2 weeks						
Atlanta	70	70	66	4	100	8	81	11		
Birmingham	81	81	81		100		91	9		
Boston	89	86	25	64	65	[5]	[5]	23	27	8
Buffalo	100	100	[5]	98	98			3	95	
Chicago	100	100	[5]	98	100	[6] 61		[5]	37	
Cleveland	97	97	12	84	65				65	
Dallas	91	82	71	20	95	32	38	25		
Denver	96	89	68	28	64				64	
Detroit	100	100	8	92	100				100	
Houston	68	68	64	4	89	22	35	25	7	
Indianapolis	89	89		89	81				81	
Kansas City, Mo	100	100		100	100				100	
Los Angeles	90	81	12	77	93				93	
Louisville	91	91	67	25	63	23	5	13	23	
Memphis	78	62	10	68	100		95	5		
Milwaukee	100	100		100	[7] 100	[7]	[7]	[7]	[8]	
Minneapolis-St. Paul	100	100		100	100				100	
Nashville	100	85	89	11	89	10	73	6		
Newark-Jersey City	100	100		98	100					100
New York City	100	98	3	97	100				64	36
Philadelphia	100	[9] 27	[9] 15	12	100				100	
Pittsburgh	100	100	5	95	100		6	48	47	
Portland, Oreg	100	100	3	97	100				100	
Providence	81	81	53	28	[10] 59		9		43	4
Richmond	81	60	60		100	[11] 42	28	11	18	
St. Louis	100	100	8	92	92				81	10
San Francisco-Oakland	100	100		100	100				47	53
Seattle	100	100	4	96	100					96
Washington, D. C	91	91	58	33	93				93	

Area	Health, insurance, and retirement-pension plans[12]							
	Life	Accidental death and dismemberment	Sickness and accident	Hospitalization	Surgical	Medical	Retirement-pension	No health, insurance, or pension plan
Atlanta	54	39	34	46	42	22		43
Birmingham	81	81	81	81	81	81		19
Boston	46	17	50	42	25	25		40
Buffalo	92	32		92	92	12		8
Chicago	100	100	65	98	98	98		
Cleveland	69		64	67	9			28
Dallas	34	5		42	32	5		58
Denver				6	6	6		94
Detroit	92		92	92	92		26	8
Houston	30	12	10	43	43		6	40
Indianapolis	26	16	24	26	24	16		74
Kansas City, Mo	15	8	8	8		8		85
Los Angeles	75	73	5	79	79	66	9	15
Louisville	26		5	5	5	5	25	65
Memphis	30	14		16	16	16	14	55
Milwaukee	10	10		6	6	6		90
Minneapolis-St. Paul	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Nashville	10	10		3	3			87
Newark-Jersey City	94	94	16	98	98	86	6	[8]
New York City	91	6	88	91	91	58	88	5
Philadelphia	100	100	4	100	100	100		
Pittsburgh	92	79	95	79	79	13	4	
Portland, Oreg	97	97	97	97	97	97		3
Providence	52	16		52	26	9	26	44
Richmond	27	6	6	6	6	6		73
St. Louis	32	32	26	32	32			68
San Francisco-Oakland	100		100	100	100	100		
Seattle	96	96	96	100	100			
Washington, D. C	51	51	51	51	51	45		49

[1] Supplementary wage benefits were treated on the basis that if formal provisions in an establishment were applicable to half or more of the workers, the benefit was considered applicable to all workers. Because of length-of-service and other eligibility requirements, the proportion of workers currently receiving the benefits may be smaller than estimated.

[2] Vacation payments, such as percent of annual earnings and flat-sum amounts, are converted to an equivalent time basis.

[3] Limited to full-day holidays provided annually.

[4] Includes provisions in addition to those shown separately.

[5] Less than 2.5 percent.

[6] 2 paid holidays.

[7] 43 percent receive 3 days after 1 year, 4 after 2 years, 5 after 3 years, and 6 after 4 years. 49 percent receive 3 days after 1 year and 6 days after 5 years. 6 percent receive 1 day for each year of service to a maximum of 6 days.

[8] 73 percent of the workers were employed in establishments providing over 1 and under 2 weeks' vacation.

[9] 70 percent of the workers were employed in establishments providing over 1 and under 2 weeks' vacation.

[10] 4 percent of the workers were employed in establishments having a graduated paid holiday policy based on length of service.

[11] 3 paid holidays.

[12] Includes only those private plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer and excludes legally required plans such as workmen's compensation and social security.

NOTE: Due to rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

Memphis, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Nashville, Pittsburgh, and Providence were scheduled to work more than 40 hours a week. Work schedules in excess of 48 hours a week, however, were not common in any of the areas.

Paid vacations were provided by most of the establishments studied (table 5). In virtually all of the areas, the prevailing practice was to grant a week's vacation with pay after 1 year of employment; in most of the areas, a majority of the workers were employed in plants providing 2 weeks' vacation after 5 years of service. Vacations in excess of 2 weeks were not common in any of the areas.

Holiday pay practices varied among the 29 areas surveyed. Three-fifths of the workers in Chicago were employed in plants providing 2 days a year; a majority of the workers in all Southern areas were provided 3 to 5 days a year; and most of the workers in Newark-Jersey City and Seattle, and slightly more than half in San Francisco-Oakland received 7 days. Six days a year was the practice in all of the remaining areas.

Various types of health, insurance, or retirement-pension benefits, financed at least in part by employers, were available to a majority of the workers in two-thirds of the 29 areas studied. Life insurance, hospitalization, and surgical insurance were the most widely provided benefits (table 5). Sick-leave plans and catastrophe insurance (extended medical coverage) benefits were reported infrequently. Retirement-pension plans were provided by plants employing nine-tenths of the workers in New York City and a fourth in Detroit, Louisville, and Providence; these benefits were not common in any of the other areas.

—Alexander Jarrell and Alexander Moros
Divison of Wages and Industrial Relations

Work Injuries in the United States, 1954

The 1954 injury rates [1] for manufacturing and most nonmanufacturing industries in the United States showed a marked improvement over rates for 1953, according to the annual survey of work injuries by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Manufacturing employees sustained fewer injuries per million man-hours worked in 1954 than in any previous year on record. The injury-frequency rates for construction, trade, and most other nonmanufacturing industry divisions were somewhat lower than in 1953. The severity of injuries for both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing (as measured in terms of average days of disability per injury) remained about the same.

Injury-Frequency Rates

Manufacturing. The average injury-frequency rate for manufacturing was 11.9 in 1954—11 percent below 1953—the third consecutive year in which a new record low has been established. All but 1 of the manufacturing groups registered decreases, varying from 7 percent to 25 percent, from their respective 1953 rates; the 1 exception equaled its rate of the previous year. An improvement of 17 percent was recorded for the primary metal industries group, in which each individual industry lowered its rate by 5 percent or more during 1954. Two groups—paper and allied products, and machinery (except electrical) improved their 1953 average by 16 percent; only 1 individual industry within those groups failed to decrease its rate by at least 5 percent and its average remained practically the same as in 1953. Four other industry groups—products of petroleum and coal, rubber products, electrical machinery, and transportation equipment—each showed a decrease of 14 percent from the previous year. All individual industries within those groups, with the exception of 1 in electrical machinery and 1 in transportation equipment, showed a rate decline of at least 5 percent.

Of the 163 individual manufacturing industries [2] for which comparable 1953–54 data were available, 126 improved their record by at least 5 percent,

[1] For definitions, see footnote 2 on accompanying table.
[2] Data for individual industries are available on request to the Bureau.

Injury rates, for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, 1954

Industry group and industry	Number of reporting units	Number of employees reported [1]	Injury rates [2]			Average days lost or charged per case [3]			Percent of disabling injuries resulting in [3]—		
			Frequency		Severity [3]	All cases	Permanent-partial disability	Temporary-total disability	Death and permanent-total disability	Permanent-partial disability	Temporary-total disability
			Current year (1954)	Previous year (1953)							
Manufacturing	42,795	9,663,776	11.9	13.4	1.0	85	884	19	0.3	5.2	94.5
Ordnance and accessories	82	83,052	6.0	8.0	.5	97	1,238	15	.2	5.7	94.1
Food and kindred products	6,033	702,763	18.4	19.8	1.2	62	984	16	.3	2.9	96.8
Tobacco manufacturers	137	47,478	6.1	7.0	.3	52	621	17	----	5.8	94.2
Textile-mill products	2,795	705,095	9.0	10.1	.7	71	903	22	.2	4.2	95.6
Apparel and other finished textile products	4,065	398,726	6.5	7.3	.3	42	1,027	14	.1	2.2	97.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	2,839	212,271	40.6	43.6	3.8	90	963	21	.5	4.1	95.4
Furniture and fixtures	1,535	179,485	17.5	19.7	1.4	84	888	16	.1	7.0	92.9
Paper and allied products	1,727	369,916	12.5	14.9	1.2	78	851	18	.2	5.4	94.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	3,361	361,881	9.3	9.3	.6	62	977	17	.3	2.8	96.9
Chemicals and allied products	2,302	456,522	8.2	9.1	1.0	96	1,003	18	.7	3.8	95.5
Products of petroleum and coal	(4)	214,953	6.3	7.3	.6	92	598	24	.5	6.2	93.3
Rubber products	327	160,309	7.4	8.6	.8	93	926	20	.1	7.5	92.4
Leather and leather products	1,124	214,204	11.1	12.6	.9	78	1,120	17	.4	3.4	96.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	1,682	269,573	18.1	20.0	1.7	83	1,099	17	.5	3.1	96.4
Primary metal industries	1,981	880,055	11.5	13.9	1.3	123	896	24	.7	6.7	92.6
Fabricated metal products	3,789	637,038	15.2	17.8	1.4	90	876	17	.3	6.6	93.1
Machinery (except electrical)	4,161	1,120,068	11.3	13.4	1.1	87	915	17	.3	6.0	93.7
Electrical machinery	1,333	750,422	5.6	6.5	.4	70	706	18	.1	6.9	93.0
Transportation equipment	1,088	1,489,146	6.0	7.0	.7	119	815	23	.4	8.8	90.8
Instruments and related products	621	223,416	5.7	6.4	.5	77	637	21	.2	7.0	92.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1,674	187,403	13.0	14.9	1.0	68	824	17	.1	5.6	94.3
Nonmanufacturing:											
Contract construction	5,004	196,928	32.1	32.9	3.6	130	1,310	18	1.2	3.1	95.7
General building contractors	1,642	61,233	37.0	37.2	3.6	96	1,387	17	.7	2.9	96.4
Highway and street construction	498	31,221	35.0	38.5	5.6	161	1,713	16	1.4	3.7	94.9
Heavy construction, except highway and street	289	39,752	27.8	31.2	5.3	189	1,132	21	1.9	4.8	93.3
Special-trade contractors	2,575	64,722	28.8	27.8	2.8	114	1,204	19	1.2	1.9	96.9
Transportation and public utilities:											
Local and interurban railways and bus lines	282	780,025	11.3	12.4	1.1	98	1,208	22	.8	2.2	97.0
Trucking and warehousing	1,724	47,018	31.7	33.2	1.7	54	1,104	16	.4	1.3	98.3
Telephone communications	117	605,372	1.7	1.0	.1	147	1,690	25	1.8	1.0	97.2
Electric and gas utilities (private)	418	392,722	8.7	9.9	1.5	175	1,435	21	1.7	3.6	94.7
Water supply utilities (private)	205	8,221	26.8	23.5	1.6	61	433	17	.6	.7	98.7
Wholesale and retail trade	12,398	449,265	11.4	12.1	.5	48	1,233	15	.1	1.9	98.0
Wholesale trade	2,962	108,255	13.7	13.8	.7	47	959	15	.1	2.6	97.3
Lumber and other building materials dealers	765	20,803	23.5	24.1	2.0	83	1,283	15	.5	3.1	96.4
Retail, general merchandise	536	84,251	5.8	6.5	.2	39	1,388	15	.1	1.3	98.6
Retail, food (except dairy products)	964	46,858	13.2	15.9	.3	26	550	16	.1	1.0	98.9
Wholesale and retail dairy products	1,263	81,124	22.6	24.5	1.0	46	1,415	15	.1	1.7	98.2
Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations	1,333	29,111	11.2	14.3	.5	46	1,614	14	.1	1.5	98.4
Retail, apparel and accessories	908	21,550	4.6	3.5	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Eating and drinking places	1,152	15,708	9.6	9.2	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Miscellaneous retail stores	2,162	31,477	11.4	12.1	.8	72	1,375	13	.7	1.3	98.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate:											
Banks and other financial agencies	1,059	63,799	2.1	2.2	.3	114	2,133	19	.4	3.4	96.2
Insurance	535	107,068	2.3	1.9	.2	101	2,150	40	.9	.4	98.7
Services:											
Hotels	373	38,864	14.6	13.2	.4	30	1,225	17	.1	.6	99.3
Laundries and dry cleaning	1,858	81,813	8.5	8.6	.5	54	1,073	19	.3	1.7	98.0
Miscellaneous business services	600	32,413	9.0	9.4	.6	72	1,431	16	.2	3.2	96.6
Automobile repair shops and garages	659	9,192	13.9	14.5	.7	52	932	17	----	3.9	96.1
Miscellaneous repair shops	461	14,821	13.3	15.5	.9	70	938	14	.5	2.9	96.6
Radio broadcasting and television	391	26,713	4.4	4.1	.2	44	300	13	.4	1.7	97.9
Motion picture and other amusements	508	23,360	7.1	8.2	1.5	212	2,229	29	1.2	5.1	93.7
Hospitals (private)	48	11,114	7.8	5.9	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Colleges (private)	78	37,658	8.0	7.7	.7	86	1,340	23	.2	3.9	95.9
Government, State and local:											
Local transit systems	10	77,090	14.8	15.2	1.6	106	2,001	20	.8	1.8	97.4
Electric and gas utilities	180	27,622	17.0	15.5	2.9	171	2,429	16	1.7	2.1	96.2
Water supply utilities	515	31,696	25.3	24.8	1.2	46	900	14	.4	1.1	98.5
Sanitation departments	264	13,251	39.7	(4)	2.0	50	1,311	14	.4	.8	98.8
Sewer departments	276	5,726	35.2	(4)	1.1	32	575	12	.2	1.0	98.8
Elementary and secondary schools	178	78,315	9.5	10.0	.2	25	742	13	.1	1.0	98.9
Colleges	27	38,934	6.8	7.4	.3	49	1,244	12	.2	1.9	97.9
Local fire protection	209	31,024	30.3	31.8	2.9	95	2,083	14	1.3	.2	98.5
Police	161	21,597	29.8	30.3	2.8	94	1,275	16	1.0	1.2	97.8

[1] Data were obtained by mail questionnaires sent to a representative list of employers in each industry. The figures shown are the total number of employees in the reporting establishments. The data reported relate to all classes of employees—production and related workers; force-account construction workers; administrative, clerical, professional, sales, service, supervisory, technical personnel, and all others. Self-employed persons, however, were not included.

[2] The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of and arising out of the employment, which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job which is open and available to him throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any 1 or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns). The term "injury" includes occupational disease.

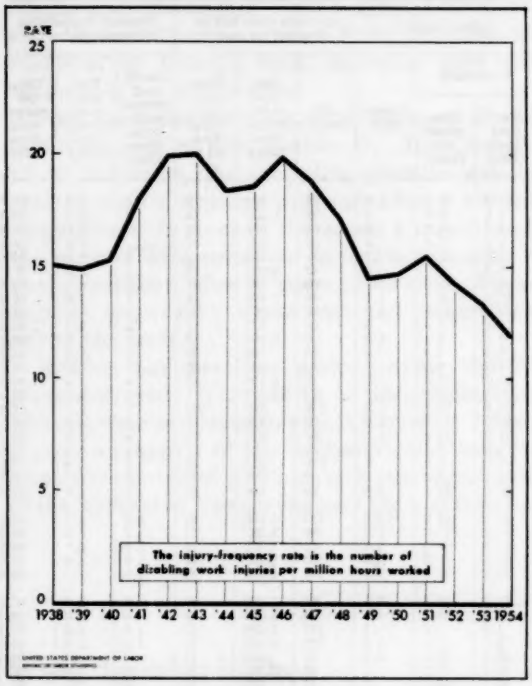
The severity rate is the average number of days charged for each 1,000 employee-hours worked. (Beginning with 1955 data, the severity rate is to be computed on the basis of days charged for each million employee-hours.) The computations of days lost include standard time charges for fatalities and permanent disabilities. These data were compiled according to the American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approved by the American Standards Association in 1945.

Injury rates for the manufacturing, construction, and trade groups were computed from the rates for component individual industries by applying weights based on estimates of total employment in each industry. In certain nonmanufacturing groups, data were not available for all industries; therefore the group averages were not computed.

[3] Based on reports which furnished details regarding the resulting disabilities (constituting 60 percent of the sample for manufacturing and virtually the entire sample for nonmanufacturing).

[4] Not available.

Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing, 1938-54


RATE
25
20
15
10
5
0
1938 '39 '40 '41 '42 '43 '44 '45 '46 '47 '48 '49 '50 '51 '52 '53 1954
The injury-frequency rate is the number of disabling work injuries per million hours worked

27 showed little change, and 10 reported increases of 5 percent or more above the previous year. The following individual industry rates decreased 25 percent or more during 1954:

	Injury-frequency rates		*Percent decrease*
	1954	*1953*	
Synthetic rubber	1.6	3.3	52
Ophthalmic goods	2.9	4.7	38
Ball and roller bearings	8.2	11.9	31
Iron and steel forgings	16.9	24.3	30
Morticians' goods	19.4	27.2	29
Stamped and pressed steel products	10.6	14.3	26
Fabricated pipe and fittings	15.0	20.3	26
Envelopes	12.5	16.6	25
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim	15.0	19.9	25
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors	12.3	16.5	25
Ordnance and accessories	6.0	8.0	25

Six other individual industries with relatively high injury rates showed substantial declines in number of injuries; rates for these industries fell 5 or more full frequency-rate points from the previous year, as disclosed by the following tabulation:

	Injury-frequency rates		*Point decrease*
	1954	*1953*	
Cut-stone and stone products	26.6	34.0	7.4
Nonferrous secondary smelting and refining	28.2	35.4	7.2
Sawmills	46.5	53.1	6.6
Primary metal industries, not elsewhere classified	21.9	27.9	6.0
Boatbuilding and repairing	30.6	36.3	5.7
Wood office furniture	20.4	25.6	5.2

On the other hand, the injury-frequency rate for the jewelry, silverware, and plated ware industry rose from 7.5 in 1953 to 9.4 in 1954—an increase of 25 percent—and that for veneer mills from 37.4 to 44.2 in the same period—an increase of 18 percent.

Seventeen individual industries had low injury-frequency rates—less than 5.0—during 1954:

	Injury-frequency rates
Synthetic rubber	1.6
Synthetic fibers	1.8
Miscellaneous communication equipment	2.7
Explosives	2.8
Ophthalmic goods	2.9
Aircraft	3.2
Electric lamps (bulbs)	3.2
Rubber footwear	3.4
Electrical equipment for vehicles	3.6
Radio tubes	3.8
Motor vehicle bodies and trailers	4.1
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals	4.1
Tires and inner tubes	4.3
Blast furnaces and steel mills	4.3
Cement, hydraulic	4.4
Photographic equipment and supplies	4.7
Radios and related products	4.9

Nonmanufacturing. Nonmanufacturing injury-frequency rates were generally lower in 1954 than in 1953 for industries included in the Bureau's annual survey.

The construction division improved its rate for the fourth successive year, with a 2-percent decrease—from 32.9 to 32.1. The rate for highway and street construction dropped from 38.5 in 1953 to 35.0 in 1954; that for heavy construction, from 31.2 to 27.8. The rate for general building contractors remained virtually the same, at 37.0, while that for special-trade contractors increased from 27.8 to 28.8. Within the special-trade group, the rate for electrical work decreased from 23.6 to 21.1; on the other hand, the rate

for structural steel erection and ornamental iron work rose from 44.8 to 47.5; that for roofing and sheet-metal work, from 35.1 to 37.8; and that for plumbing, heating, and air conditioning, from 25.6 to 26.2.

Among the other nonmanufacturing divisions, the following rate-change pattern prevailed between 1953 and 1954: 5 of the 10 individual classifications in the transportation and public utilities division showed an injury-rate improvement of 5 percent or more over 1953, 3 remained about the same, and 2 registered a rate increase of 5 percent or more. The largest injury-rate increase within this division in 1954 occurred in stevedoring, which rose from 74.7 in 1953 to 92.3 (24 percent). In the wholesale and retail trade division, 5 of its 9 classifications experienced rate decreases of 5 percent or more, while the rates of 3 varied less than 5 percent from the previous year and that for retail apparel and accessories increased from 3.5 to 4.6 (31 percent). Four individual industry classifications in the services division showed an injury-rate decrease of 5 percent or more from 1953; 4 varied by less than 5 percent; and 4 others rose by 5 percent or more. The greatest decline occurred in aircraft repair shops where the rate dropped 53 percent—from 13.3 injuries per million man-hours in 1953 to 6.2 in 1954. Of the 7 individual classifications in the State and local government group (for which comparable 1953–54 data were available), 3 experienced rate improvements of 5 percent or more over the previous year; 3 varied by less than 5 percent; and 1 had a rate increase exceeding 5 percent.

The telephone communications industry continued to have the lowest injury-frequency rate (1.0) of any individual industry classification covered in the annual survey.

Injury Severity

Manufacturing. The average severity of injuries in all manufacturing remained virtually unchanged between 1953 and 1954. (This average may vary widely from industry to industry and from year to year because of chance variations in the proportion of the more serious injuries.) The average number of days of disability for all injuries reported in manufacturing was 85 in 1954, compared with 86 in 1953.

In 1954, most injuries—94.5 percent—resulted in only temporary disability from which the injured workers recovered without permanent ill effects. Disability from these injuries ranged from 1 full day to several months; the average was 19 days during 1954. Some permanent physical impairment resulted in 5.2 percent of the injuries sustained in manufacturing industries during 1954, compared with 5.4 percent in 1953. The estimated loss of working efficiency arising from such injuries was equivalent to an average of 884 days per case. Deaths and permanent-total disabilities resulted from 0.3 percent of the injuries reported in 1954 as in the previous year.[3]

The standard injury-severity rate for all manufacturing in 1954 was 1.0—a new record low. Individual industries which experienced relatively high-severity rates in 1954 are listed below, together with their frequency rates and average days of disability per case:

	Severity rate	*Frequency rate*	*Average days of disability per case*
Logging	7.3	74.3	97
Sawmills	4.4	46.5	92
Sawmills and planing mills integrated	4.2	39.9	104
Primary metal industries, not elsewhere classified	4.2	21.9	186
Wooden containers	3.9	29.5	121
Public building and professional furniture	3.5	20.5	145
Metal coating and engraving	3.3	25.1	117

Nonmanufacturing. The standard injury-severity rate for the construction industry division was 3.6, a slight increase over 3.2 in 1953. Injuries in construction were somewhat more severe in 1954 than in the previous year, as evidenced by an increase in the average days of disability per case from 107 to 130 days, while the frequency rate for this division dropped from 32.9 to 32.1. Within this division, structural steel erection and ornamental iron work had the highest severity rate—12.1—and the highest average days of disability—255 per case.

[3] In computing the severity average and severity rate, each death and permanent-total disability is assigned a standard time charge of 6,000 days based on an average work-life expectancy of 20 years for the entire working population. Each permanent-partial disability is assigned a time charge computed on the basis of the estimated percent loss in working efficiency.

369411—56——5

Injuries in electric and gas utilities averaged 175 days of disability per case, a reduction of 5 days from the previous year. The severity rate, however, was relatively low (1.5), reflecting the low frequency rate (8.7). Both rates were improved somewhat from their 1953 levels. Companies providing gas service exclusively continued to have a better record (severity rate of 0.9 and 77 days of disability per case) than those providing electricity exclusively (severity rate of 2.0 and 251 days of disability per case) or those providing both gas and electricity (severity rate of 1.3 and 168 days of disability per case). Police and fire departments had severity rates of 2.8 and 2.9, respectively, a slight improvement over the previous year.

Stevedoring had the highest severity rate—17.2 days of disability per 1,000 hours worked—of any industry included in the Bureau's survey.

—JOHN C. MACHISAK
Division of Industrial Hazards

Safety Code for Atomic Radiation in New York Industries

INCREASING industrial application of developments in the field of atomic energy have underscored the need for establishing safety programs to combat this relatively new but growing source of work hazards. A pioneering step in this direction occurred on December 15, 1955, when safety regulations [1] designed to protect New York State workers from on-the-job hazards of atomic energy and other radiation went into effect. The new regulations are in conformity with proposed Federal Atomic Energy Commission standards and constitute reportedly the first comprehensive safety code in this field. They will be enforced by the safety and industrial hygiene staffs of the New York State Department of Labor.

The adoption of the code by New York State's Board of Standards and Appeals is the culmination of a 2-year study by a 26-man State Labor Department advisory committee, composed of labor, management, medical, scientific, and government representatives. The code applies to the entire field of atomic radiation, including the industrial use of isotopes. An estimated 150,000 New York workers who are employed in industries where exposure to the effects of radiation is possible will be protected under the new regulations. The code complements recently adopted radiation safety regulations of the New York State Health Department providing for the protection of personnel in hospitals, dental offices, and similar establishments.

Significant requirements of the code are contained in provisions concerning registration, control of exposure, radiation dose limits, installation surveys, recordkeeping, personnel monitoring, caution labels, and signs. Among them are:

All installations and mobile services must be registered to enable the Labor Department to know the location, type, degree of hazard, and ownership of every radiation source in the State.

Each installation must have a radiation safety supervisor and a radiation safety officer who is designated by the owner. Workers exposed to radiation must be trained by a supervisor and be completely informed of hazards in installations. Minors under 18 will not be permitted to work in areas of possible hazard.

The owner of an installation is given the option of two methods of determining dose limits—on a weekly basis or on a quarter-year dose-limit basis. When an employee is exposed to greater than one-tenth of the specified limits, the employer shall report the fact to the proper authority.

Any employee who receives 25 percent or more of the radiation-dose limit must be supplied with and must use appropriate personnel monitoring equipment.

The radiation safety officer will be required to make a survey evaluating the hazard when conditions in the installation change or more often. Proper detection and measuring instruments must be readily available.

The new code also sets up a requirement for the posting of precautionary signs or labeling in radiation areas. These must contain the standard radiation symbol, which is specified, and appropriate cautionary wording. Permissible exposure limits are based on those provided in the proposed AEC regulation.

[1] Industrial Code Rule No. 38.

Technical Note

Indexes of Output per Man-Hour and Unit Man-Hours in Manufacturing*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The following technical note, and the article which appears on page 1 of this issue, were condensed from the report on Trends in Output per Man-hour and Man-hours per Unit of Output—Manufacturing, 1939–53, recently issued by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.*[1] *A fuller discussion of the concepts and formulation of the physical output and net output indexes presented in the article was also published in a technical note on the Relationships Between Productivity Measures, which appeared in the May 1954 Monthly Labor Review (p. 552).*

Physical Output Indexes

INDEXES of output per man-hour (and the reciprocal man-hours per unit of output) based on physical production data measure the relationship between physical production and man-hours worked by production and related workers.[2] In concept, the goal is the measurement of physical production per man-hour, excluding the effects of variation in the relative importance of products or industries.

The new Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes of output per man-hour (unit man-hours) in manufacturing are aggregates of indexes for individual industries, which were derived by preparing separate indexes of production and man-hours and then dividing one by the other. The industry productivity measures were combined in two ways: (1) with fixed (base year) man-hour weights, and (2) with changing (current year) man-hour weights. In the latter, the weighting pattern of each successive current year is used with current year and base year data. Inasmuch as only the given year and the base year figures are comparable, indexes for adjacent years may not be validly compared. Imputations were made for missing industries on the basis of the change in output per man-hour for other industries in the same industry group. The industry production measures were developed from available product detail combined by means of weights, as described later in this article. The man-hour indexes represent total unweighted man-hours of production workers.

A total of 152 indexes of production, total man-hours, unit man-hours, and output per man-hour for the years 1947 and 1949–53 covering 198 of the 460 4-digit SIC industries[3] serve as the basis for the manufacturing index. These industries represented approximately 72 percent of all private manufacturing employment in 1947. The "benchmark" indexes for the years 1939 and 1947 covered 207 4-digit industry classifications, representing 66 percent of the 1947 factory production workers.

Production Indexes. The data used in constructing the industry production indexes were obtained from a number of public and private agencies. The Bureau of the Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce was the most important source: its Facts for Industry series provided data for approximately 50 of the indexes in the years 1947 and 1949–53, and BLS drew heavily upon the 1939 and 1947 censuses of manufactures in constructing the benchmark indexes. Other public sources were the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior, the Tariff Commission, and the Internal Revenue Service. Data also came from a number of industrial trade associations and trade publications.

*Prepared by Allan D. Searle and Jack Alterman in the Bureau's Division of Productivity and Technological Developments.

[1] BLS Report No. 100, 1955. (Single copies are furnished without cost upon request to the Bureau's Washington or regional offices.)

[2] The term "production and related workers" covers working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers, including leadmen and trainees, "engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchmen services, product development, recordkeeping, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., power plant operations), and other services closely associated with the above production activities of establishments." The term thus includes some indirect as well as direct plant labor.

[3] Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Vol. I, Manufacturing Industries, Bureau of the Budget, November 1945.

In many cases, inclusion of quantity statistics for all the items produced in an industry was not possible or necessary. The Bureau, however, used as much product detail as the availability of output data and weights permitted. In all cases, the value of the output represented in the index constituted at least 50 percent of the total value of the industry's products.

The choice of the unit in which production is measured was limited by the way in which the data were reported. Where a choice exists—as in the textile industry, where the output of cloth can be measured in linear yards, square yards, or pounds—the Bureau tried to select the measuring unit most nearly related (i. e., proportional) to the man-hours used in its production.

To convert the different units to a common basis, the number of units of each product were combined by means of weights. Unit man-hour weights are preferable for an index designed to measure physical output per man-hour, in order to eliminate the influence of shifts in the relative importance of products. But unit man-hour data were available on an individual product basis in only a few large industries; where they were lacking, data on unit labor costs, unit value added, or unit value, in that order of preference, were used. Tests were made to determine to what degree the weights other than man-hours were proportional to, and therefore representative of, labor requirements. The types and importance of weights used in combining product data are shown in the following tabulation:

	Number of indexes	*Percent of production workers covered, 1947*
Unit man-hours	8	13. 1
Unit labor cost	2	3. 3
Unit value added	10	8. 7
Unit value	49	44. 1
Unweighted [1]	15	5. 2
Deflated value of shipments [2]	57	21. 0
Physical volume of material consumed	11	4. 6
Total	152	100. 0

[1] Sometimes described as "equally weighted."

[2] Value of shipments data from Annual Survey of Manufactures, Bureau of the Census, adjusted for price change shown by an industry wholesale price index.

The 1939 and 1947 benchmark indexes were based largely on production or shipments data; in a few cases, data on materials consumption or deflated value of shipments were used.

Limitations of Production Data. For some industries the only available output data were shipments of finished goods, rather than production. To the degree that manufacturers' inventories change from year to year, shipments data would not be comparable with data on production-worker man-hours. Therefore, adjustments for finished goods inventories were made (except in 1949, for which needed inventory data were lacking) for 72 of the 79 industries in which output was measured by means of deflated value of shipments or physical quantity of shipments data.

The basic production data did not include the output of purely military products by industries normally producing civilian goods. The Bureau, in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Board, developed special tabulations (based on Census data) for use in making adjustments to correct for the downward bias caused by the increase in military production which took place in 1951–53 in the industry groups affected, i. e., metalworking and clothing.

Production data were rarely available for the entire output of an industry. Varying proportions of secondary production were unreported; furthermore, some of the production figures were on a "wherever made" basis—i. e., included quantities made as secondary products in other industries. Because man-hours are reported on an industry basis, however, the coverage of the production and man-hour indexes might not match. For the years 1939 and 1947, the BLS made adjustments to correct for changing coverage of the production data in a number of industries where such correction seemed warranted. These adjustments were based on the 1939 and 1947 ratios of the value of identical items in the index to the total value of the industry's products.

This adjustment technique involves the assumption that price movements of items not covered move in the same way as prices of included items. Rather than make this assumption for all products, the Bureau assumed that prices of products normally classified in an industry generally move together, even though some of them may be made in other industries. This assumption was not uniformly made, however, with respect to the secondary products, for which price movements may follow those of the industry to which they are primary rather than those of the industry in which they are made.

Accordingly, the following standards were established for acceptance or rejection of the coverage adjustment for the 1939–47 period.[4]

1. If the change in coverage of the production data was less than 5 percent, no adjustment was made.
2. If the adjustment was between 5 percent and 20 percent, it was accepted if caused principally by changes in the proportion of the value of primary products made outside the industry. If the change in coverage was principally due to changes in proportions of secondary production, no adjustment was made.
3. The few cases in which the adjustment amounted to 20 percent or more were subjected to special attention. Information on price movements and other knowledge was used to determine whether the index should be adjusted, combined with data for other industries, remain unadjusted, or abandoned.

New products often were not included in the production indexes until they became important enough to be reported to the Bureau of the Census. Sometimes new products were included as a part of another product class, until they became important enough for separate reporting, when they were "linked" into the index. When the Bureau of Labor Statistics had information on new products, it added them to the composite of output, attempting to determine when they were first manufactured and treating them as "zero" for the years preceding.

In the Bureau's production index, as in other measures of production, such intangibles as quality change cannot be taken into account. To do so would involve assigning values to consumer preference and utility. Since, on the whole, the quality of goods is improving and many quality improvements require additional man-hours but are not reflected in production measures, the indexes understate gains in productivity. (In exceptional periods such as wartime, an opposite bias probably occurs.)

Another data problem which may affect the physical output indexes is that of plant integration. As plants become more integrated, that is, produce more of the components used in the manufacture of the final product, the volume of items reported as production tends to decline relative to man-hours reported. On the other hand, as plants specialize, i.e., purchase more components, such as subassemblies, from other establishments, the volume of items reported as production increases relative to man-hours. However, because integration and specialization are occurring among all industries, the net effect on the total manufacturing sector is probably small.

Certain rigidities imposed by industrial classification also affect the measures. As plants shift major production from one type of goods to another, they may be reclassified from one industry to another, and thus affect the level of output per man-hour in the industries involved. This limitation is also considered to be relatively insignificant for the total manufacturing sector.

Net Output Indexes

The concept of "net output" relates to the value added in the course of the manufacturing process and is an indicator of the volume of work done. For a given year, net output is equal to the value of goods sold by establishments in an industry or transferred to other plants of the same company plus (or minus) the net change in the value of finished goods and goods-in-process inventories (i.e., gross output) less the value of purchased goods and business services consumed in production. Thus, the new BLS indexes of output per man-hour (or man-hours per unit of output) in manufacturing computed from the net output aggregates adjusted for price change are affected by changes not only in the physical volume of gross output but also in the quantity of materials consumed. The BLS net output measure is close to but not identical with the value added concept of Census data. The latter are not adjusted for changes in inventories of finished goods and goods in process and are in current dollars, whereas the BLS measure has been adjusted to eliminate the effect of price change. The BLS index of net output per man-hour is comparable in concept to measures of private gross national product per man-hour, because the gross national product can be considered as the aggregate of value added by all industries in the economy. Both measures are affected by shifts between industries and changes in the proportion of materials to output.

The Bureau prepared two types of manufacturing net output indexes: (1) an index of net output

[4] A comparison of indexes for 1939 reveals that the effect of the coverage adjustment was not substantial for total manufacturing during the period covered. Actually, production indexes for total manufacturing based on combinations of the lower of the adjusted or unadjusted industry indexes and combinations of the higher of the two industry measures were 58.5 and 60.3 (1947=100), respectively.

in base year (1947) prices, (2) an index of net output in current year prices.

The former series was obtained by first dividing the dollar value of production (shipments plus changes in inventories) and cost of materials for 1949 through 1953 by appropriate price indexes for individual industries and summing the deflated values. The annual net output (in constant dollars) for all manufacturing industries combined was then derived as the difference between total production and costs of materials. Finally, the index was based on the ratio of the given year net output to the 1947 total.

The second index, with given year price weights, was constructed by multiplying the value of production and the cost of materials in 1947 by appropriate price indexes for each of the years 1939 and 1949 through 1953. The net output total for each year (i. e., the difference between the value of production and the cost of materials) in given year prices, was then divided by the 1947 total in prices of the respective year to obtain the index. As only the given year and base year figures are comparable, indexes for adjacent years may not be validly compared.

The net output per man-hour indexes for manufacturing as a whole were obtained by dividing net output annual indexes by corresponding man-hour series. For the reciprocal indexes of man-hours per unit of output, of course, the man-hour series were divided by the net output indexes.

Measuring Net Factory Output. In estimating net manufacturing output for 1947–53, the BLS utilized the data on dollar value of shipments, finished goods and goods-in-process inventories, and cost of materials for individual industries from the 1947 Census of Manufactures and the Annual Surveys of Manufactures for 1949 to 1953. Published data from these sources were supplemented by unpublished tabulations and by special estimates. Totals for manufacturing cover virtually all of the approximately 450 Census industries. For 1939, data on value of production and cost of materials were obtained from the 1939 Census of Manufactures.

The Census industry estimates cover the total activity of establishments classified in the industry. Data on value of shipments and costs of materials therefore relate both to primary products of the industry and to secondary products or items made primarily in other industries.

To correct annual 1947–53 data on value of shipments for price changes, indexes were specially constructed from the BLS wholesale commodity price series. Price series for 1,800 specific products were classified by producing industry and combined into industry indexes. The commodities represented in the resulting industry index were those primary to the industry. Owing to the lack of readily available data on price movements of secondary products, prices of these were assumed to follow those for primary products.[5] The weights used in combining product price indexes were based on value of shipments data from the 1947 Census of Manufactures. For the 1939–47 period, implicit price indexes were derived from the Census value of output and the detailed industry production indexes developed by the Bureau of the Census and the Federal Reserve Board.

An index of the prices paid for goods consumed by each industry was required to correct the annual value of materials consumed for price changes. The basis for constructing these cost deflators was the BLS interindustry chart [6] showing the particular industries from which each industry purchased goods and services in 1947 and the actual value of such purchases. For the period 1947–52, cost deflators were constructed for each industry by combining the price indexes for supplying industries, derived in the manner described in the preceding paragraph, with weights based on the value of purchases in 1947 by the consuming industry. For 1939 and 1953, the cost of materials was deflated at the total manufacturing level, rather than for individual industries. These adjustments were based on a special tabulation of the value of purchases by all manufacturing industries from each producing industry.

To derive estimates more consistent with the net output concept and to improve their accuracy, several important adjustments of the data were made. First, estimates of the value of shipments (in constant dollars) were adjusted to include the

[5] As a test, two price indexes were prepared—one in which individual price series were combined with total value of industry output (primary and secondary) as weights and the other, in which the weights were value of primary product wherever made. The two indexes were practically identical.

[6] See summary tables (three tables, 200-sector detail), Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 1952 (16 sections); see also W. Duane Evans and Marvin Hoffenberg, Interindustry Relations Study for 1947 (in Review of Economics and Statistics, Cambridge, Mass., May 1952, pp. 97–142).

constant dollar value of the net change in finished goods and goods-in-process inventories. Census data on beginning- and end-of-year book values of finished goods inventories for 1947 and 1950 to 1953 were deflated by industry price indexes as of the end of the year. Since separate annual data on goods-in-process inventories are not available prior to 1953, special estimates of these inventories were developed by applying ratios based on U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics series on inventories, by stage of fabrication, to Census published totals of inventories of goods in process and materials. In addition, the cost of materials was adjusted at the total manufacturing level for changes in freight rates.

Although it is not possible to calculate precisely the margin of error of the net output per man-hour index, a review of some factors affecting the reliability of the estimates provides some basis for a qualitative appraisal of the results.

The basic annual Census data on dollar value of shipments, inventories, cost of materials and man-hours, collected by means of a sample survey, are subject to sampling error. For some industries, the sampling error is large, but for manufacturing as a whole it is relatively insignificant. In addition, Census estimates are subject to errors of reporting to an unknown degree.

Other sources of error in net output estimates are the limitations of the price indexes used in deflating current dollar values. Since the price index used in constructing the net output series in base year prices was calculated with 1947 rather than given year quantity weights, the result is an approximation to the theoretically correct series. BLS price indexes are based on quoted rather than actual prices and therefore may not be representative of the changes in monetary values embodied in the Census values. In constructing the index for deflating industry shipments, some error may be introduced because the price movements of a selected number of products may not be precisely representative of the movement of all products of the industry. In addition, the assumption that the prices of secondary products move as the prices of primary products may introduce into the industry estimates an error, which nevertheless is not considered to be significant for manufacturing as a whole.

In developing the material cost index, an index of average prices for a supplying industry was assumed to be representative of the particular product or group of products purchased from that industry by a consuming industry. Also because of the lack of data, no account is taken of changes in trade margins.

The net output measure does not fully reflect changes in quality, but to the extent that it is based on commodity price information, which is in more detail and more rigidly specified than the product information used in physical output series, it is more likely to pick up changes in quality.

Finally, since net output is calculated as the difference between gross output and materials consumed, for individual industries the error in the residual may be larger than in the two totals from which it is derived. There is no reason to suppose, however, that any general bias is introduced by this procedure.

Man-Hour Statistics

In constructing the series based on physical output, production worker man-hour statistics for individual industries were used not only in deriving industry man-hour trends but also for weighting industry indexes into groups. In the net output approach, the net output index is related to a man-hour index for total manufacturing.

Labor input is measured in terms of the man-hours of production workers, with no distinction made between time worked by different skill groups. Quantitative data on quality changes in labor input as well as in physical output are not generally available.

The sources of data used in constructing man-hour indexes were the 1947 Census of Manufactures and the Annual Surveys of Manufactures for the years 1949 through 1953. To make the coverage of the two sets of data comparable, special estimates were made for industries omitted in 1947 and undercovered in 1949 and 1950. The man-hour data used in the physical output per man-hour series covered all manufacturing except ordnance industries. Ordnance industries were covered, however, in the net output per man-hour series.

The Census data on man-hours covered "all man-hours worked or paid for" at the plant by

production and related workers [7] only, except hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave, when the employee is not at the plant. Other hours paid for but not actually worked, such as standby or reporting time, rest periods, portal-to-portal, clothes-change and washup time, however, were included. The Census man-hour concept differs from the Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of man-hours, which covers all hours paid for, including vacations, holidays, and sick leave.

Because the Census Bureau published no 1939 man-hours and BLS man-hour data for 1939 and 1947 were not comparable for all industries, a number of adjustments were necessary in order to obtain comparable total man-hours for the years 1939 and 1947. First, it was necessary to develop comparable production worker employment data. Although the Bureau of the Census retabulated and published estimates of production workers on a more nearly comparable basis for the two periods, in some industries they were not strictly comparable because of changes in the reports for certain types of distribution workers. In those industries, comparability was obtained by use of production-worker-all-employee ratios developed from plant reports under the BLS current employment statistics program and Census all-employee estimates published in Indexes of Production. Second, BLS estimated comparable average weekly hours on the basis of 1947 Census data for all industries and BLS data for both years for selected industries.

[7] For definition, see footnote 2, p. 63.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases[1]

Labor Relations

Effect of Plant Transfer on Bargaining Duty. The National Labor Relations Board held that a shoe manufacturer, who transferred his plant from a city to one of its suburbs 15 miles away for valid economic reasons, violated his duty to bargain collectively by using subterfuge to avoid bargaining about transferring employees to the new location and unilaterally establishing wages and working conditions at the new location.[2]

Without giving the prescribed notice to terminate a collective bargaining agreement automatically renewable from year to year, the employer decided to move his plant from a city to a suburb 15 miles away. This move was motivated by his desire to be nearer his home for health reasons and an unwillingness to pay the increased rent demanded for the city plant. According to a contract he made with a corporation in the suburb, he was to purchase shoes produced by that corporation and, in addition, was to furnish all of the corporation's operating capital, control payroll funds, and participate actively in hiring and discharging employees and in supervising manufacturing operations. All of his production machinery and equipment were transferred to the suburban plant after he told the union that the city plant was being closed but that he would have nothing to do with the running of, or hiring at, the new plant. Jobs at that plant were not offered the city plant employees. The unilaterally established wages and other working conditions in the new plant were less favorable to employees than those required by the collective bargaining agreement. Though the union insisted the contract was in effect at the new plant, the employer denied it and the union was not recognized as bargaining agent there.

The Board announced that in cases involving plant transfers, each case would "be decided on the basis of its own facts, including both the character of the employer's conduct and the probabilities resulting from the surrounding circumstances." The employer violated the National Labor Relations Act by failing to bargain about the transfer of employees from the old to the new plant by resorting to the "subterfuge" of establishing a "front" to operate the new plant when in reality the "front" was merely the employer's agent. Thus, the case was similar to cases of plant transfer which had been motivated solely by a desire to get rid of the union, even though here the move had originally been precipitated by valid economic motives and then, through subterfuge, had been used to destroy the majority status of the union.

The Board then announced that when a union's loss of majority occurs because of employer action which is lawful in part and unlawful in part, the employer has the burden "to disentangle" the consequences of the lawful conduct from those of the unlawful conduct and show that the union's loss of majority was due to the lawful conduct. In this connection, the Board distinguished the earlier *Brown Truck and Trailer* case[3] since in that case there had been no intention to use subterfuge to avoid the duty to bargain with the union and because the move had been between two cities 30 miles apart rather than from a city to its suburb 15 miles away. The Board felt that in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the employees at the city plant involved here would probably have transferred to the new plant had they been given the opportunity since the move did not "place the plant beyond normal commuting practices in such metropolitan areas." Thus, the employer had failed to show that the union's loss of majority status was not due to his unlawful conduct, and the union's loss was deemed to be attributable to that conduct.

Finally, the Board concluded that the collective bargaining agreement was in effect at the new plant and, therefore, that unilaterally establishing

[1] Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

[2] *California Footwear Co.*, 114 NLRB No. 117 (Oct. 31, 1955).

[3] *Brown Truck and Trailer Manufacturing Co., Inc.*, 106 NLRB 999 (1953).

369411—56——6

wages and other working conditions there constituted an unfair labor practice. It reached this conclusion by referring to its "contract bar" rule. Under that rule, a contract remains "in effect," as used in section 8 (d) of the act, so as to bar an election to select a bargaining agent despite a change in the situs of an employer's operations if the operations and physical equipment are the same and a substantial percentage of the employees at the old plant transfer to the new one. Here the operations and physical equipment were the same but the employees did not transfer because of the employer's unfair labor practice. Therefore, the policies of the act were said to require that the contract be deemed to be in effect until properly terminated.

One member dissented on the ground that the employer's move was based on valid personal and economic motives and therefore the city operations should have been regarded as having been terminated without violating the act.

Secondary Boycott—No. 1. The Board held that a union had not satisfactorily proved that a secondary employer it had picketed during a strike against the primary employer was an "ally" of the struck employer and, therefore, that the picketing was unlawful.[4]

Though the union had not been certified as bargaining agent by the Board, it called a strike of warehouse employees to force the employer to bargain with it. Thereafter, a secondary employer began receiving from common carriers an "unusually large number of shipments consigned to" the primary employer. In one instance, a truck turned away from the picket line at the primary employer's and proceeded to a lot next to the secondary employer's warehouse. There its cargo was transferred to the primary employer's truck and delivered to him. Though this lot was occasionally used by the secondary employer, it was not shown that it was owned or leased by him. Immediately thereafter a picket line was thrown up before the warehouse, and the pickets carried signs saying this warehouse was being used by the primary employer "as a subterfuge." The pickets also urged drivers not to deliver to this warehouse goods consigned to the primary employer.

The Board found that this picketing constituted an inducement of the employees of the secondary employer and the primary employer's suppliers "to engage in a concerted refusal to transport or otherwise handle goods consigned to" the struck employer. It also found that the object of that inducement was (1) to force the other employers to cease doing business with the primary employer in violation of section 8(b)(4)(A) of the act and (2) to force him to recognize the union in violation of section 8(b)(4)(B).

The union relied on the case of *Douds* v. *Metropolitan Federation of Architects*[5] which, according to the Board, held that "a secondary employer who performs struck work under contract with the primary employer is no longer a neutral, but an ally of the primary employer, so that picketing of the secondary employer does not violate the act." The Board, assuming but not deciding that the "ally" doctrine would make such picketing lawful, stated that it had already held that a union which relied on this defense had to prove that special circumstances existed to justify its conduct.[6]

Here the union failed to show the existence of such special circumstances. There was no evidence that the increase in shipments consigned to the primary employer but delivered to the secondary employer was due to the strike or that the struck employer had contracted for the storage space involved. The cargo transfer incident in the lot next to the secondary employer's warehouse did not tend to show any connection between him and the transfer or that it resulted from an agreement with the struck employer rather than the common carrier who made the transfer.

Secondary Boycott—No. 2. The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit enforced an NLRB order against a secondary boycott and refused to apply the "roving situs" doctrine to a case in which the union picketed the primary employer's main place of business as well as the establishments of secondary employers, where none of the employees involved in the dispute were employed, even though none of the secondary employers' employees ceased working because of the picketing.[7]

A musician's union was engaged in a dispute with a radio station which broadcast sporting

[4] *Marsh Foodliners, Inc.*, 114 NLRB No. 108 (Oct. 24, 1955).
[5] 75 F. Supp. 672 (S.D.N.Y., 1948).
[6] *Royal Typewriter Co., Inc.*, 111 NLRB 317 (1955).
[7] *NLRB* v. *Associated Musicians of Greater New York, Local 802* (C.A. 2, Nov. 3, 1955).

events from a baseball park and an arena. Though it established picket lines at the employer's station, his main place of business, it also picketed the ball park and the arena where a small group of the radio station employees performed part of their duties. However, none of the musicians represented by the union ever performed services for their employer outside of the radio broadcasting station. The picketing at the ball park covered all the entrances, including those for employees, but usually began after the employees of the ball park had entered the station. The picketing of the arena, however, began before the arena employees entered the building. The signs the pickets carried did not indicate that the employees of the secondary employers were not being encouraged to strike. Moreover, the union asked the secondary employers either to put pressure on the primary employer to settle the dispute or to cease doing business with him.

The court found the evidence sufficient to show that one of the objects of the picketing was to encourage the employees of the secondary employers to strike in order to force their employers to cease doing business with the primary employer. The fact that the picketing did not cause such a strike was not considered important because the act's ban on secondary boycotts also includes attempts to induce or encourage such a boycott. Hence, this union's picketing could be forbidden despite the fact that it did not achieve the intended result.

The court found that the "roving situs" doctrine of the *Moore Dry Dock* case [8] was not applicable to the facts of this case. In addition, the court distinguished this case from *NLRB* v. *General Drivers, Warehousemen & Helpers, Local 968*,[9] on the ground that here it was not necessary to the success of the union in settling the dispute to picket at the ball park and/or the arena. All of the primary employer's employees could be reached by picketing at the radio studio itself. Furthermore, the court also distinguished the two cases on the ground that the pickets at the ball park and the arena did not attempt to make it clear that they were not trying to involve the secondary employers in the dispute.

[8] 92 NLRB 547 (1950).
[9] 225 F. 2d 205 (C. A. 5, 1955).
[10] *Mathieson Chemical Corp.*, 114 NLRB No. 85 (Oct. 18, 1955).
[11] *Millwright Local Union No. 1484*, 114 NLRB No. 101 (Oct. 20, 1955).

Seniority Based on Strike Participation. The Board held that an employer had violated section 8 (a) (1), (3) and (5) of the act by laying off employees on the basis of a "superseniority" system he insisted on instituting after a strike.[10]

After employees returned to work following a strike resulting from negotiations for a new contract, the employer insisted on including a seniority clause which would allow employees who went on strike and did not return to work before the end of the strike to be laid off before other employees. At the same time, the employer announced that a group of workers would soon be laid off and would be selected on the basis of the seniority provision he demanded. The union refused to agree to the provision giving "superseniority" to the nonstrikers; the employer insisted that an impasse had been reached and refused to bargain further.

The Board regarded as "highly significant" the fact that the employer did not decide to institute this seniority plan until after the strike was over and the employees had returned to work. The men selected for layoffs would not have been laid off under prior seniority provisions; they had all participated in the strike, which was protected concerted activity under the act. The employer was retaliating against them for striking and was not acting from legitimate economic motives. This conduct by the employer clearly revealed his bad faith in the bargaining negotiations and his failure to satisfy his bargaining duty. After reviewing the history of the bargaining negotiations, the Board concluded that the employer had resolved never to come to an agreement with the union.

Discrimination in Employment—No. 1. The Board held that a union was responsible for the establishment and maintenance of discriminatory hiring practices by a foreman at a construction project.[11]

The foreman was a union member and, according to the union's constitution, bound to see that the rules established by that constitution were upheld. The union members were required by their rules to have referral slips before they went to work. The foreman did the hiring and firing on the job. Only union members were employed, and in only one instance were union referrals not required. That time the employer hired some union men at the gate; the union agents protested that

this could not be done even though there was no collective bargaining agreement in existence. The union also threatened to establish a picket line at the job but none was in fact formed and the new employees continued to work even though they did not have union referrals. However, the union imposed fines on the men for working without referral slips, but no attempt was made to collect the fines.

The *Grove Shepherd* case [12] was regarded as determinative of the question of the union's responsibility for the foreman's conduct in following the union's rules and refusing to employ anyone on the job who was not a union member with a proper referral slip.

Discrimination in Employment—No. 2. The Board held that a union had unlawfully caused the discharge of a nonunion employee because he went to work without a referral slip from the union.[13]

The union's bylaws required that every member present a referral slip to the shop stewards before going to work. All of the employees, including the foreman, were union members, but the employer's superintendent had full control of hiring employees. At the foreman's request, the superintendent hired the foreman's brother who was not a union member and had been unable to obtain a referral slip from the union. When the shop steward learned of this, he announced to the other employees that he would not work with the foreman's brother. Thereupon the superintendent ordered the brother discharged.

The Board found that the steward "had been informed at a union meeting previous to the events in question that under the law of the State of Texas a steward could not 'pull his men off a job' but that he could state that he would not work with any employee who did not have a proper referral slip." The Board took this to mean that the steward had been instructed that the union's rule barring an employee from a job for which he did not have a referral slip "should be enforced by a declaration in one form of words rather than in another" even though the enforcement might cause discrimination in employment in violation of the act.

On that basis, the Board found that the steward made his announcement as a representative of the union and not in his private capacity. The union members could only have interpreted the statement as an order to quit work if the new employee continued on the job, and the employer's superintendent reasonably took it as a threat of a strike unless the union's rules were followed. Therefore, the union unlawfully caused the employer to discharge the employee. However, the mere fact that all the other employees were union members with referral slips was not enough alone to show that the superintendent had been engaged in unlawful discrimination in his hiring practices.

Discrimination in Employment—No. 3. The Board held that an employer and a union violated the NLRA when the employer twice refused to promote a nonunion employee to a vacant position but did fill the position with people recommended by the union.[14]

The employee twice applied for a vacant position which would have made him a regular rather than a temporary employee. Twice the employer refused to give him the job opening, saying that it was up to the union to decide who should fill the vacancy. Each time the position became vacant, the employer accepted the union's recommendation as to the person to fill it.

The company asserted that its action was based on the union security provisions of the collective bargaining agreement. However, the Board indicated that the contract did not require that the company behave in this fashion and that refusing to promote a person who was not acceptable to the union was a clear violation of section 8 (a) (3) of the act. Further, the union was held to have violated sections 8 (b) (2) and 8 (b) (1) (A) by causing the company to give preferential treatment in employment to two people and to discriminate against a third.

Discrimination in Employment—No. 4. The Board adopted a trial examiner's opinion which held that an employer and a union had encouraged an employee to join the union when the employee's duties had been severely reduced at the union's request even though he continued to draw full pay.[15]

---

[12] *Grove Shepherd & Kruge*, 109 NLRB 209 (1954).
[13] *Millwright Local Union No. 2484*, 114 NLRB No. 106 (Oct 25, 1955).
[14] *Brodsky & Son*, 114 NLRB No. 123 (Oct. 31, 1955).
[15] *El Diario Publishing Co.*, 114 NLRB No. 153 (Nov. 14, 1955).

The employer was a newspaper publisher, and the employee involved here had been performing many duties in the pressroom until the employer began hiring his pressmen exclusively through the union. Then the union refused to allow the employee to continue to perform his duties in the pressroom. As a result, the employee was required to perform work for only about 15 to 30 minutes per day though he continued to draw full pay. He subsequently requested membership in the union, but this was denied.

The union was found to have required the employer to reduce the employee's duties. This was held to be discrimination in a "condition of employment" since one condition of employment is the nature of the duties which are performed for wages. The "inherent effect" of the discrimination was said to be the encouragement of this employee and other employees to join the union if they wanted to work in the pressroom. The union's present restrictive practices in accepting members would not negate that encouragement since the union's practices were subject to the will of the union and might be changed at any time.

Individual Employee Interviews Before Election. The Board set aside an election because employees had been individually interviewed before the election by top-management officials in their offices or in the employees' homes.[16]

The Board held, as in earlier cases,[17] that these interviews alone were sufficient to interfere with the employees' free choice in the election. The Board also added that the effect on the employees was the same whether they were interviewed where they worked or in their homes.

Veterans' Reemployment

Veteran not Penalized for Military Service. In a recent veteran's reemployment action,[18] a District Court decided that as between two employees hired on the same day, the veteran, competing for the fewer identical jobs in existence on his return from service, cannot be penalized because of his military absence.

On January 1, 1952, the employer had taken over a going business in which Jones (the veteran) and Thomason (the nonveteran) had been employed as truckdrivers. The employer asked both men if they wished to stay as his employees and both agreed. On July 13, 1953, Jones went into military service. At that time, though business had decreased, the employer still employed these two truckdrivers. After Jones left for military service, however, the employer increased Thomason's pay and assigned him the work Jones had done.

On November 27, 1953, Jones applied for restoration and was refused. The employer said that Jones' job had been abolished because he needed only one truckdriver, and that Thomason and Jones had the same seniority. He also argued that his circumstances had so changed as to make it unreasonable to discharge Thomason and reemploy the veteran.

The court held that the Universal Military Training and Service Act had been violated. Jones' work had been satisfactory, said the court. There was no more reason to abolish his job than that of the nonveteran, except that Jones was in military service. This did not constitute a change in the employer's circumstances making it unreasonable to reemploy the veteran. If the veteran "did not have a preferred standing over J. D. Thomason, he certainly was not to be penalized by reason of his absence so as to rank in seniority under J. D. Thomason, the other tank truckdriver, who had identical seniority rights."

Jones waived his right of restoration before trial; the defendant had sold the business on June 1, 1955. The court awarded a year's damages on the basis of the veteran's pay in the position before his induction, less actual earnings in other employment. The court denied a claim for counsel fee for the veteran's private counsel, because it held the reemployment statutes do not authorize the recovery of counsel fee.

---

[16] *Mrs. Bairds' Bakeries, Inc.*, 114 NLRB No. 83 (Oct. 17, 1955).

[17] *Economic Machinery Co.*, 111 NLRB No. 154 (Mar. 15, 1955) and *Oregon Frozen Foods Co.* 113 NLRB No. 90 (Aug. 19, 1955).

[18] *Herbert E. Jones* v. *B. R. Colby* (N. D., Ga., Atlanta Div., Civil No. 5247, Sept. 22, 1955).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

November 1, 1955

THE AFL Meat Cutters union announced that the first guaranteed workweek (32 hours) in the poultry industry had been negotiated with the Rockingham Poultry Cooperative. The 1-year agreement, which ended a 7-week strike of 900 employees in 6 plants in Virginia and West Virginia, also provided a 14-cent hourly wage increase and improved hospitalization benefits. The union announced it would insist on a 32-hour week guarantee in negotiations with poultry processors throughout the country.

November 2

THE Acting Secretary of Labor announced higher prevailing minimum wage rates, under the Walsh-Healey Act, of $1.115 an hour for the paper and pulp industry (99 cents for the paper-bag branch) and $1.08 an hour for the envelope industry, effective December 5, 1955. The announcement stated that rates under the Public Contracts Act which are now below $1 will not excuse noncompliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act's new minimum when it becomes effective on March 1, 1956 (see Chron. item for Aug. 12, 1955, MLR, Oct. 1955).

November 3

THE CIO Executive Board approved a charter for the Leather Workers Organizing Committee as a national union. The group will be known as the Leather Workers International Union of America.

HIGHER PIECE RATES for Puerto Rican homeworkers, effective December 9, 1955, in all but two divisions of the needlework and fabricated textile products industry were established under the Fair Labor Standards Act by the Federal Wage and Hour Administrator to bring them into line with hourly minimums put into effect in textile factories last June 6 (see Chron. items for May 9, 1955, MLR, July 1955). Higher piece rates were proposed for the two exceptions—silk, rayon, and nylon underwear (except infants') and the general divisions—to reflect the increased hourly minimum rates in effect since October 6 (see Chron. item for Sept. 15, MLR, Nov. 1955). Piece rates were also set for nine new operations not heretofore covered. The order also clarified and amplified the regulations applying to the industry's homeworkers, such as costs for which homeworkers must be reimbursed and the definitions of homeworker, prime contractor, and manufacturer.

November 6

THE Atlantic and Gulf District of the AFL Seafarers' International Union and 80 steamship lines agreed, during a wage reopening, on an employer-financed (5 cents a day per worker) and jointly administered shipboard safety and health program, effective November 15, 1955. The principal provision called for the establishment of medical centers, as part of the union hiring halls, in the ports of New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Mobile, and possibly others, where about 15,000 seamen could receive standardized physical examinations. Other provisions included 25-cent daily increases in employer contributions to both the welfare fund and the vacation plan, and wage increases for stewards and cooks.

November 7

THE PRESIDENT, acting under the Railway Labor Act, created an Emergency Board to investigate a dispute between 13 unions representing the nonoperating employees and the major railroads involving a union demand for an hourly wage increase of 25 cents and full carrier financing of the health and welfare program previously negotiated.

November 8

IN A REFERENDUM, Ohio voters rejected amendments to the State unemployment compensation law that would (1) increase present unemployment compensation benefits and extend their duration and (2) allow the recipients of State compensation to receive simultaneously supplemental unemployment benefits from company-financed funds under the Ford-General Motors type of supplemental unemployment pay agreements. The amendments were proposed in a petition sponsored by the CIO, with the support of other labor organizations. (See Chron. item for June 6, 1955, MLR, Aug. 1955, and also p. 81 of this issue.)

November 9

THE CIO Auto Workers and the Packard Division of the Studebaker-Packard Corp. agreed on a new 3-year contract, retroactive to August 28, 1955, for the company's 9,000 employees, generally following the pattern of agreements with the Big Three auto manufacturers. (See Chron. item for June 6, 1955, MLR, Aug. 1955.) Benefit payments under the supplemental layoff pay plan, however, will not be reduced when the trust fund built by company contributions falls below 13 percent of the maximum funding level. The agreement also provides for a wage increase of 6 cents an hour or 2½ percent of annual wages, whichever is greater, and an 8-percent increase for skilled workers; arbitration under the umpire system; and extension of the union shop to salaried employees.

November 10

THE Federal court of appeals in Chicago, in refusing to enforce a National Labor Relations Board unfair labor

practice order, ruled that district secretaries and trustees of the United Electrical Workers (Ind.) were "officers" directing union activities within the meaning of the non-Communist affidavit requirement of the Taft-Hartley Act. Upholding the employer's refusal to bargain because of admitted noncompliance with the requirement by the union officers in question, the court, in effect, denied the union the services of the Board. The court also ruled that the Board's claimed exclusive jurisdiction to inquire into a union's compliance status is limited to the factual or formal aspects of the compliance issue, and that the substantial legal aspects, such as the necessity to comply, come within the scope of judicial review. The case was *Goodman Manufacturing Co.* v. *NLRB.*

November 13

MARTIN P. DURKIN, 61, president of the AFL Plumbers and Steamfitters and former Secretary of Labor, died in Washington, D. C., after a prolonged illness.

November 14

DANIEL J. TOBIN, president of the AFL Teamsters Union from 1907 to 1952, and a member of the AFL Executive Council, died in Indianapolis, Ind., at the age of 83.

THE Supreme Court of the United States reversed and remanded for further proceedings a decision of the Federal court of appeals in New Orleans that a suit involving racial discrimination in seniority by a joint bargaining committee of two locals, one of which was wholly Negro, did not arise under the Taft-Hartley Act. (See Chron. item for June 21, 1955, MLR, Aug. 1955.) Through its citations of earlier court cases, the High Court implied that the suit had arisen under the act, and that unions must provide equal representation to all employees in a bargaining unit without regard to race. The case was *Syres et al* v. *Oil Workers International Union, Local No. 23, et al.*

THE CIO Communications Workers and the Long Lines Department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. negotiated a 1-year contract, effective November 28, 1955, for 23,000 telephone workers in 41 States and the District of Columbia. The pact provides for immediate weekly increases of $2.50 in the top wage rate for operators in most areas and an average weekly rise of $3.50 to $4.50 for maintenance workers; and retains an old provision for union dues checkoff, upon written authorization by the workers, with the union agreeing to idemnify the company against any suits arising from this clause.

November 16

THE NLRB ruled, in *Jack C. Robinson, d.b.a. Robinson Freight Lines*, Knoxville, Tenn., and *Chauffeurs, Teamsters, Warehousemen & Helpers Local Union No. 621 . . . AFL, et al.*, that an employer who had not committed unfair labor practices or shown ill will toward the union during an economic strike had not violated the Taft-Hartley Act by lending money to some strikers and informing all strikers that they had been replaced and would be dropped from the payroll if they failed to report for work by a certain date. The Board pointed out that making loans to employees was the employer's long-practiced policy, and that the replacement notices merely reflected his legal stand on the strike.

November 18

THE PRESIDENT named NLRB member Boyd Leedom as Board Chairman (see Chron. item for Aug. 27, 1955, MLR, Oct. 1955), and appointed Stephen Sibley Bean, an NLRB trial examiner since 1949 and former Mayor of Woburn, Mass., to fill the vacancy on the Board.

November 21

THE Federal district court in Washington, D. C., issued a preliminary injunction preventing the Secretary of Labor from applying to a group of Virginia and Eastern Kentucky soft coal operators and the Central Pennsylvania Open Pit Mining Association or their associates, or any operator joining the suit by January 19, 1956, a recent minimum wage determination ($2.245 for their districts) under the Public Contracts Act for the bituminous coal industry (see Chron. item for Oct. 21, 1955, MLR, Dec. 1955). The wage determination was scheduled to go into effect November 25, 1955. (See also p. 81 of this issue.)

November 23

THE wage dispute between the AFL Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees and the St. Louis Public Service Co. ended when the company accepted a compromise proposal of the Missouri State Government, providing for a 3-installment wage increase totaling 15 cents an hour for 3,000 bus and streetcar operators, 5 cents retroactive to March 1, 1955, and the final 5-cent installment due March 1, 1956. A 4-day strike in mid-October, in support of the union's demand for a 26-cent hourly increase, caused the Missouri Governor to invoke a State utility antistrike law to seize the company and order the strikers back to work, pending arbitration.

November 24

DIRECTORS of the Motion Picture Industry Pensions Plan, which was established in October 1954 for about 17,500 workers, voted to increase monthly retirement benefits from $20 to $50. Payments under the plan are scheduled to begin in January 1960. A new contract between the movie producers and the Theatrical Stage Employees' union, negotiated last month, increased employer and employee contributions to the plan. (See Chron. item for Oct. 23, 1955, MLR, Dec. 1955.)

November 27

THE International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) concluded a mutual assistance agreement with the Southern, Eastern, and Central Conferences of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, calling for joint organizational efforts but excluding any financial aid to ILA. The agreement will run until July 1959. (See Chron. item for May 4, 1955, MLR, July 1955.)

November 29

STRIKERS at the New Castle, Ind., foundry of the Perfect Circle Corp. approved, 86–72, a new 2-year contract of the CIO Auto Workers with the company, thus ending a 4-month stoppage (see Chron. item for Oct. 6, 1955, MLR Dec. 1955). The new pact, to run until July 1, 1957, provided for a 10-cent-an-hour raise the company put into effect last July and another 7 cents to be added on July 1, 1956; reinstatement of 20 of the 35 discharged strikers immediately and 8 others after a 30-day suspension; and arbitration over reinstatement of the remaining 7. It did not provide for a union shop, one of the main issues. Union members were dissatisfied with the settlement because automatic reinstatement of the strikers was not provided, but accepted it upon recommendation of international union officials.

Earlier in November the auto union lost its bargaining rights in three Perfect Circle plants in Hagerstown and Richmond, Ind., in NLRB decertification elections.

Conferences and Institutes Scheduled for February 1956

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*As a service to its readers, the Monthly Labor Review publishes a list of forthcoming conferences and institutes devoted to the broad field of industrial relations. Institutes and organizations are invited to submit schedules of such meetings for listing. To be timely enough for publication, announcements must be received 60 days prior to the date of a conference.*

February	*Conference and sponsor*	*Place*
2–Mar. 2	Leadership Program on Human Relations in Administration. *Sponsor:* New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University.	Ithaca, N. Y.
6–9	Annual Industrial Ventilation Conference. *Sponsor:* Michigan Department of Health and Michigan State University.	East Lansing, Mich.
9–10	Session on Technical Manpower and Production. *Sponsor:* The Society of American Military Engineers (annual meeting).	Chicago, Ill.
13–15	Seminars on (1) Developing and Integrating Foremen Into Production Management; (2) Establishing an Integrated Data Processing System. *Sponsor:* American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
15–17	Personnel conference on implications of the AFL–CIO merger. *Sponsor:* American Management Association.	Chicago, Ill.
17–18	Annual Meeting. *Sponsor:* National Society of Professional Engineers.	Washington, D. C.
23–24	Seminar on Techniques of Research on Management Problems. *Sponsor:* American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
24	Union-Management Conference on Current Issues in Collective Bargaining. *Sponsor:* The University of Notre Dame.	Notre Dame, Ind.
27–29	Annual Conference and Exhibit on Electronics. *Sponsor:* American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
27–29	Seminars on (1) Employee Benefits and Pension Planning; (2) Building an Effective Communication System; (3) Wage and Salary Administration: Its Contribution to Company Cost Control; (4) Collective Bargaining and the Administration of the Union Contract. *Sponsor:* American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.

Developments in Industrial Relations [1]

WITH most of 1955's major settlements concluded, negotiations tapered off in November. Among the more active bargaining developments were those in the telephone industry where a number of agreements were reached. Two major work stoppages—at Westinghouse Electric Corp. and International and Brown Shoe Cos.—continued throughout the month. Preparations for the AFL–CIO merger were completed, and new developments occurred on the New York waterfront.

Work Stoppages

The number of work stoppages and total man-days idle during the first 10 months of 1955 exceeded those for the corresponding months of 1954 but were below corresponding levels of most postwar years. The nationwide strike of employees of Westinghouse Electric Corp. continued through November.[2] About 44,000 members of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) were involved in the stoppage that began on October 17; it spread to about 11,000 members of the independent United Electrical Workers (UE) on October 26.

The IUE members went on strike for a wage increase in the final year of its 2-year contract and for arbitration of disputes over time studies and work standards for nonproduction workers. The latter dispute had resulted in a 39-day strike at the East Pittsburgh and Homewood, Pa., plants of the company in August and September and a supporting strike in 25 other plants for several days in September. Sporadic negotiations between the company and the IUE during November were unsuccessful. To assist the IUE, the CIO Steelworkers contributed over a half million dollars and the CIO Auto Workers, $100,000. The AFL also assisted the IUE through newspaper advertisements that officially supported the strike.

The walkout by UE members involved a dispute over the length and terms of a new contract and a new wage payment plan at the company's Lester, Pa., plant.

About 29,000 employees of the International Shoe Co. and the Brown Shoe Co. were idled by a strike that began on November 7 after 2 cooperating unions—the CIO United Shoe Workers and the AFL Boot and Shoe Workers—rejected the companies' wage offers. The strike, which affected 38 plants of the International Shoe Co. in Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri and 21 plants of the Brown Shoe Co. in Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Tennessee, continued through the rest of November.

The unions had demanded an immediate 8-percent increase retroactive to November 1 and a 4-percent increase in the second year of a 2-year contract. The companies offered an immediate 5-percent increase retroactive to November 1 with additional 2.5-percent pay raises in each of 2 succeeding years of a 3-year contract. This is the third consecutive year that the two unions had bargained jointly with the companies.

The bitter 129-day controversy involving the Perfect Circle Corp. and the CIO Automobile Workers ended late in November. Employees of the Hagerstown and Richmond, Ind., plants of the company voted in an NLRB election on November 10 to decertify the CIO United Automobile Workers as their bargaining representative.[3] This action ended the strike at 3 Hagerstown and Richmond plants but the strike continued into late November at the company's New Castle, Ind., foundry where no election had been requested.

Toward the end of the month the Indiana National Guard was called to patrol New Castle for the second time since the strike began because of renewed outbreaks of violence; however, a strike settlement was reached on November 28 and ratified by a narrow vote of the union membership the following day. The 2-year agreement gave the workers a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase, put into effect in other Indiana plants in

[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

[2] Increases in wages and working conditions similar to those rejected by the striking unions were put into effect earlier for nonunion workers and those represented by the Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions. See Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1490).

[3] See Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1491).

July, and an added 7 cents in July 1956. The union shop, an issue in the strike, was not provided in the new contract. The company agreed to reinstate immediately 20 of the 35 workers discharged for alleged misconduct during the strike; 8 other employees were to be reinstated after 30-day suspensions; the status of the remaining 7 was submitted to arbitration.

The strike of AFL Flight Engineers against United Airlines also continued throughout November and threatened to lead to the expulsion of the Airline Pilots Association from the AFL. The Flight Engineers asserted in charges filed with the AFL Executive Council that members of the pilots' union were taking their places on the struck airline. Meanwhile the AFL Teamsters Union announced that it had loaned the Flight Engineers $150,000 to assist in the stoppage and that the Engineers had voted to affiliate with it.

The major issue in the dispute was the airline proposal to limit future hiring to flight engineers who also qualified as pilots. The union insisted that the holding of an engine and airframe maintenance certificate should be the top qualification requirement. On November 29, the company proposed that the workers return to their jobs while negotiations continue, without prejudicing their right to resume the strike later.

The United States Rubber Co. rejected a proposal of the CIO United Rubber Workers' local to set aside slightly more than a cent an hour of the wage increase they had won earlier in the fall to check wildcat strikes which had recently been affecting production at the Detroit plant. The union had planned to hire 9 full-time representatives at the plant to help settle grievances before they led to stoppages. After the proposal was rejected the employees voted to divide the increase among pressroom employees and tire builders.

Collective Bargaining

Communications and Services. Settlements continued to be reached by members of the Bell Telephone System and the CIO Communications Workers during November. Among these were agreements with the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., affecting about 51,000 employees; the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., for about 10,000 traffic employees; and the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., for 12,000 employees in Oregon, Washington, and Northern Idaho. Other settlements covered about 6,000 Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. employees in the metropolitan Washington area, and 23,000 employees of the Long Lines Department of American Telephone and Telegraph Co. The New Jersey contract, limited to traffic employees, provided weekly increases of $2.00 to $2.50. The other agreements provided for increases ranging up to $5.00 a week and generally paralleled earlier settlements with other Bell System companies.[4] The Long Lines contract was subject to ratification by workers in 41 States and the District of Columbia.

Other settlements in the industry were reached by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. with a number of independent unions. Under their terms, about 35,000 employees received wage increases retroactive to November 13. For workers currently receiving maximum wage rates, increases ranged between $2 and $3 a week for women and $2 and $5 for men. Workers not yet at maximum rates were to receive comparable adjustments.

Details of employer-financed pension and welfare plans negotiated in late 1954 by the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists with various employers were announced in November. Pension benefits, which will begin January 1, 1958, will be paid workers at age 55, including those who left the industry earlier. Welfare benefits, scheduled to begin January 1, 1956, include life and accidental death and dismemberment insurance; hospitalization and major medical expense insurance for dependents as well as employees; and maternity benefits.

The Hospital Council of Western Pennsylvania approved a monthly pay increase of $15 for about 5,000 professional hospital nurses which was proposed by the State Nurses Association. The new pay schedule went into effect in some hospitals on November 1, with other institutions planning to adopt it within the next 2 months. In some hospitals the nurses accepted, in lieu of the $15 increase, a reduced workweek from 44 to 40 hours with no reduction in monthly pay.

Transportation. Under a 2-year agreement ratified by 6,000 members of the CIO Transport

[4] See Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1490).

Workers Union, Pan American World Airways raised wages of mechanics and ground service employees by 11 cents an hour, retroactive to September 1, and instituted a new pay formula for flight service personnel. Under the plan, pursers, stewards, and stewardesses will be eligible for premium pay of $3.75 an hour for each flight hour in excess of 70 in any month, up to 255 hours in a calendar quarter, after which overtime will revert to time and a half.

An industrywide safety and health program was adopted by 80 steamship lines under contract with the Atlantic and Gulf District of the Seafarers International Union (AFL), effective November 15. Negotiated in the course of a wage reopening of their collective bargaining agreement, the jointly administered program will be financed by an employer contribution of 5 cents a man-day. At least 4 medical centers are planned to facilitate the establishment of standardized physical examinations for the 15,000 seamen. Like the earlier CIO National Maritime Union contract, this agreement provided an increase of 25 cents a man-day in employers' contributions to the welfare fund but it differed from the NMU plan by earmarking a similar amount for vacations rather than supplemental unemployment benefits. Pay of chief stewards was raised $10.43 a month and that of chief cooks by $5.00.

An hourly wage increase totaling 15 cents, effective in three 5-cent installments during a 2-year contract, was agreed to by the St. Louis Public Service Co. and the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America for approximately 2,400 transit employees. The first 5-cent increase was made retroactive to March 1, 1955, the expiration date of the previous contract, with an additional 5 cents effective in November, and the third 5-cent increase due in March 1956. A 6th paid holiday and a 4th week of vacation for men with 30 years' service were also provided. The agreement resulted from a compromise proposed by the State Board of Mediation, which had had technical control of the company since a strike in early October led to seizure by the State under legislation prohibiting strikes in public utilities.[5] The St. Louis Public Service Co. announced that it would seek an increase in fares to offset the higher labor costs.

The question of hours of work for employees of San Francisco's municipally-owned transit system appeared on November 8 election ballots in that city. The ballots contained a proposal to reduce the workweek of employees from 6 to 5 days. This was defeated partly as a result of a campaign waged by certain business interests which warned against consequences of reduced service, together with higher taxes and transit fares.

Metalworking. More supplementary unemployment plans were negotiated during November by the CIO Auto Workers (UAW). On November 9, the UAW and the Packard Division of the Studebaker-Packard Corp. reached agreement on a 3-year contract following the pattern established with the Big Three auto producers. Retroactive to August 28, annual wage increases of 6 cents an hour, or 2½ percent (whichever is greater), were to be received by 9,000 employees; skilled workers were to get an additional increase. The supplemental unemployment benefit plan, while entitling laid-off workers to benefits up to $25 weekly for 26 weeks, differs from other auto industry plans in maintaining the level of benefits when the trust fund falls below 13 percent of its maximum level.[6] Other contract provisions included: a night shift differential increase; broader life insurance coverage; improved pensions and family hospital, medical, and surgical coverage; a 7th paid holiday; and a liberalized vacation plan. The union shop was extended to salaried workers. Negotiations continued at the Studebaker plant in Indiana.

Another 3-year contract that generally followed the auto industry pattern was agreed to by the same union and Electric Auto-Lite Co. for approximately 16,000 workers in 9 States. Both company and union officials reportedly placed its cost at 20 to 21 cents an hour in the first contract year.

By contrast, the CIO Auto Worker settlement with Willys Motors, Inc., deviated from the pattern of the Big Three auto companies although it provided for supplementary unemployment benefits. The pact, which affected 4,500 workers, provided for no general wage increase in 1955 except for skilled workers, who received an 8-cent an hour pay boost. Starting in October 1956, the company will contribute 5 cents an hour to a fund for wage

[5] See Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1489).
[6] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1955 (p. 878).

adjustments; this amount will be increased by 5 cents in October 1957. This 5-cent "annual improvement factor" will not be applied across the board but will be allocated to individual jobs that now have hourly rates below comparable jobs in the Big Three auto firms. According to a union official, the union did not press for a general pay increase because it felt that the company's current profits could not meet such a demand. The contract provided for a company contribution of 3 cents an hour toward a fund for supplemental unemployment compensation beginning in October 1956 with benefits starting in October 1957. Pensions, holiday pay, and insurance were all improved.

With announcement of the forthcoming sale of Ford stock arranged by the company, a UAW local, representing about 60,000 Ford employees, proposed that the Ford Motor Co. put into effect the plan for employee stock participation the company had advanced during contract negotiations in the spring of 1955.[7] (In these negotiations the union had chosen a supplementary unemployment benefit plan in preference to stock participation.) The company had reportedly been considering a stock plan for its salaried employees.

In southern California, the unorganized Northrop Aircraft Co. announced a new automatic wage progression plan for more than 16,000 hourly rated employees, effective November 7. Under the plan, workers will receive increases, usually 5 cents an hour, every 16 weeks until they reach the maximum of their pay grade. Such wage progression plans are common in the West Coast airframe industry.

The National Cash Register Co. signed a 2-year contract with the National Cash Register Employees Independent Union, extending the existing agreement from May 1956 to May 1958. It continued both the annual improvement factor increase (2½ percent of base rates or 6 cents an hour, whichever greater) agreed to under a July 1955 wage reopening of the existing contract and the cost-of-living adjustment clause based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index. Other benefits for the 11,000 workers included jury duty pay, increased hospitalization and surgical benefits, and lengthened vacations after 10 and 25 years' service.

A new contract providing hourly wage increases ranging from 6½ to 9 cents was negotiated by the International Union of Electrical Workers (CIO) and the Singer Manufacturing Co. at Elizabeth, N. J. The company also agreed to pay a larger share of medical and surgical insurance costs, with its added contribution amounting to about a cent an hour for each of the 5,000 employees.

Other Bargaining Developments. A general wage increase of 12 cents an hour became effective on January 1, 1956, for approximately 15,000 persons employed in the American dinnerware industry, under terms of a new agreement between the U. S. Potters Association and the AFL International Brotherhood of Operative Potters. This was the first industrywide increase negotiated between the parties since December 1952. Effective May 1, 1955, some workers in the industry received increases averaging 5 cents an hour as a result of increased minimum wage brackets.[8]

About 4,200 dairy workers in the Philadelphia area, represented by the AFL Teamsters, received wage increases retroactive to October 1, as a result of a wage reopening of their 2-year contract with 13 dairies. Hourly rates of inside plant workers were raised 15 cents; the union and the companies estimated that an increase in commission rates would result in increases averaging $4 a week for driver-salesmen.

During the second half of 1955, approximately half a million Southern textile workers received wage increases amounting in most cases to 5 cents an hour. During November, officials of the AFL United Textile Workers announced plans to seek an additional general wage increase when the statutory minimum of $1 under the Fair Labor Standards Act goes into effect on March 1 so as to maintain pay differentials for workers with above-minimum earnings. The CIO Textile Workers Union in mid-November, during a Southern Wage Conference, also announced plans to obtain wage increases that would, over a period of time, bring textile workers' wages into "a reasonable relationship with those of other Americans."

The first union representation election in any New York City municipal department was agreed

[7] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1955 (p. 876).
[8] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1955 (p. 815).

to by Park Commissioner Robert Moses after a brief stoppage of about 2,000 park employees on November 3. After the stoppage, Mayor Robert Wagner persuaded the Park Commissioner to modify his refusal to bargain with the AFL State, County, and Municipal Employees. An election was tentatively scheduled for January to enable the approximately 5,000 park employees to choose union representatives for a joint labor-management committee on personnel problems, as provided for in the new city labor relations code promulgated by Mayor Wagner in July 1954.

Minimum Wage Actions

A preliminary injunction against the new minimum wage for work on government contracts in bituminous coal mining was obtained from a Federal district court in Washington, D. C., by the Central Pennsylvania Open Pit Mining Association and a group of more than 600 Virginia and Eastern Kentucky operators. The action followed the issuance of an order under the Walsh-Healey Act by the Secretary of Labor that the minimum rates established by the United Mine Workers' agreements in effect in the summer of 1955 should be considered as prevailing in most regions, on the grounds that most of the tonnage produced was mined under terms of the collective bargaining agreements.[9]

The companies seeking the injunction claimed that the proposed $2.24½ hourly minimum in their districts would require a 50-cent-per-ton increase in the price of their coal and a resultant loss in markets; the minimum rates currently paid in these mines, which are not unionized, reportedly were $1.40 an hour.

The court ordered the groups covered by the injunction to file bonds so that their employees would be assured payment of any back wages due them if the new minimum were subsequently sustained. The minimum went into effect on November 25 for producers who had not sought the injunction.

Minimum rates payable for work on public contracts in excess of $10,000 were also scheduled to be raised in the envelope and paper and pulp industries on December 5. The new rates were $1.08 in the manufacture of envelopes and $1.115 for the paper and pulp industry (except for paper bags where a 99-cent rate was set.)[10]

In New Jersey, a minimum wage of 80 cents an hour for women and minor clerical employees and 85 cents for other workers was established in the laundry and dry cleaning industry by order of the State Commissioner of Labor and Industry. The order also required payment of time and a half for overtime work.

Supplementary Unemployment Benefits

Plans similar to those adopted by the CIO Glass Workers with Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Libbey-Owens-Ford, providing for individual funds as security against unemployment or illness, were endorsed by the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) in November. The association continued its opposition to supplementary unemployment benefit plans which call for pooling funds and sharing the risks of unemployment. The NAM-approved type of plan establishes a separate account for each worker, to be drawn on in periods of layoff or prolonged illness, with the money in each account being earmarked for a particular employee.[11]

Payment of State unemployment compensation to workers receiving benefits from private supplementary unemployment benefit plans was disapproved in an Ohio referendum on election day. The proposal also called for increased State benefits which may have caused its defeat rather than the principle of simultaneous supplemental unemployment benefits. The proposal had been put on the ballot by an initiative petition, sponsored by the CIO. Favorable action by Ohio voters would have fulfilled the requirement of the Ford and General Motors agreements with the UAW that States with at least two-thirds of the company's employees permit simultaneous payment of the two types of benefits.[12] Assuming favorable rulings are obtained in enough other States to make up the requisite two-thirds, approval in Ohio would still be needed to permit workers in that State to draw benefits after June 1, 1956 (the effective date in approving States), and prior to June 1, 1957. After the latter date, they will be able to draw private benefits and public benefits

[9] Higher union wage rates had been negotiated in the industry by Sept. 1, 1955, but this increase did not affect the public contracts order.

[10] When the $1 minimum under the Fair Labor Standards Act goes into effect on March 1, it will supersede the Walsh-Healey rate.

[11] See Monthly Labor Review, November 1955 (p. 1286).

[12] By the end of November, favorable rulings had been made in Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, and New York.

on an alternating basis even if simultaneous payments are not approved by State authorities.

Health and Welfare Funds

A United States Senate Labor Subcommittee, headed by Senator Paul H. Douglas, resumed hearings late in the month on the administration of health and welfare funds. John L. Lewis, president of the independent United Mine Workers, and Harry M. Moses of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association testified regarding the United Mine Workers' fund. In his testimony Mr. Moses referred to the "low administration cost of the fund and the meticulous honesty and integrity of the present trustees." Mr. Lewis stated that the Federal Government needed no new legislative authority to prosecute those who were "feeding off" union welfare funds. The General Motors Corp. objected to public disclosures of details of their employee insurance reserves on the ground that union representatives might use the size of the reserve as an argument for increased benefits in future bargaining. It was stated that disclosure of the status of these funds would make it necessary for General Motors in the future to negotiate on the cost rather than the size of benefits. General Motors presented testimony after the Subcommittee overruled its objections on the ground that the law applies equally to all and that representatives of the employees had been required to give such testimony before the Subcommittee.

The New York State Insurance Department also held hearings during the month to obtain suggestions from experts and union and management officials on regulation of union welfare and pension funds. The hearings were held in preparation for submission of a regulatory program to the 1956 session of the legislature.

At the first hearing Martin H. House, Special Counsel for the Insurance Department, stated that abuses of funds were the exception rather than the rule but pointed to losses caused by waste, inefficiency, or lack of skill. CIO general counsel Arthur J. Goldberg proposed that there be a Federal statute requiring disclosure of details of health, welfare, and pension plans. A. A. Berle, Jr., Professor of Law at Columbia University and former Assistant Secretary of State, and Beardsley Ruml, tax consultant, stated that welfare and pension plans were making it inadvisable for men to change jobs after reaching age 45.

The New York Waterfront

New York waterfront developments included airing of International Longshoremen's Association criticism of the Bi-State Waterfront Commission and a change in New York's representative on the Commission. The hearings of the Citizens Commission established after the September New York harbor longshore strike to hear complaints of the independent ILA against the Bi-State Waterfront Commission began at the end of October. The union leveled numerous charges against the Commission, including a claim that it was trying to undermine the ILA.

The ILA proposed that the Commission be superseded by a bi-State port council representing labor, management, and the public, with much more limited powers. It proposed that no man be barred from registration for longshoring employment unless he had been convicted of a waterfront crime after the proposed council began operations; at present, the Commission, if it chooses, could bar a man from registration for any criminal record. The Vice Chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union criticized the denial of work to longshoremen with criminal records as placing them in "moral double jeopardy."

Early in November, New York's representative on the Waterfront Commission, Lt. General George P. Hays, resigned at the request of Governor Harriman, who appointed John P. McGrath in his place. The appointment of a new commissioner reportedly was due to Governor Harriman's dissatisfaction with the administration of the waterfront compact and selection of key personnel. The swearing in of Mr. McGrath was delayed by problems over choice of a new executive director and a new counsel for the Commission.

On November 28, the New Jersey Commissioner, Joseph Weintraub, and Mr. McGrath announced agreement on Michael J. Murphy as the new executive director. At the same time, the Acting General Counsel was named to the post permanently.

In a less publicized waterfront development, the ILA and the New York Shipping Association

requested Judge Jacob Grumet to continue as impartial arbitrator until their agreement expires September 30, 1956. He had previously served two 90-day appointments to this position which is part of the grievance machinery established by the contract. It was reported that of 75 disputes that had been handled by the grievance machinery since late 1954, only 6 had reached the arbitrator, who is the final authority. When the shop steward and management cannot settle a grievance, it goes to a joint committee and then to the arbitrator.

Late in November the International Longshoremen's Association and the Southern, Eastern, and Central Conferences of the AFL Teamsters concluded a mutual assistance pact that had been under discussion for some time. The principal aim of the agreement was reported to be joint organizational efforts.[13]

Union Developments

Foreign Competition. Like the AFL Ladies' Garment Workers, the AFL United Hatters also urged restrictions on imports of wearing apparel.[14] The union claimed that imports of cheap hats made in other countries, notably Japan and Czechoslovakia, would have "devastating" effects on the domestic industry and called for a Congressional investigation.

Union Representation. Reports of efforts of some skilled craftsmen to withdraw from the UAW, spurred on by discontent over this year's settlements, continued, with one group of skilled workers at the Detroit General Motors Chevrolet forge plant voting in an NLRB election early in November to withdraw from the UAW and join the International Die Sinkers Conference (Ind.). This election involved about 275 employees and followed 4 other elections in recent months in which approximately 500 other skilled workers had withdrawn from the Auto Workers and affiliated with the AFL Pattern Makers.

Petitions for elections in these units were filed before this year's auto contracts were signed. However, subsequently, a Society of Skilled Trades was organized because of dissatisfaction with the June auto settlements; it claimed to represent 50,000 of the 200,000 skilled UAW members, with workers holding membership in both organizations. The Wayne County Society of Skilled Trades early in November voted to become an independent union and to seek NLRB recognition. Earlier the Flint unit of this group had taken similar action.

Skilled workers had struck at some Ford and General Motors plants in June in protest against what they regarded as inadequate wage increases under the new contracts [15] and subsequently demanded that the UAW seek an added 10-percent pay raise for them. This proposal and one for giving skilled workers separate bargaining status in future negotiations were rejected by the international's Executive Board.

AFL–CIO Merger. At the dedication of the Teamsters' new headquarters in Washington, D. C., AFL president George Meany announced that the new labor organization, the AFL–CIO, would adopt a policy of militant political action to influence legislation and elections, endorsing liberal candidates of all parties.

Meantime, final steps toward the AFL–CIO merger were being taken. The merger was unanimously approved by the officers of the CIO United Steelworkers in instructing their delegates to the December CIO convention to vote for it. They also ratified a 2-year extension beyond December 31, 1955, of the AFL–CIO no-raiding pact.

A meeting of the CIO Executive Board in Detroit approved all actions of the joint merger committee. However, the board was told by CIO President Walter P. Reuther that the committee still had some decisions to make before the AFL–CIO convention on December 5.[16] The Transport Workers' president, Michael J. Quill, who has been critical of the proposed constitution of the joint labor organization, sent a letter to the CIO proposing 17 amendments to the constitution, including the incorporation of strong clauses outlawing racism, raiding, and racketeering and a proposal for an executive vice president who would be directly responsible for organizing. An official of the Transport Workers cast the only vote against the forthcoming merger at a later meeting

[13] See Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1493).
[14] See Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1494).
[15] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1955 (p. 931).
[16] The Board also approved the Leather Workers Organizing Committee as a national union instead of a committee. The group will be known as the Leather Workers International Union of America.

of the CIO Executive Board held in New York. Because of Quill's refusal to serve as a vice president of the AFL–CIO, the CIO still had one position on the new Executive Council to fill at the end of the month.

As a result of another decision at the Detroit Executive Board meeting, CIO president Reuther was slated to head the industrial union department of the new federation.

Labor Leaders. Two labor figures died in the month of November. Daniel J. Tobin, the president of the AFL Teamsters from 1907 to 1952, died at the age of 83. Martin P. Durkin, president of the AFL Plumbers and Steamfitters, and the first Secretary of Labor under President Eisenhower, died at 61.

Other Developments

Negotiation by Research. A proposal was advanced by the women's coat and suit industry that management and labor should join in a long-range program of "negotiation by research" to settle future differences in collective bargaining. Samuel Klein, executive director of the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, urged that contractual revisions be based "not upon partisan pressure but upon truths disclosed through expertly conducted studies." He suggested that research be directed to the effect of nonunion manufacture on organized producers, the utilization of more modern machinery, procedures for shifting production methods without disadvantage to workers, establishment of training methods to assure a future supply of skilled craftsmen, and elimination of inequalities among agreements in various localities and among independent concerns. Recommendations were also made for broadening the products base and for addition of a separate season to produce and sell summer wear as a means of curtailing slack periods and checking the decline in the industry's share of total apparel volume.

Race Discrimination. A Federal district court in Texas was ordered by the United States Supreme Court to hear a charge of alleged discrimination against the Gulf Oil Co. and a local of the CIO Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' Union. The company has contracts with both an all Negro and an all white local but the Negro workers claimed that the seniority provisions obtained by a joint bargaining committee denied them equal promotion rights. The international union had reportedly aided the Negro local in its attempt to obtain court action.

NLRB Appointments. During November, President Eisenhower nominated Stephen S. Bean, a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner since 1949, to be a member of the NLRB for a term ending August 27, 1960, and named Boyd Leedom, a member of the Board, to be its chairman. The term of the former chairman, Guy Farmer, expired in August.

Arbitrators. The American Arbitration Association announced plans to enlarge its membership by 1,000 to mark its 30th anniversary next spring. The association was formed to spread knowledge of arbitration and encourage its use in industrial relations and in commercial and international trade disputes. Membership dues will be used to finance expansion of educational and other activities of the association which now has 2,700 members and contributors from industry, labor, and other groups.

Union Conventions Scheduled for February 1956

February	*Name of Organization*	*Place*
4	Rhode Island, CIO (State Convention)	Providence, R. I.
7	International Associatian of Flight Engineers	New York, N. Y.

Book Reviews and Notes

Special Reviews

Income of the American People. By Herman P. Miller, for Social Science Research Council in cooperation with U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1955. xvi, 206 pp., bibliography, charts. (Census Monograph Series.) $5.50.

This study is the second in a series of monographs that present and interpret key findings from the 1950 Censuses. It offers a lucid and competent story on how income is distributed in the United States, plus a convenient lead to the more detailed tabulations available in the full Census reports. Fortunately for the reader, the author ranges more widely than the 1950 Census data. In portraying the relation between income and personal characteristics (e. g., occupation, color, education), and in analyzing trends since 1939 in income distribution in the United States, he makes excellent use not merely of the decennial Census data but the annual income surveys made by the Census Bureau since 1944. He also has done a skillful job of incorporating important findings from special Census surveys on financial resources of older workers, extent to which children rise higher on the occupational ladder than their fathers, relationship between the Census reports on income, etc. Four main points may be singled out for special mention.

First, the major portion of the study discusses the relationships that link personal income and such factors as occupation, color, geographic location, age, and family status. These chapters do more than report the usual differences. They also analyze various theories that seek to explain some of them. An extended discussion of the role of the working wife utilizes the valuable data from the Census Bureau's Monthly Report on the Labor Force to add a new dimension of understanding in the analysis of family income. An unusual section indicates the extent to which income receipt within particular occupations is concentrated. Mr. Miller finds a relatively narrow range between high and low incomes from key occupations in transportation (railroad conductors, brakemen, engineers, bus drivers), for firemen and policemen, etc. At the other extreme is the wide range among typical occupations in construction, shipping (longshoremen, sailors), and service (waiters, attendants), where irregularity of employment is a major factor in the spread.

A second major phase of the report is its review of how the income distribution has changed since 1935–36, and particularly since 1939. Mr. Miller confirms the general impression of increasing equality of distribution by his effective use of Census data for individual occupations, and U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, adjusted data for families. Of particular interest is his extended discussion of changes within particular occupations.

The author apparently disagrees with the proposition that the decline in income concentration from the depression to the postwar period arose primarily from the elimination of unemployment. He bases his disagreement chiefly on the fact that his analysis of the data shows the proportion of full-year workers actually to have been lower in 1949 than in 1939 for 46 of the 118 occupations he reviewed—and argues for the greater influence of narrowing wage rate differentials over this period, a rising number of earners per family, etc. Although these other factors did have a real impact, the decline of 6 million in unemployment over this period certainly had a profound effect in decreasing income inequality. Where that effect fails to appear in these occupational data, it is only for certain technical reasons. (The 1939 data used in this study exclude approximately 2 million public emergency workers; all wage earners with incomes solely from relief, unemployment compensation, and/or charity; and wage earners with incomes of $1–$99. Virtually all of the workers thus excluded had a shorter workyear than those included. The data used were developed for other purposes and are in conflict with direct 1939 Census reports. For example, the data indicate that the proportion of messengers who worked a full year fell slightly—

from 57.1 percent in 1939 to 56.4 in 1949. However, the direct Census reports for 1939 show 45.7 percent working a full year and, hence, indicate the kind of rise one would expect.)

A third point of interest is Mr. Miller's tabulation not merely of income distribution in the abstract but his matching of income against an estimate of needs. Not content to present a series of cold facts on income, he seeks to show their welfare meaning by matching them against a measure of needs. He estimates that in 1946–47 roughly 1 "city-worker" family in 4 had an income too small to permit it to attain the "adequate standard of living" outlined in the well-known Bureau of Labor Statistics city worker's family budget. This proportion is arrived at after a skillful definition of the relevant family group, and adjustment for errors in the basic income reports. It is in line with data shown in a staff memorandum just published by the Joint [Congressional] Committee on the Economic Report. It may nevertheless puzzle some readers because it is so high. If the proportion for large cities is 25 percent, then the proportion for the entire United States (taking into account low-income farm and small-town families) must certainly be at least one-third—in the most prosperous Nation on earth in years of peak employment and almost feverish production of consumer goods. Is the budget standard set too high for practical relevance—or must we always aim for a goal so well above present achievements?

Finally, Mr. Miller provides an extensive report on a variety of checks, comparisons, and investigations into the adequacy of the data that he has used. While following trails blazed, e. g., in the 1935–36 reports of the National Resources Committee, the 1941 Bureau of Labor Statistics' family expenditure survey, and the 1948 Census of Business, his discussion is so full, and rests on so many actual field checks, that it represents a major advance in reporting on survey findings. The fact that the data are not merely flung at the reader, with an exhortation to "let the buyer beware," is further testimony to the scholarly purpose of the study and the capstone to a sound piece of work destined for wide use.

—STANLEY LEBERGOTT
Bureau of the Budget

The Analysis of Family Budgets, With an Application to Two British Surveys Conducted in 1937–39 and Their Detailed Results. By S. J. Prais and H. S. Houthakker. Cambridge, England, 1955. xx, 372 pp., bibliographies, charts. (University of Cambridge, Department of Applied Economics, Monograph 4.) $9, Cambridge University Press, New York.

Beginning with the basic assumption that observation of consumers in different circumstances at a given time permits the forecasting of behavior as circumstances change through time, the authors have made intensive analyses of two British family-budget studies conducted during the period 1937–39. Their aim throughout the analyses was "to attempt to explain every significant regularity displayed by the information in terms of a theory of consumers' behavior"—a formidable task, but one they have carried out with scholarly thoroughness.

The two main objectives of the book were (1) to present the results of the two studies in enough detail to permit further analysis, and (2) to present the results of a number of analyses of the data and a general survey of the problems encountered. Part I, The Material and the Tools, sets the general theoretical framework within which the specific analyses were made and develops the general forms of the mathematical models used. Here such problems as the effects of quality variations in the commodity specifications and the interdependence of preferences in the consumption of particular commodities are considered, and their implications in the interpretation of empirical analysis are indicated. This part also describes the methods used in collecting the data, the computational methods, the programing of the complicated tabulations required, and the limitations of the data for this type of analysis. The discussion, in chapter 5, of the general approach to the estimation of statistical relationships through regression analysis sets the stage for Part II, The Analyses.

A table of income elasticities, based on the alternate regression forms shown in chapter 7, the authors call their "central result," but, as they point out, the real interest of the study lies in the selection of the specific forms used in the subsequent analyses and the "development of the kind of model that has been suggested by

the investigation." The development from the family expenditure data of an equation describing quality variations which accompany changes in income and household composition, and the investigation of the nature of quality variations within commodity groups, will be of interest to analysts dealing with price as well as consumption problems.

The investigation of the effects of household composition on consumption patterns, summarized in chapter 9, led to the derivation of specific "unit-consumer" scales for important food groups for eight types of persons. It led further into a consideration of the need to investigate the nature and measurement of the effects of economies which may be achieved by households of different sizes, i. e., "economies of scale."

Part III, The Data, presents the tabular results of the working-class inquiry by the Ministry of Labor in 1937–38 and the survey of middle-class households by the Civil Service Statistical and Research Bureau in 1938–39. The tables show average expenditures for separate items of goods and services, classified by 7 household sizes and 12 "total expenditure" groups. Special tabulations of the data, as required by the analyses described in Part II, are also included.

British family-budget studies differ in some important respects from consumer expenditure surveys, their counterpart in this country. One difference, the use of total expenditures as equal to income for classification purposes, is an important consideration in these analyses. The models developed on this basis might, therefore, require adjustments before they would apply to American data where actual income is the usual method of classification.

The general reader may find the econometric approach of the book difficult to understand. Even those more accustomed to mathematical presentations may not be familiar with the matrix symbolism used in certain sections. However, the authors have given sufficient explanations so that the main outlines of the analyses can be followed. The volume is well documented with references to more complete presentations of the underlying theories and to related analyses.

—Helen Humes Lamale
Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Industrial Mobility of Labor as a Probability Process. By Isadore Blumen, Marvin Kogan, Philip J. McCarthy. Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1955. 163 pp., charts. (Cornell Studies in Industrial and Labor Relations, VI.) $3, paper; $4, cloth.

This book reports an attempt to apply the techniques of mathematics to the analysis of labor mobility, and more specifically to the analysis of interindustry movement, using data available from old-age and survivors insurance records. The authors pose two questions: (1) Can mathematical techniques serve in the analysis of historical data in the field of labor mobility? (2) Can probability models be used to project expected movement among industries? The basic device used in answering both questions is what the authors call an "industrial change matrix." This is a table showing the industrial distribution of workers at two different periods. Taking the volume of movement which actually occurred, the authors compute the expected industrial distribution in the later period on the assumption that worker movement is completely random—a result of probability processes—and compare this expected distribution with the observed one. The authors demonstrate that this technique can be used to indicate age, sex, industrial, seasonal, and cyclical differentials in the direction and volume of interindustry movement of workers. The first question is thus answered affirmatively.

"Very little," apparently, is the answer to the second question posed: "If one takes all workers in a given industry at a specific point in time, what can be said about their industry locations 2 or 3 years later and what can be said about their interindustry movement between these two points in time?"

Three-quarters of the book is devoted to the construction of simple and more complex probability models attempting to predict changes in the industrial distribution of workers over time. The authors do succeed in fitting models to represent movement between two specified time periods, but the process of interpolation and extrapolation is, in the opinion of this reviewer, unsuccessful.

In short, the book demonstrates that a complex statistical test based on the null hypothesis

can be used to determine the extent and significance of mobility differentials for various groups in the work force; it does not as yet demonstrate that meaningful predictive techniques are available via mathematics.

—ABRAHAM BLUESTONE
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Nationalisation and Industrial Conflict—Example of British Coal Mining. By S. K. Saxena. The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, 1955. 185 pp.

The title suggests that the author was seeking some generally valid conclusions concerning the effects of nationalization on industrial relations; however, as his careful and detailed observations make clear, Britain's coal industry is too full of local, historical, and sociological peculiarities to serve as a basis for generalization. The chapters devoted to the historical background of coal mining under private management, and of the reasons for its nationalization, are necessary in order to explain why, in spite of new principles, new institutional machinery, and enlightened leadership at the top, the pits are still plagued with stoppages and slowdowns.

In order to make the new consultative machinery do the job that is expected of it at the pit level, the attitudes of both local management and the miners need to change. Moreover, the strong tendency of groups with special advantages to hold out for their favorable but inequitable differentials can, of course, become a problem in any industry in which uniform standards are imposed on local variations; conflicts between particular interests and the general welfare are not limited to the field of nationalization or even to industry. The chief value of the present study is not that of a treatise in sociology, but of a meticulous account of the difficulties besetting the National Coal Board, the National Union of Mine Workers, and their respective officials at the national, divisional, and local levels during the years 1947–53.

The book is well written and well organized, with succinct summaries concluding every chapter. These summaries partially make up for one real deficiency, the lack of an index.

—JEAN A. FLEXNER
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Arbitration

Essentials of Labor Arbitration. By Harold S. Roberts. Honolulu, University of Hawaii, Industrial Relations Center, 1955. 39 pp., bibliography. Rev. ed.

Standards in Labor Arbitration Awards. By A. D. Joseph Emerzian. (*In* Labor Law Journal, Chicago, November 1955, pp. 743–761. $1.)

This study was limited to the standards followed by the Connecticut State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, but the author states that their application is "universal in the arbitration process."

Automation

Automation. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1955. 10 pp. (Personnel Policies Forum Survey 33.) $1.

Discusses the extent and effects of automation and the education of employees to accept it.

Automation and Job Trends. Chicago, Ill., Council for Technological Advancement, 1955. 24 pp., charts. (Technology and Employment Series, 3.) Single copies free.

Deals with ways in which automation creates jobs through its stimulation of economic growth. Citing benefits resulting from past occupational and industrial shifts in the labor force due to technological progress, the Council emphasizes the need for a flexible and dynamic flow of labor from one industry to another if the full benefits of automation are to be realized.

Automation—Production Handbook. New York, American Management Association, 1955. 134 pp., bibliographies, diagrams.

Reprints a number of articles on automation and includes some new papers and notes on the subject. The volume was published for distribution at the AMA Special Manufacturing Conference, New York, October 10–12, 1955.

Proceedings of the First Conference on Training Personnel for the Computing Machine Field, Held at Wayne University, Detroit, Mich., June 22–23, 1954. Edited by Arvid W. Jacobson. Detroit, Wayne University Press, 1955. 104 pp. $5.

Includes papers on manpower requirements and educational programs in the automatic computer field, given by persons directly concerned with these problems in industry, government, and universities.

Cooperative Movement

Forty-one Years of Cooperative Buying. By L. S. Herron. (*In* Review of International Cooperation, London, September 1955, pp. 226–229.)

History of the Farmers' Union State Exchange of Omaha, Nebraska.

Student Cooperatives in the United States. By Hayes Beall. (*In* Review of International Cooperation, London, October 1955, pp. 264–268.)

Puerto Rico Experiment. By T. Taylor. (*In* Review of International Cooperation, London, September 1955, pp. 230–232, illus.)
Discusses progress of the cooperative movement.

Memorandum on Labor Questions. (*In* Annals of Collective Economy, Geneva, April–June 1955, pp. 124–138.)
The Cooperative Union, Ltd., describes methods of dealing with labor matters in the British cooperative movement.

Report of 86th Annual Cooperative Congress, Edinburgh, May 30–June 2, 1955. Edited by R. Southern. Manchester, England, Cooperative Union Ltd., 1955. 433 pp.

The Swedish Funeral Societies. By Harry Wendel. (*In* Review of International Cooperation, London, October 1955, pp. 268–271.)

Guaranteed Wage

A Guaranteed Annual Wage—[a Bibliography]. (*In* Business Information Sources, Cleveland Public Library, Business Information Bureau, Cleveland, Ohio, March–August 1955, pp. 5–8. 25 cents.)

The Guaranteed Wage—The Economics of Opulence in Collective Bargaining. By Jack Chernick and Monroe Berkowitz. (*In* Journal of Business, University of Chicago, School of Business, July 1955, pp. 169–181. $1.75.)

The History of Guaranteed Wages and Employment. By Don A. Seastone. (*In* Journal of Economic History, New York, Vol. 15, No. 2, 1955, pp. 134–150. $2.)

Labor Organization

Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1955. By William Paschell. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 64 pp., charts. (Bull. 1185.) 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.
Includes data for 1954 on membership of these unions inside and outside the United States, analysis of membership figures, and discussion of union functions, structure, and administration.

Fiftieth Directory of Labor Organizations in Massachusetts, 1955 (With Statistics of Membership, 1953–55). [Boston], Department of Labor and Industries, 1955. 140 pp. (Labor Bull. 198.)

Union Attitudes and Membership Participation. By Marvin D. Dunnette and Walter H. Uphoff. (*In* Business News Notes, University of Minnesota, School of Business Administration, Minneapolis, June 1, 1955, pp. 1–3, charts.)

British Trade Unionism—Five Studies by P E P. London, P E P (Political and Economic Planning), 1955. 199 pp. Rev. ed. 16s.
This revised edition is better organized and more objective than the 1949 edition and includes material on subsequent events. The cutoff date varies in different sections. However, the main outlines of unionism and industrial relations change so gradually in Great Britain that even the recent political changes have not much affected the institutions described. The sections on negotiating and wage-fixing machinery are similar to those in the Ministry of Labor's Industrial Relations Handbook, to which they refer the reader for greater detail.

The Congress of 1868: The Origin and Establishment of the Trades Union Congress. By A. E. Musson. London, Trades Union Congress, 1955. 48 pp. 2s.

Report of Proceedings at 87th Annual Trades Union Congress, Southport, September 5–9, 1955. London, Trades Union Congress, 1955. 539 pp.

La Liberté Syndicale. By Georges Spyropoulos. Paris, Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, 1956. 391 pp., bibliography.
This study of problems related to freedom of association deals principally with the status of trade unions under French law, but includes also discussion of the position of international organizations in this field and of the legislation of other countries such as the United States, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and the Soviet Union.

Manpower

Professional Development—The Responsibility of Industry and the Engineer. Washington, National Society of Professional Engineers, 1955. 56 pp. $4 ($2 to NSPE members).
Proceedings of a conference in Philadelphia, June 2, 1955, sponsored by NSPE in conjunction with its 21st annual meeting.

Scientific Personnel Resources: A Summary of Data on Supply, Utilization, and Training of Scientists and Engineers. Washington, U. S. National Science Foundation, 1955. 86 pp., bibliography, charts. 50 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Pension and Welfare Plans

Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans in Union Contracts. By Evan Keith Rowe. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 8 pp., charts. (Bull. 1187.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Labor-Management Negotiated Health and Welfare Plans, Northern California, as of May 1, 1954. [San Francisco], Department of Industrial Relations, Division

of Labor Statistics and Research, [1955]. 71 pp., chart.

Joint report of the California department and the Stanford University School of Medicine, Department of Preventive Medicine.

Check Points in Negotiating Pension Benefits. By Charles D. Spencer. Chicago, Charles D. Spencer & Associates, Inc., [1955]. 19 pp.

Vested Pension Benefits. By Harold Stieglitz. (*In* Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, October 1955, pp. 386–389, 416, bibliography.)

Werkfürsorge. By Margarete Cordemann. Berlin, Archiv für Wohlfahrtspflege, 1955. 75 pp., bibliography.

History and description of welfare activities of private firms in Germany.

Personnel Management and Practices

Personnel Audit and Appraisal. By Thomas J. Luck. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1955. 317 pp., bibliography, charts, forms, illus. $6.

Exposition of methods of appraising both employee performance and personnel administration.

Personnel Development Practices in the Petroleum and Natural-Gas Industry, 1955. New York, American Petroleum Institute, 1955. 62 pp., charts, illus.

Proceedings of 11th Annual Louisiana Personnel Management Conference Held at Louisiana State University, February 10–11, 1955. [Baton Rouge], Louisiana State University, College of Commerce, 1955. 66 pp.

Proceedings of 16th Annual Ohio Personnel Institute, Held at Ohio State University, Columbus, May 11, 1955. [Columbus], Ohio State University, 1955. 87 pp., charts. (College of Commerce Conference Series, C–103.)

Supervisory Management, Volume 1, No. 1. New York, American Management Association, December 1955. 61 pp., illus. $7.50 ($6.50 to members of AMA) per year. Monthly.

Unemployment Insurance

Annual Report of Department of Employment Security of Industrial Commission of Utah, 1954: Section C, Unemployment Insurance Costs and the Utah Economy. Salt Lake City, [1955]. 40 pp., charts.

A Digest of the Survey of Unemployment Compensation Beneficiaries in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security (in cooperation with Duquesne University, Pittsburgh), 1955. 13 pp., charts. Free.

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Wages and Related Provisions in 17 Labor Markets, 1954–55. By Otto Hollberg. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 5 pp. (Reprint 2172; from Monthly Labor Review, October 1955.) Free.

Earnings in the Office Building Service and Contract Cleaning Services Industries, Summer 1955. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 9 pp. Free.

Summarizes findings of studies of earnings and supplementary wage practices in selected cities.

Iowa Municipal Salaries, 1955, in Cities over 5,000 Population. Iowa City, State University of Iowa, Institute of Public Affairs, and League of Iowa Municipalities, 1955. 32 pp. $1.

State Minimum Wage Order Provisions Affecting Working Conditions, July 1, 1942, to June 1, 1955. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1955. 75 pp. (Bull. 259.) 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Hours of Work in the Clothing Industry. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, October 1955, pp. 303–329. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Shows numbers employed as well as weekly hours of work in various countries.

Cross Purposes in Wage Policy, [Great Britain]. By R. G. Hawtrey. London, etc., Longmans, Green and Co., 1955. 148 pp. 7s. 6d. ($1.75, Longmans, New York).

Women in Industry

The Apprenticeship of Women and Girls. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, October 1955, pp. 283–302. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Findings and conclusions of a study submitted to the ninth (March 1955) session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.

Careers for Women in the Armed Forces. By Helen J. Robison. Washington, U. S. Department of Defense and U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, [1955]. 46 pp. Free.

Work Injuries and Their Prevention

1954 Annual Accident Report, [Pennsylvania]: Part I, All Reported Injuries; Part II, Compensable Injuries in Pennsylvania Industries. [Harrisburg], Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Research and Information, [1955]. 43 and 34 pp.

Disabling Injuries to Young Workers, California, 1953 and 1954. San Francisco, Department of Industrial

Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1955. 20 pp., chart.

Federal Work Injuries Sustained During Calendar Year 1954. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employees' Compensation, 1955. 16 pp. Free.

Accident Prevention in Nonferrous-Metal Processing Plants: 3, Smelters, Refineries, and Reduction Plants. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1955. 499 pp., charts, illus. $2, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Final volume in a series of handbooks. The first gave injury statistics; the second covered accident prevention in mills and concentrators.

Der Stand der Unfallverhütung in Wissenschaft und Praxis. By Ernst Bornemann and others. Stuttgart und Düsseldorf, Ring Verlag, 1954. 143 pp., charts. (Beiträge zur Unfallverhütung herausgegeben von der Gesellschaft für soziale Betriebspraxis.)

Deals with accident prevention in theory and practice, with particular reference to the iron and steel industry in Germany.

Miscellaneous

Addresses on Industrial Relations—1955 Series. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Bureau of Industrial Relations, 1955. Various pagings. (Bull. 23.)

One of the papers is on unemployment compensation; the others deal primarily with various phases of personnel administration.

Education and Employment Specialization in 1952 of June 1951 College Graduates. By E. Eleanor Rings. Washington, U. S. National Science Foundation, 1955. 78 pp., charts, survey form. 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Includes data on earnings of college graduates, by sex, degree (bachelor or master's), specialization, and industry.

Employment Guide, 1955–56. Edited by Russell J. Fornwalt. New York, Big Brother Movement, 1955. 11 pp. 25 cents.

Lists books, pamphlets, services, and suggestions for job seekers, employment interviewers, and counselors.

Films for Labor. Washington, American Federation of Labor, Department of Education, October 1955. 58 pp., illus. 4th ed. 25 cents.

Labor Market Behavior in Small Towns. By Irvin Sobel and Richard C. Wilcock. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1955, pp. 54–76. $1.50.)

Twenty-first Annual Midwest Conference on Industrial Relations, Chicago, May 20, 1955. Chicago, University of Chicago, School of Business; and Industrial Relations Association of Chicago, 1955. 37 pp.

Subjects covered by the papers presented include social, economic, and industrial relations aspects of automation; and the nature and extent of marginal workers, with suggestions for constructive lines of action in dealing with problems arising in the employment of such workers.

Twenty-eighth Session of the International Statistical Institute, Rome, September 6–12, 1953. Rome, 1955. 553 pp. (Bull. of International Statistical Institute, Vol. XXXIV, Part 4.)

Papers delivered by representatives from different countries, including the United States. They deal mainly with productivity measurement, concepts, and problems; use of statistical methods for standardization within industry; and international cooperation in statistical programs.

Handicrafts in Europe. By Marcel Laloire. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, October 1955, pp. 241–261. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Contains data on number of handicraft workers in European countries and discussion of their problems and the conditions necessary for increasing productivity.

Legislation and Practices Relating to the Employment of Industrial Production Workers in Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. By Jane H. Palmer. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 23 pp. Free.

The Australian Federal Labor Party, 1901–1951. By L. F. Crisp. London, Melbourne, New York, Longmans, Green and Co., 1955. 341 pp., charts. 25s.

The Norwegians—A Study in National Culture. By David Rodnick. Washington, Public Affairs Press, 1955. 165 pp. $3.25.

Based on a firsthand survey of the Norwegian way of life. Includes chapters on "The Upper and Middle Groups," "The Farmers," and "The Workers and Fishermen."

Investment in Paraguay—Conditions and Outlook for United States Investors. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, 1955. 110 pp., bibliography, maps. 65 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Includes data on production, indexes of cost of living of workers in Asunción, 1940–53, and a 4-page section on labor and industrial relations.

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Payrolls

94	Table A–1:	Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
95	Table A–2:	Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]
99	Table A–3:	Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]
102	Table A–4:	Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries [1]
102	Table A–5:	Federal personnel, civilian and military [1]
	Table A–6:	Employment in nonagricultural establishments for selected States [2]
	Table A–7:	Employment in manufacturing industries, by State [2]
103	Table A–8:	Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs, by geographic division and State

B.—Labor Turnover

104	Table B–1:	Monthly labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by class of turnover
105	Table B–2:	Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries

C.—Earnings and Hours

107	Table C–1:	Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]
123	Table C–2:	Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]
123	Table C–3:	Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]
124	Table C–4:	Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries [1]
124	Table C–5:	Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity [1]
	Table C–6:	Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [2]

[1] Beginning with the June 1955 issue, data shown in tables A–2, A–3, A–4, A–5, C–1, C–2, C–3, C–4, and C–5 have been revised because of adjustment to more recent benchmark levels. These data cannot be used with those appearing in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

125 Table D–1: Consumer Price Index—United States average, all items and commodity groups
126 Table D–2: Consumer Price Index—United States average, food and its subgroups
126 Table D–3: Consumer Price Index—United States average, apparel and its subgroups
127 Table D–4: Consumer Price Index—United States average, all items and food
127 Table D–5: Consumer Price Index—All items indexes for selected dates, by city
128 Table D–6: Consumer Price Index—All items and commodity groups, except food, by city
130 Table D–7: Consumer Price Index—Food and its subgroups, by city
131 Table D–8: Average retail prices of selected foods
132 Table D–9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities
133 Table D–10: Special wholesale price indexes
134 Table D–11: Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors

E.—Work Stoppages

135 Table E–1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes

F.—Building and Construction

136 Table F–1: Expenditures for new construction
137 Table F–2: Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction
138 Table F–3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building
138 Table F–4: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region
139 Table F–5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State
140 Table F–6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost

369411—56——7

A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A–1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

[In thousands]

Labor force status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over[1]												
	1955											1954[2]	
	Nov.[3]	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.[3]
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force	70,164	70,250	69,853	70,695	70,429	69,692	68,256	67,784	66,840	66,550	66,700	66,811	67,909
Civilian labor force	67,206	67,292	66,882	67,726	67,465	66,696	65,192	64,647	63,654	63,321	63,497	63,526	64,624
Unemployment	2,398	2,131	2,149	2,237	2,471	2,679	2,489	2,962	3,176	3,383	3,347	2,838	2,893
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	1,282	1,079	1,128	1,060	1,160	1,433	996	958	964	1,138	1,329	1,164	1,274
Unemployed 5–10 weeks	541	471	390	528	609	464	453	538	795	893	881	726	705
Unemployed 11–14 weeks	152	130	172	189	116	135	161	355	356	377	263	241	183
Unemployed 15–26 weeks	195	238	242	195	280	337	470	664	615	524	415	331	379
Unemployed over 26 weeks	228	213	216	265	306	311	409	447	447	450	459	376	352
Employment	64,807	65,161	64,733	65,488	64,994	64,016	62,703	61,685	60,477	59,938	60,150	60,688	61,731
Nonagricultural	57,887	57,256	56,858	57,952	57,291	56,335	55,740	55,470	54,785	54,854	54,853	55,363	55,577
Worked 35 hours or more	41,807	45,984	46,636	44,910	43,955	45,830	45,831	43,721	45,248	44,741	44,074	45,958	40,506
Worked 15–34 hours	11,583	6,811	5,357	5,173	5,201	5,580	5,617	7,478	5,618	5,935	6,606	5,891	11,195
Worked 1–14 hours	2,703	2,289	2,087	1,924	1,913	2,194	2,440	2,361	2,241	2,265	2,170	2,079	2,322
With a job but not at work [4]	1,794	2,173	2,777	5,945	6,221	2,731	1,852	1,911	1,678	1,914	2,004	1,435	1,554
Agricultural	6,920	7,905	7,875	7,536	7,704	7,681	6,963	6,215	5,692	5,084	5,297	5,325	6,154
Worked 35 hours or more	5,034	5,937	6,093	5,572	5,625	5,637	5,175	4,332	4,273	3,519	3,551	3,788	4,598
Worked 15–34 hours	1,358	1,547	1,343	1,347	1,505	1,579	1,372	1,441	976	1,004	1,167	977	1,126
Worked 1–14 hours	356	297	309	328	330	334	263	257	249	292	305	302	259
With a job but not at work [4]	173	124	129	290	244	132	153	186	194	269	274	259	171
Males													
Total labor force	48,308	48,265	48,216	49,180	49,323	48,848	47,801	47,590	47,226	46,922	47,044	47,005	47,426
Civilian labor force	45,384	45,341	45,279	46,245	46,393	45,888	44,773	44,493	44,078	43,731	43,879	43,759	44,180
Unemployment	1,421	1,254	1,201	1,387	1,603	1,753	1,624	2,093	2,283	2,431	2,395	1,996	1,875
Employment	43,963	44,087	44,078	44,858	44,790	44,135	43,149	42,400	41,795	41,301	41,485	41,762	42,305
Nonagricultural	38,378	38,145	38,107	38,878	38,715	38,153	37,527	37,113	36,772	36,680	36,732	36,954	37,134
Worked 35 hours or more	29,523	32,415	32,918	32,054	31,636	32,805	32,626	31,211	31,946	31,481	31,041	32,071	28,956
Worked 15–34 hours	6,498	3,340	2,574	2,633	2,620	2,848	2,674	3,688	2,766	3,036	3,454	2,972	6,236
Worked 1–14 hours	1,143	937	837	764	825	978	1,072	1,049	981	972	972	900	917
With a job but not at work [4]	1,213	1,453	1,778	3,427	3,635	1,522	1,156	1,165	1,079	1,190	1,265	1,011	1,026
Agricultural	5,585	5,942	5,971	5,980	6,075	5,982	5,622	5,287	5,023	4,621	4,753	4,808	5,171
Worked 35 hours or more	4,374	4,863	4,977	4,803	4,912	4,800	4,492	4,052	4,005	3,338	3,378	3,600	4,155
Worked 15–34 hours	799	765	681	704	726	845	810	862	620	757	864	711	659
Worked 1–14 hours	251	205	195	228	228	222	185	201	212	269	266	256	206
With a job but not at work [4]	159	110	118	244	209	115	135	172	186	256	245	241	151
Females													
Total labor force	21,856	21,985	21,637	21,515	21,106	20,844	20,456	20,191	19,614	19,628	19,655	19,806	20,484
Civilian labor force	21,822	21,951	21,603	21,481	21,072	20,808	20,420	20,154	19,576	19,590	19,617	19,767	20,445
Unemployment	977	877	948	850	868	926	865	869	893	952	952	841	1,018
Employment	20,846	21,073	20,654	20,631	20,204	19,882	19,555	19,284	18,683	18,638	18,666	18,925	19,427
Nonagricultural	19,510	19,111	18,751	19,075	18,575	18,182	18,213	18,357	18,014	18,174	18,122	18,408	18,444
Worked 35 hours or more	12,285	13,568	13,716	12,856	12,320	13,025	13,205	12,510	13,302	13,263	13,034	13,887	11,550
Worked 15–34 hours	5,083	3,471	2,784	2,541	2,581	2,731	2,943	3,790	2,852	2,898	3,151	2,919	4,960
Worked 1–14 hours	1,561	1,352	1,250	1,160	1,088	1,216	1,368	1,311	1,259	1,293	1,198	1,178	1,406
With a job but not at work [4]	580	719	1,001	2,518	2,587	1,209	696	745	600	720	739	424	528
Agricultural	1,336	1,962	1,904	1,556	1,629	1,700	1,342	927	669	464	544	517	983
Worked 35 hours or more	659	1,074	1,116	769	714	837	683	280	269	181	173	188	443
Worked 15–34 hours	557	782	661	643	779	734	563	579	356	247	303	266	467
Worked 1–14 hours	105	92	115	100	102	112	76	55	37	22	39	46	53
With a job but not at work [4]	15	14	11	46	34	17	18	14	8	14	29	17	20

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. Prior to July 1955, data refer to the week including the 8th of the month; subsequent data refer to the week including the 12th of the month. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

[2] Data beginning January 1954 are based upon a new Census sample in 230 areas and are not entirely comparable with previously published estimates for earlier months. Revised monthly data for 1953 were published in the Census Bureau's "Annual Report on the Labor Force: 1954."

[3] Census survey week contained legal holiday.

[4] Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also includes persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]

[In thousands]

Industry	1955											1954		Annual average	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1954	1953
Total employees	50,608	50,461	50,322	49,858	49,420	49,508	48,918	48,643	48,212	47,753	47,741	49,463	48,808	48,285	49,681
Mining	753	750	758	754	749	760	742	739	739	737	741	747	749	770	852
Metal	101.4	98.8	100.1	93.0	90.0	98.6	97.1	96.5	94.8	94.3	94.1	92.5	93.7	98.1	106.0
Iron		35.0	36.3	36.2	35.8	34.5	33.8	32.0	30.5	30.2	30.3	29.8	31.4	35.2	40.1
Copper		29.2	29.2	20.6	18.0	27.9	27.5	28.8	28.7	28.6	28.3	27.6	26.9	27.4	28.6
Lead and zinc		14.9	15.1	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.2	16.4	16.3	16.2	16.2	15.9	16.0	16.2	17.8
Anthracite		34.6	33.9	35.4	34.5	37.0	33.6	37.4	38.3	39.8	42.6	43.3	43.6	41.1	54.0
Bituminous-coal	212.3	209.5	208.8	207.6	208.5	211.0	208.1	204.8	208.4	209.9	210.5	211.7	212.0	226.7	288.9
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production		298.3	305.1	309.4	308.3	306.3	297.3	295.3	295.6	293.2	293.6	295.6	293.9	298.8	297.4
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	107.4	108.5	109.9	108.9	107.5	107.2	106.1	105.1	102.3	99.8	100.1	104.0	105.6	104.7	105.9
Contract construction	2,568	2,632	2,748	2,746	2,701	2,615	2,526	2,399	2,255	2,169	2,237	2,426	2,598	2,527	2,622
Nonbuilding construction		565	584	576	567	548	513	464	411	389	398	451	524	506	513
Highway and street		266.6	279.5	277.9	272.3	262.3	234.7	196.4	161.9	147.4	152.6	186.0	231.2	217.4	214.9
Other nonbuilding construction		298.7	304.0	298.2	295.1	286.1	278.6	267.3	249.0	241.2	244.9	265.2	292.6	288.2	297.8
Building construction		2,117	2,164	2,170	2,134	2,067	2,013	1,935	1,844	1,780	1,839	1,975	2,074	2,021	2,109
General contractors		826.3	851.4	868.2	855.5	819.7	789.9	759.8	723.9	694.6	733.3	801.9	862.6	848.8	934.0
Special-trade contractors		1,291.0	1,312.3	1,301.6	1,278.8	1,247.2	1,222.8	1,174.8	1,119.9	1,085.6	1,106.1	1,173.4	1,211.7	1,172.7	1,175.1
Plumbing and heating		296.3	300.0	297.3	289.9	284.0	279.3	272.5	266.3	264.7	270.6	283.1	288.1	283.4	288.9
Painting and decorating		157.2	161.1	164.1	161.5	153.5	147.8	140.2	129.2	121.7	121.6	135.5	144.2	141.4	148.1
Electrical work		152.8	152.3	150.4	150.1	148.5	145.6	143.8	143.6	144.6	148.5	153.7	155.4	156.5	159.7
Other special-trade contractors		684.9	698.9	689.8	677.3	661.2	650.1	618.3	580.8	554.6	565.4	601.1	624.0	591.5	578.4
Manufacturing	17,084	16,985	16,915	16,807	16,475	16,577	16,334	16,255	16,201	16,050	15,925	16,050	16,057	15,989	17,238
Durable goods [2]	9,916	9,752	9,645	9,578	9,511	9,624	9,501	9,418	9,323	9,220	9,113	9,144	9,121	9,120	10,105
Nondurable goods [2]	7,168	7,233	7,270	7,229	6,964	6,953	6,833	6,837	6,878	6,840	6,812	6,906	6,936	6,870	7,133
Ordnance and accessories	125.1	127.0	130.5	131.5	132.3	132.3	133.2	134.5	137.0	137.2	139.9	141.2	142.1	160.8	234.3
Food and kindred products	1,546.0	1,634.5	1,693.9	1,705.2	1,603.0	1,530.4	1,469.8	1,440.4	1,418.5	1,409.7	1,430.2	1,490.2	1,538.4	1,530.2	1,557.9
Meat products		335.7	334.6	330.2	328.1	324.3	320.3	316.0	317.8	318.1	324.9	333.4	331.8	321.8	321.5
Dairy products		119.2	125.5	131.2	132.9	130.6	123.6	117.8	113.8	112.4	111.0	112.6	114.5	118.5	118.2
Canning and preserving		291.4	358.5	361.0	265.2	213.7	179.0	171.7	157.7	154.4	164.0	180.6	208.9	224.2	238.2
Grain-mill products		119.9	119.1	122.5	123.0	121.4	119.1	117.1	117.8	117.7	118.2	119.1	120.0	121.3	119.9
Bakery products		290.3	289.0	289.1	289.9	288.0	284.0	280.5	279.7	280.0	278.6	283.3	285.3	283.7	285.9
Sugar		43.8	31.0	29.4	27.4	26.0	26.5	27.8	27.1	27.6	29.8	43.6	50.0	33.9	34.2
Confectionery and related products		88.7	84.8	78.4	71.2	73.7	73.6	74.5	77.7	78.1	81.5	85.2	88.4	80.9	84.6
Beverages		209.5	213.6	222.6	224.3	212.9	207.2	200.3	194.1	189.6	191.8	200.7	204.9	208.7	214.9
Miscellaneous food products		136.0	137.8	140.8	141.0	139.8	136.5	134.7	132.8	131.8	130.4	131.7	134.6	137.2	140.6
Tobacco manufactures	105.1	121.3	122.2	113.3	86.8	89.4	87.9	87.7	91.0	97.1	99.5	109.4	111.5	102.4	103.6
Cigarettes		33.7	33.9	33.5	33.0	33.0	32.3	32.0	32.8	32.1	32.4	32.9	33.0	32.1	31.4
Cigars		39.3	38.9	38.4	36.5	38.6	37.9	37.9	38.7	39.4	35.5	40.3	40.9	39.9	40.6
Tobacco and snuff		7.3	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying		41.0	41.9	34.0	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.4	12.5	18.1	24.1	28.5	29.9	22.7	23.7
Textile-mill products	1,092.1	1,083.7	1,081.2	1,078.7	1,045.6	1,066.9	1,057.7	1,075.1	1,078.3	1,078.2	1,068.8	1,076.0	1,076.4	1,069.4	1,185.8
Scouring and combing plants		6.3	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.0	6.5	6.7
Yarn and thread mills		129.7	130.6	131.3	127.6	130.7	130.9	131.5	131.4	131.1	130.0	129.2	129.2	127.6	145.8
Broad-woven fabric mills		463.9	466.2	468.2	456.5	460.9	458.0	473.1	473.1	474.3	472.0	470.9	468.3	472.1	530.4
Narrow fabrics and small wares		31.9	31.6	31.2	30.7	31.2	31.4	31.7	31.7	31.2	31.3	31.1	30.8	30.2	31.8
Knitting mills		231.0	228.1	226.4	214.0	222.3	217.3	217.1	218.1	216.9	212.9	221.1	225.8	218.0	236.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles		88.7	88.7	88.4	86.1	88.4	87.7	88.3	89.6	90.3	89.9	90.2	89.5	87.9	93.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		50.8	50.6	49.8	48.7	49.3	49.3	50.4	50.5	50.8	50.3	50.1	50.7	51.4	57.6
Hats (except cloth and millinery)		12.4	12.7	12.3	11.9	12.9	12.4	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.5	13.1	12.9	13.2	16.3
Miscellaneous textile goods		67.0	66.2	64.5	63.7	64.7	64.2	64.5	64.7	64.4	63.5	63.9	63.2	62.6	67.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,265.6	1,255.2	1,246.3	1,230.1	1,152.1	1,188.2	1,168.3	1,185.9	1,240.3	1,230.5	1,199.3	1,202.7	1,188.7	1,172.5	1,231.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats		123.4	123.9	122.5	110.4	119.6	116.5	116.6	122.4	121.9	120.1	119.7	113.2	121.3	133.6
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		328.6	327.5	324.1	308.5	316.9	313.7	311.8	314.3	309.2	300.1	300.3	304.7	295.3	311.1
Women's outerwear		367.1	366.5	365.9	337.7	343.5	335.8	354.6	385.2	385.0	376.4	374.1	353.1	355.3	363.5
Women's, children's undergarments		123.9	120.7	116.8	111.8	116.6	116.2	118.2	118.3	115.5	112.9	114.6	117.0	112.1	114.9
Millinery		22.1	22.4	21.7	18.5	15.5	16.0	19.7	27.4	27.0	23.7	21.2	19.5	20.9	21.2
Children's outerwear		71.5	72.1	72.1	70.8	72.5	68.8	66.9	73.0	74.1	71.1	69.5	69.9	70.1	71.1
Fur goods		11.5	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.9	10.7	7.4	8.2	8.6	10.3	12.3	13.1	11.3	13.3
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories		66.7	66.2	64.9	56.8	63.6	61.0	61.2	62.1	61.7	59.8	63.1	65.4	60.8	64.1
Other fabricated textile products		140.4	135.7	130.9	126.3	128.1	129.6	129.5	129.4	127.5	124.9	127.9	130.8	123.4	139.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1955											1954		Annual average	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1954	1953
Manufacturing—Continued															
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	773.8	786.3	795.5	799.8	788.1	795.1	750.5	718.2	700.9	705.8	697.3	727.5	751.3	705.8	767.6
Logging camps and contractors		117.5	122.5	123.6	123.6	124.0	99.9	82.3	73.2	84.0	80.0	96.6	109.5	89.6	96.9
Sawmills and planing mills		412.1	416.7	421.5	415.7	418.0	401.1	389.3	384.4	381.9	377.7	389.0	398.1	378.7	415.9
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		143.6	144.3	144.6	139.7	140.6	137.5	135.2	132.1	130.6	130.9	132.8	134.7	126.0	130.8
Wooden containers		53.4	52.9	51.4	52.3	54.0	53.4	52.8	53.5	53.2	53.7	53.9	53.8	55.8	64.4
Miscellaneous wood products		59.7	59.1	58.7	56.8	58.5	58.6	58.6	57.7	56.1	55.0	55.2	55.2	55.6	59.5
Furniture and fixtures	379.3	379.3	376.1	369.2	353.2	356.5	353.6	353.4	354.5	352.5	347.8	351.9	356.3	345.2	374.6
Household furniture		268.1	265.2	259.8	248.4	251.5	249.2	251.0	252.5	250.8	247.2	251.2	254.8	243.7	267.0
Office, public-building, and professional furniture		44.2	44.1	43.6	42.1	41.4	41.8	41.8	41.6	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.1	40.8	42.7
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures		37.9	38.0	37.9	36.0	36.1	35.3	34.6	34.4	34.2	33.5	33.3	34.3	33.8	35.7
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		29.1	28.8	27.9	26.7	27.5	27.3	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.0	26.3	26.4	26.9	29.2
Paper and allied products	565.9	563.2	560.2	556.7	546.8	547.5	540.0	536.7	534.6	531.9	531.9	536.3	537.7	530.6	530.4
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		273.9	273.4	274.0	271.2	269.1	266.3	265.4	264.5	263.9	263.9	264.7	263.6	261.9	258.3
Paperboard containers and boxes		158.5	156.9	153.4	148.3	150.3	146.8	145.5	144.7	143.5	144.3	147.7	149.9	145.1	148.2
Other paper and allied products		130.8	129.9	129.3	127.3	128.1	126.9	125.8	125.4	124.5	123.7	123.9	124.2	123.6	123.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	833.0	827.3	820.7	810.5	807.7	808.4	802.8	803.3	802.0	798.8	798.9	808.8	807.8	800.1	791.9
Newspapers		301.4	300.5	297.5	297.6	297.6	295.4	295.1	293.4	292.3	291.8	295.5	294.7	292.3	289.1
Periodicals		63.6	62.8	61.4	60.8	60.9	61.0	61.6	62.0	62.3	63.0	64.0	64.2	62.6	62.3
Books		49.1	49.1	48.4	48.5	48.1	47.8	48.1	48.1	47.6	47.5	48.2	48.7	48.8	49.9
Commercial printing		217.5	215.3	212.9	213.1	212.8	210.7	210.8	211.0	209.5	210.3	211.3	209.2	208.0	205.1
Lithographing		62.5	61.5	60.3	59.1	59.7	59.3	59.7	59.4	59.2	58.6	60.6	61.1	60.0	57.7
Greeting cards		20.6	19.7	19.5	18.8	19.0	18.0	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.7	19.2	20.3	18.8	19.5
Bookbinding and related industries		45.7	45.0	43.7	43.2	43.6	43.1	42.8	42.4	42.1	42.1	42.5	42.7	42.9	44.1
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		66.9	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.7	67.5	67.6	68.2	68.3	67.9	67.5	66.9	66.7	64.1
Chemicals and allied products	828.9	826.0	821.7	811.5	808.9	808.6	811.5	811.9	808.4	794.7	792.8	793.7	793.6	791.0	807.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals		110.2	109.5	108.4	107.9	109.2	107.9	104.5	103.9	102.6	105.0	104.5	103.9	101.2	94.1
Industrial organic chemicals		312.3	314.2	313.9	313.2	310.2	307.0	305.9	303.7	301.0	299.0	298.7	297.7	299.1	317.2
Drugs and medicines		91.7	91.9	92.3	93.0	92.5	92.5	92.4	92.9	93.0	92.7	92.4	92.8	92.0	91.5
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations		51.4	51.2	51.0	50.1	49.8	49.9	50.2	50.3	50.3	50.4	49.9	50.1	50.5	51.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers		71.9	72.2	73.2	73.3	72.5	71.2	70.9	70.2	69.7	69.7	69.8	69.8	70.4	74.2
Gum and wood chemicals		8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9
Fertilizers		35.3	34.5	29.6	29.7	33.5	42.7	47.8	46.7	38.2	35.9	34.8	34.0	36.8	37.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		46.7	42.7	38.5	37.9	38.0	38.1	38.9	40.9	41.4	42.5	44.5	46.2	42.4	43.1
Miscellaneous chemicals		98.4	97.5	96.5	95.7	95.1	94.3	93.5	92.0	90.7	89.9	91.4	91.4	91.0	90.6
Products of petroleum and coal	250.7	251.9	254.3	256.2	256.1	253.9	251.0	249.8	248.9	247.4	248.3	249.5	251.3	253.0	260.4
Petroleum refining		200.5	202.1	204.2	204.1	202.6	200.5	200.2	200.2	199.7	201.6	201.2	202.4	203.6	206.3
Coke, other petroleum and coal products		51.4	52.2	52.0	52.0	51.3	50.5	49.6	48.7	47.7	46.7	48.3	48.9	49.5	54.1
Rubber products	290.2	284.6	281.7	274.6	273.9	276.3	273.4	268.5	269.3	267.3	265.9	264.5	259.0	250.2	278.0
Tires and inner tubes		119.4	119.3	117.9	118.7	118.0	116.9	115.8	114.7	114.1	112.9	112.4	108.5	106.0	119.5
Rubber footwear		29.8	28.9	26.9	27.2	26.8	26.6	26.5	26.8	26.8	27.4	27.6	27.5	26.0	29.3
Other rubber products		135.4	133.5	129.8	128.0	131.5	129.9	126.2	127.8	126.4	125.6	124.5	123.0	118.2	129.2
Leather and leather products	390.5	385.0	387.4	392.5	382.6	382.9	371.0	377.4	386.7	384.4	376.7	374.5	371.7	370.1	386.2
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished		43.6	43.5	43.6	43.1	44.1	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.5	43.2	43.3	42.7	43.4	47.1
Industrial leather belting and packing		5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.4
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		16.3	16.0	16.8	16.5	16.9	16.0	16.7	17.6	17.6	17.3	16.4	15.9	16.0	17.0
Footwear (except rubber)		246.5	249.6	254.2	250.0	249.8	242.6	246.2	251.7	252.3	249.7	245.8	240.5	243.4	249.9
Luggage		19.6	19.5	19.7	18.8	18.5	18.1	17.7	17.2	16.1	15.4	16.2	17.0	16.2	17.5
Handbags and small leather goods		33.9	33.5	33.2	30.3	30.2	28.7	31.5	34.9	34.7	32.4	31.9	33.2	30.2	31.4
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		20.0	20.3	20.0	19.0	18.5	17.4	17.1	17.1	15.6	14.0	16.3	17.8	16.2	18.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	566.6	567.3	566.8	560.9	547.8	553.6	543.4	535.7	527.2	519.0	514.1	520.3	521.9	514.2	543.2
Flat glass		33.5	33.0	32.6	32.2	33.0	31.8	31.9	32.0	32.2	32.4	32.2	31.7	29.3	31.6
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown		95.7	96.8	93.7	89.6	94.4	92.8	91.0	90.0	88.7	87.5	87.8	88.6	89.7	97.8
Glass products made of purchased glass		18.0	17.7	17.2	16.4	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.0	16.9	16.7	16.9	16.7	16.1	18.2
Cement, hydraulic		44.2	44.5	44.4	44.4	43.9	43.1	42.7	42.4	42.2	42.4	42.5	42.5	41.7	41.8
Structural clay products		84.4	84.8	84.5	82.8	81.8	79.7	78.3	76.6	74.2	74.4	76.1	76.6	76.1	79.1
Pottery and related products		55.8	54.6	53.3	51.3	53.5	53.8	54.2	54.2	53.5	52.3	53.0	53.6	51.9	55.8
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		117.4	117.7	118.0	115.6	115.1	112.8	109.3	105.4	103.3	102.6	104.6	106.2	103.6	105.1
Cut-stone and stone products		20.7	20.8	20.8	20.3	20.3	19.7	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.2	20.2	20.1	19.7	18.7
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products		97.6	96.9	96.4	95.2	94.5	92.6	91.1	89.8	88.4	86.6	87.0	85.9	86.0	95.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1955											1954		Annual average	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1954	1953
Manufacturing—Continued															
Primary metal industries	1,353.7	1,342.4	1,341.1	1,318.8	1,302.7	1,316.4	1,294.5	1,273.6	1,251.6	1,224.9	1,202.5	1,191.7	1,177.8	1,185.0	1,332.7
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		653.1	661.9	657.4	652.8	647.6	632.9	620.8	608.4	594.1	581.5	577.2	571.3	581.0	653.3
Iron and steel foundries		252.9	248.8	244.3	239.9	239.9	238.9	233.8	229.1	221.5	216.2	212.0	209.1	213.0	247.6
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		68.4	68.2	64.5	56.2	67.6	66.2	65.9	65.4	65.2	65.0	64.6	64.4	62.9	61.0
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		13.1	13.1	12.7	11.6	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	13.5
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		112.4	110.8	107.9	110.2	113.4	111.6	110.0	109.2	108.3	107.1	106.0	104.8	102.1	112.9
Nonferrous foundries		88.3	86.5	83.3	83.4	85.7	85.3	85.7	84.2	82.3	80.8	81.1	80.0	77.6	92.2
Miscellaneous primary metal industries		154.2	151.8	148.7	148.6	149.7	147.1	144.8	142.7	141.1	139.6	138.5	135.8	136.0	152.3
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,134.0	1,119.4	1,110.0	1,092.1	1,077.5	1,096.5	1,087.8	1,077.5	1,067.5	1,051.5	1,043.0	1,050.3	1,050.8	1,045.2	1,130.3
Tin cans and other tinware		61.3	63.1	64.6	62.6	61.2	58.7	56.8	54.3	54.0	54.4	54.6	55.2	58.5	55.4
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware		151.3	147.6	145.1	145.1	149.4	150.6	150.3	150.2	148.3	145.8	145.9	143.6	143.5	160.0
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		139.3	139.1	134.3	128.2	134.5	132.0	130.7	130.2	128.0	125.4	127.6	130.6	124.7	136.4
Fabricated structural metal products		286.9	290.0	287.5	283.8	281.4	274.7	268.8	264.3	262.2	262.8	268.6	273.2	274.8	273.7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		222.2	217.4	213.9	212.8	220.6	222.8	222.3	220.7	215.6	213.4	212.9	212.0	212.0	254.2
Lighting fixtures		48.8	47.6	46.2	45.2	47.5	48.0	48.2	48.4	47.7	46.2	46.4	45.6	43.9	50.0
Fabricated wire products		66.5	63.9	62.9	62.6	64.2	64.2	64.4	64.1	62.9	62.8	62.6	60.6	58.4	68.7
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products		143.1	141.3	137.6	137.2	137.7	136.8	136.0	135.3	132.8	132.2	131.7	130.0	129.5	144.1
Machinery (except electrical)	1,642.7	1,612.5	1,563.8	1,572.2	1,573.5	1,593.6	1,580.5	1,568.0	1,544.7	1,523.4	1,506.0	1,502.1	1,487.9	1,551.1	1,707.9
Engines and turbines		85.3	80.1	80.2	80.7	80.9	80.4	78.7	76.7	77.0	76.1	75.3	72.2	76.0	88.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors		163.8	130.4	156.8	164.2	165.0	164.7	164.4	161.8	157.6	151.7	145.3	140.8	148.7	167.9
Construction and mining machinery		136.5	134.9	133.3	130.6	129.8	126.9	125.1	123.0	120.8	119.6	119.3	119.6	123.7	133.9
Metalworking machinery		260.0	262.5	259.7	258.0	258.9	256.2	253.8	251.5	249.8	249.9	251.5	252.1	270.8	306.0
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		183.1	182.8	180.7	179.3	180.6	179.2	178.4	176.3	174.6	173.2	173.2	172.9	178.5	189.3
General industrial machinery		240.4	240.4	234.3	233.2	232.2	230.6	229.1	224.7	224.2	224.0	225.3	226.4	232.9	245.5
Office and store machines and devices		107.4	106.9	105.1	108.5	106.2	105.4	105.8	106.0	105.0	104.2	105.1	103.9	104.7	109.3
Service-industry and household machines		173.7	167.4	169.1	175.0	186.8	187.3	185.1	180.2	173.4	168.5	169.0	166.5	178.6	202.8
Miscellaneous machinery parts		262.3	258.4	253.0	249.0	253.2	249.8	247.6	244.5	241.0	238.8	238.1	233.5	240.4	264.8
Electrical machinery	1,178.5	1,192.3	1,163.3	1,126.4	1,108.2	1,118.6	1,108.9	1,101.8	1,098.3	1,096.3	1,093.2	1,103.2	1,104.7	1,088.6	1,219.8
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		379.6	375.9	365.0	367.8	375.0	373.7	370.0	367.8	365.9	364.8	365.3	360.5	367.8	402.8
Electrical appliances		74.3	70.6	68.3	66.1	66.0	65.6	64.5	64.7	63.5	62.6	64.9	65.6	64.6	70.8
Insulated wire and cable		27.7	26.8	25.2	25.4	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.5	25.3	25.5	25.5	25.1	24.1	31.5
Electrical equipment for vehicles		79.7	78.3	75.1	76.2	78.3	78.9	78.9	78.8	78.0	76.4	73.9	71.6	70.8	81.6
Electric lamps		26.6	26.2	26.0	26.0	26.1	25.9	25.7	25.5	25.3	25.2	24.9	24.8	25.4	27.6
Communication equipment		553.5	536.6	518.1	499.4	499.7	492.4	491.3	491.1	494.1	495.0	504.1	511.0	490.1	556.0
Miscellaneous electrical products		50.9	48.9	48.7	47.3	47.4	46.3	45.6	44.9	44.2	43.7	44.6	46.1	45.8	49.5
Transportation equipment	1,942.2	1,806.2	1,791.2	1,815.3	1,854.9	1,876.5	1,880.6	1,883.7	1,868.5	1,844.5	1,815.7	1,788.6	1,744.9	1,744.9	1,982.6
Automobiles		860.8	851.1	883.8	921.2	942.4	947.7	946.8	929.4	905.4	883.6	854.8	815.9	780.6	928.9
Aircraft and parts		755.8	749.3	741.4	742.3	738.7	740.9	749.1	752.0	753.2	752.6	753.5	751.4	768.1	779.1
Aircraft		489.3	485.5	482.1	481.9	476.3	476.8	478.0	477.1	477.0	472.8	470.9	468.2	473.4	472.4
Aircraft engines and parts		144.9	143.2	140.5	140.7	142.1	143.1	146.6	148.8	148.6	149.0	150.0	149.9	158.9	174.7
Aircraft propellers and parts		13.6	13.5	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.3	15.3	15.7	15.9	17.7
Other aircraft parts and equipment		108.0	107.1	105.6	106.5	107.0	107.6	110.9	112.2	113.5	116.5	117.3	117.6	119.9	114.2
Ship and boat building and repairing		118.7	120.1	122.1	125.0	130.1	126.3	123.6	124.3	122.3	120.3	120.8	118.0	129.3	183.6
Shipbuilding and repairing		97.2	98.9	100.4	102.0	105.6	101.4	99.1	100.3	98.8	98.2	100.4	98.8	108.4	131.2
Boatbuilding and repairing		21.5	21.2	21.7	23.0	24.5	24.9	24.5	24.0	23.5	22.1	20.4	19.2	20.9	22.4
Railroad equipment		60.0	60.0	57.6	56.7	55.8	56.6	55.6	54.0	55.1	51.9	51.2	49.9	57.4	79.7
Other transportation equipment		10.9	10.7	10.4	9.7	9.5	9.1	8.6	8.8	8.5	7.3	8.3	9.7	9.3	11.3
Instruments and related products	323.3	322.8	318.3	315.5	314.8	315.1	305.0	310.4	311.0	308.9	308.7	309.6	309.0	315.7	334.8
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments		52.0	51.2	50.0	50.1	49.7	41.8	49.8	49.7	49.3	49.5	49.4	49.2	51.7	55.5
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		87.7	86.9	86.4	86.0	86.9	86.4	85.5	84.9	83.9	83.9	83.6	83.2	82.0	82.1
Optical instruments and lenses		12.7	12.7	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.7	14.9
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments		41.4	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.2	40.1	38.3	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.6	39.5	40.1	43.3
Ophthalmic goods		25.2	24.6	24.2	24.1	24.4	24.0	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.3	23.2	23.2	24.0	26.9
Photographic apparatus		68.6	67.1	67.8	68.0	67.2	66.3	66.4	66.5	66.3	66.4	66.7	66.6	67.0	67.9
Watches and clocks		35.2	34.8	33.7	33.1	33.9	33.7	34.0	34.2	33.8	33.4	34.2	34.3	37.3	44.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	497.0	496.2	488.4	476.3	457.6	469.9	463.1	461.2	462.0	456.3	444.6	457.4	474.5	463.3	498.5
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		54.9	54.0	52.3	48.7	51.7	50.8	51.4	53.2	52.9	53.3	54.9	56.2	53.7	53.6
Musical instruments and parts		18.5	18.3	17.8	17.5	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.4	17.6	17.6	16.8	17.4
Toys and sporting goods		95.6	94.7	92.2	88.5	90.1	87.4	84.0	79.4	75.9	70.6	74.5	85.5	82.8	94.3
Pens, pencils, other office supplies		29.9	29.9	29.8	29.2	29.7	29.7	29.5	29.0	28.5	28.4	29.6	30.0	29.5	29.5
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		69.4	67.6	66.5	62.7	64.4	62.1	62.0	65.3	67.1	65.6	65.2	67.2	63.6	67.0
Fabricated plastics products		81.6	79.2	76.1	73.5	76.8	76.2	75.3	75.1	73.1	71.8	72.9	72.9	71.2	77.2
Other manufacturing industries		146.3	144.7	141.6	137.5	139.4	139.3	141.5	142.4	141.1	137.5	142.7	145.1	145.7	159.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1955											1954		Annual average	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1954	1953
Transportation and public utilities	4,142	4,143	4,152	4,137	4,113	4,081	3,997	3,939	3,966	3,937	3,927	3,996	3,986	4,008	4,221
Transportation	2,786	2,787	2,793	2,769	2,749	2,735	2,701	2,653	2,648	2,625	2,617	2,683	2,672	2,688	2,899
Interstate railroads	------	1,236.0	1,242.0	1,245.5	1,239.7	1,224.4	1,196.2	1,158.6	1,156.8	1,152.3	1,152.9	1,186.8	1,185.7	1,215.4	1,376.9
Class I railroads	------	1,087.2	1,092.1	1,096.1	1,090.8	1,075.8	1,049.8	1,012.4	1,010.6	1,008.7	1,009.4	1,039.2	1,036.7	1,064.6	1,206.5
Local railways and bus lines	------	115.2	116.2	113.2	112.4	118.4	119.7	119.7	120.5	121.1	121.7	122.6	123.0	126.9	129.1
Trucking and warehousing	------	800.9	791.4	772.8	762.0	760.4	754.5	747.9	743.9	732.3	724.3	748.0	741.0	719.7	731.4
Other transportation and services	------	634.8	643.2	637.2	634.4	632.0	631.0	627.0	626.3	618.8	617.7	625.9	622.0	626.3	661.3
Bus lines, except local	------	44.4	45.1	45.5	45.8	43.9	43.1	43.4	43.2	43.3	44.0	44.1	44.1	45.8	51.4
Air transportation (common carrier)	------	118.0	117.2	116.7	116.2	114.7	112.7	110.1	108.4	107.2	106.1	105.5	104.8	105.2	104.9
Communication	771	773	770	773	770	758	716	709	741	737	735	736	736	741	747
Telephone	------	729.4	727.5	731.0	727.4	715.2	673.6	666.9	699.7	696.1	693.4	694.2	694.3	698.8	702.2
Telegraph	------	42.6	41.9	41.6	42.0	41.6	41.5	41.6	40.8	40.6	41.1	41.5	41.0	41.2	43.7
Other public utilities	585	583	589	595	594	588	580	577	577	575	575	577	578	579	576
Gas and electric utilities	------	560.4	566.2	571.7	570.8	564.6	557.1	554.3	554.4	553.3	553.1	554.7	555.2	556.3	552.4
Electric light and power utilities	------	249.9	253.0	254.8	254.5	252.0	249.1	248.3	248.3	247.6	247.2	247.4	247.6	249.0	248.2
Gas utilities	------	142.2	143.2	145.2	144.4	142.5	140.1	138.4	138.6	138.2	138.5	139.2	139.5	139.1	133.2
Electric light and gas utilities combined	------	168.3	170.0	171.7	171.9	170.1	167.9	167.6	167.5	167.5	167.4	168.1	168.1	168.2	171.1
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	------	22.7	22.9	23.4	23.4	23.0	22.7	22.8	22.5	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.4	23.2
Wholesale and retail trade	11,082	10,906	10,824	10,638	10,633	10,643	10,534	10,549	10,498	10,309	10,419	11,354	10,745	10,498	10,527
Wholesale trade	2,923	2,903	2,879	2,863	2,858	2,826	2,801	2,804	2,813	2,806	2,817	2,860	2,849	2,796	2,784
Retail trade	8,159	8,003	7,945	7,775	7,775	7,817	7,733	7,745	7,595	7,503	7,602	8,494	7,896	7,702	7,744
General merchandise stores	1,537.1	1,439.3	1,394.7	1,315.0	1,313.4	1,348.7	1,341.8	1,371.7	1,304.8	1,299.2	1,326.6	1,903.0	1,518.1	1,395.8	1,444.5
Food and liquor stores	1,550.0	1,536.7	1,515.7	1,499.0	1,505.7	1,502.7	1,486.7	1,478.2	1,471.4	1,467.4	1,462.3	1,493.6	1,471.8	1,446.2	1,395.3
Automotive and accessories dealers	787.5	783.6	785.3	788.3	784.9	776.6	767.8	762.5	755.4	749.4	749.3	767.1	754.3	764.6	798.8
Apparel and accessories stores	623.8	605.5	592.0	540.8	552.8	596.1	593.5	612.3	578.3	555.3	579.0	723.2	614.4	592.4	598.6
Other retail trade	3,660.8	3,637.6	3,657.4	3,631.4	3,618.4	3,592.8	3,542.9	3,520.7	3,485.2	3,461.6	3,485.1	3,607.4	3,537.4	3,502.8	3,506.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,209	2,212	2,223	2,241	2,237	2,206	2,171	2,161	2,150	2,132	2,124	2,136	2,134	2,114	2,038
Banks and trust companies	------	555.8	555.6	561.2	560.7	549.0	540.8	539.9	538.2	535.7	531.8	532.6	530.3	529.3	513.5
Security dealers and exchanges	------	79.0	78.9	80.2	79.4	77.9	76.9	76.5	75.5	74.2	72.4	70.8	70.0	67.3	65.7
Insurance carriers and agents	------	795.3	798.0	802.7	798.6	788.1	781.1	782.5	781.5	778.3	776.2	777.5	776.4	770.6	739.4
Other finance agencies and real estate	------	782.0	790.0	796.8	798.7	790.6	771.7	762.2	754.7	744.1	743.3	754.6	756.9	746.4	719.3
Service and miscellaneous	5,693	5,729	5,791	5,818	5,816	5,775	5,733	5,674	5,571	5,536	5,533	5,588	5,622	5,629	5,538
Hotels and lodging places	------	470.5	509.1	575.4	574.2	513.9	488.3	479.7	462.9	461.5	456.3	462.9	465.6	498.0	504.3
Personal services:															
Laundries	------	334.2	335.6	337.7	339.0	337.7	333.1	328.5	325.4	324.0	326.2	327.1	328.3	331.4	339.2
Cleaning and dyeing plants	------	157.6	154.9	151.1	155.7	160.8	160.4	157.1	154.1	150.3	152.7	155.1	158.4	160.7	166.2
Motion pictures	------	236.2	240.6	239.6	239.9	239.3	238.7	236.5	228.9	224.4	224.4	225.5	229.9	231.5	234.0
Government	7,077	7,054	6,911	6,717	6,696	6,851	6,881	6,927	6,922	6,873	6,835	7,166	6,917	6,751	6,643
Federal	2,171	2,172	2,173	2,190	2,187	2,183	2,159	2,153	2,148	2,142	2,139	2,457	2,165	2,188	2,305
State and local [4]	4,906	4,882	4,738	4,527	4,509	4,668	4,722	4,774	4,774	4,731	4,696	4,709	4,752	4,563	4,340

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics series on employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating firms. These reports cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Because of this, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once. In Federal establishments the data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first-quarter 1954 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social-insurance programs.

Data for the 2 most recent months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

These data differ in several respects from the nonagricultural employment data shown in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A–1, civilian labor force), which are obtained by household interviews. This MRLF series relates to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. It includes all persons (14 years and over) with a job whether at work or not, proprietors self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

[2] Durable goods include: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[3] Nondurable goods include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

[4] State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units, and paid volunteer firemen.

See footnote 1, p. 92.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Industrial Employment, which appeared in the September 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry	1955											1954		Annual average	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1954	1953
Mining:															
Metal	-------	84.9	85.8	78.0	75.4	84.3	82.9	82.3	81.1	80.7	80.3	78.6	79.9	83.9	91.6
Iron	-------	30.6	31.6	31.6	31.3	29.9	29.4	27.5	26.2	26.0	25.8	25.3	27.0	30.5	35.4
Copper	-------	25.0	24.9	15.9	13.5	23.7	23.2	24.5	24.6	24.4	24.2	23.5	22.8	23.3	24.5
Lead and zinc	-------	12.7	12.9	14.0	13.8	13.9	13.8	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.5	13.6	13.7	15.1
Anthracite	-------	31.1	30.6	32.2	31.0	33.6	30.4	33.8	34.8	36.2	38.5	39.3	39.5	36.7	50.3
Bituminous-coal	-------	191.9	191.7	189.7	190.8	193.5	191.1	187.4	191.1	192.5	192.4	192.9	193.1	207.3	267.5
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	-------	122.3	126.0	130.5	129.7	127.9	122.7	122.4	123.2	123.9	124.9	125.2	126.1	130.0	131.4
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	-------	93.4	94.3	93.4	91.8	91.6	91.0	90.6	87.2	85.0	85.2	88.8	90.1	89.6	91.3
Manufacturing	13,535	13,442	13,373	13,262	12,951	13,086	12,882	12,816	12,778	12,649	12,523	12,645	12,657	12,888	13,833
Durable goods [2]	7,885	7,726	7,623	7,553	7,409	7,630	7,530	7,457	7,375	7,282	7,182	7,218	7,198	7,184	8,148
Nondurable goods [2]	5,650	5,716	5,750	5,709	5,452	5,456	5,352	5,359	5,403	5,367	5,341	5,427	5,459	5,404	5,685
Ordnance and accessories	82.4	83.8	86.5	87.8	88.6	89.3	90.4	91.2	93.5	93.9	96.0	97.4	98.0	115.5	179.9
Food and kindred products	1,106.9	1,188.4	1,245.3	1,249.9	1,150.4	1,089.0	1,034.5	1,011.0	991.1	985.3	1,007.0	1,061.9	1,110.8	1,100.4	1,136.2
Meat products	-------	264.7	262.9	258.8	257.4	254.8	251.0	246.3	248.1	249.6	256.0	264.2	263.5	251.9	254.9
Dairy products	-------	78.0	83.0	88.1	89.9	88.9	82.7	78.1	74.2	73.2	72.2	72.1	75.3	78.9	80.4
Canning and preserving	-------	258.1	325.1	327.1	232.5	182.9	148.8	141.8	128.0	125.2	134.9	151.3	179.3	194.4	207.0
Grain-mill products	-------	86.8	85.7	88.9	89.1	87.9	86.4	84.2	84.5	84.5	85.3	86.3	87.1	88.7	87.8
Bakery products	-------	173.9	173.2	172.4	174.2	173.5	171.2	169.1	168.9	168.9	168.0	172.6	174.5	173.9	180.1
Sugar	-------	37.3	25.6	23.9	22.0	20.7	21.1	22.7	21.9	22.3	24.5	36.0	43.8	28.4	28.6
Confectionery and related products	-------	74.2	70.5	64.4	57.7	59.7	59.3	60.3	63.6	63.7	66.8	70.6	74.1	66.6	70.4
Beverages	-------	120.3	122.2	127.2	128.6	121.8	118.0	113.7	108.6	105.1	106.8	113.7	117.5	120.0	126.2
Miscellaneous food products	-------	95.1	97.1	99.1	99.0	98.8	96.0	94.8	93.3	92.8	92.5	93.1	93.7	97.7	100.9
Tobacco manufactures	97.0	113.0	113.5	105.3	79.1	81.5	79.8	79.6	82.8	88.7	91.1	100.1	102.7	93.9	95.1
Cigarettes	-------	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.1	30.1	29.2	28.9	29.2	29.2	29.5	29.6	30.0	29.1	28.4
Cigars	-------	37.7	37.1	36.7	34.8	36.7	36.1	36.1	36.9	37.5	33.7	38.4	38.9	37.9	38.5
Tobacco and snuff	-------	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8
Tobacco stemming and redrying	-------	38.4	39.3	31.7	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.3	10.3	15.5	21.5	25.6	27.2	20.2	21.4
Textile-mill products	998.2	991.0	988.5	985.9	953.5	974.4	995.4	982.6	985.4	984.5	976.6	983.4	982.6	975.7	1,090.2
Scouring and combing plants	-------	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.9	6.2
Yarn and thread mills	-------	120.2	120.9	121.6	118.2	121.3	121.2	121.6	121.8	121.4	120.6	119.8	119.6	118.0	135.8
Broad-woven fabric mills	-------	438.4	438.4	440.4	429.2	433.4	430.7	445.5	445.1	446.1	444.3	443.1	440.3	443.6	500.6
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	-------	28.1	27.8	27.1	26.5	27.1	27.4	27.7	27.7	27.3	27.3	27.1	26.8	26.3	28.1
Knitting mills	-------	210.5	207.5	205.7	193.6	201.7	196.5	196.1	197.0	195.8	192.3	200.1	204.0	197.0	215.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles	-------	77.4	77.5	77.1	74.9	77.1	76.6	77.4	78.6	79.2	78.7	79.2	78.5	77.2	82.5
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	-------	42.9	42.7	42.0	40.9	41.5	41.4	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.3	42.2	42.7	42.8	48.6
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	-------	10.9	11.2	11.0	10.5	11.5	11.0	10.7	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.7	11.5	11.8	14.8
Miscellaneous textile goods	-------	56.9	56.6	54.9	53.9	54.9	54.7	55.2	55.5	54.9	54.2	54.4	53.8	53.2	58.4
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,132.0	1,123.3	1,114.6	1,101.0	1,025.1	1,057.5	1,041.1	1,056.8	1,110.2	1,100.7	1,068.9	1,073.0	1,060.4	1,046.2	1,102.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	-------	111.6	111.7	110.6	98.9	107.4	104.5	104.3	110.2	110.1	108.0	107.6	100.7	108.7	119.8
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	-------	303.6	302.3	299.4	284.0	292.2	289.2	287.2	289.8	284.8	278.7	276.9	281.7	272.5	288.5
Women's outerwear	-------	324.6	324.7	324.9	297.0	302.4	296.2	314.0	343.2	343.1	334.5	332.2	314.7	315.7	322.7
Women's, children's undergarments	-------	111.6	108.1	104.4	99.5	103.9	103.6	105.5	105.5	103.0	100.3	101.7	104.3	99.4	102.9
Millinery	-------	19.5	19.9	19.4	16.1	13.2	13.7	17.2	24.7	24.3	21.1	18.9	17.2	18.6	19.4
Children's outerwear	-------	64.6	65.2	65.5	64.2	65.7	62.1	60.2	66.5	67.2	64.3	62.7	63.4	63.8	64.7
Fur goods	-------	8.8	8.7	8.6	9.0	9.3	8.3	5.1	6.1	6.3	7.5	9.3	10.0	8.4	9.3
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	-------	60.2	59.6	58.5	50.5	56.9	54.7	54.6	55.5	54.9	53.0	56.4	58.5	54.1	57.1
Other fabricated textile products	-------	118.8	114.4	109.7	105.9	106.5	108.8	108.7	108.7	107.0	104.5	107.3	109.9	105.1	118.6
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	702.8	715.7	726.0	730.9	720.1	726.8	683.3	650.9	633.8	639.3	631.3	661.4	684.6	639.3	698.0
Logging camps and contractors	-------	110.2	115.5	116.8	117.2	116.8	93.7	76.0	66.9	77.6	73.2	90.0	103.0	83.3	90.0
Sawmills and planing mills	-------	382.7	387.2	392.6	386.7	389.3	372.5	360.0	355.3	353.1	349.5	360.4	369.0	350.1	385.0
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	-------	120.3	121.8	122.1	117.7	119.0	115.9	114.3	111.5	110.0	110.5	112.6	114.4	105.5	110.5
Wooden containers	-------	49.3	48.9	47.3	48.1	49.8	49.2	48.6	49.3	49.2	49.7	49.7	49.7	51.5	59.7
Miscellaneous wood products	-------	53.2	52.6	52.1	50.4	51.9	52.0	52.0	51.1	49.4	48.4	48.7	48.5	48.9	52.8
Furniture and fixtures	323.0	322.7	319.8	312.6	297.5	300.2	297.6	297.2	298.4	296.4	292.6	296.9	301.4	290.8	319.9
Household furniture	-------	234.6	231.9	226.6	215.4	218.3	215.9	217.5	218.9	217.0	214.1	218.4	221.7	211.0	233.9
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	-------	36.0	35.8	35.2	34.0	33.2	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.3	33.1	33.1	33.1	32.9	35.0
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	-------	29.3	29.5	29.4	27.7	27.7	27.1	26.4	26.2	26.2	25.6	25.3	26.1	25.7	27.8
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	-------	22.8	22.6	21.4	20.4	21.0	21.0	19.6	19.7	19.9	19.8	20.1	20.5	21.0	23.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1955											1954		Annual average	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1954	1953
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	467.3	465.1	461.7	458.6	448.4	450.5	443.7	441.2	439.4	437.2	437.1	441.8	444.0	439.3	441.8
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		229.3	228.8	229.4	226.8	225.8	223.4	222.9	221.9	221.6	221.2	222.6	221.6	221.4	219.6
Paperboard containers and boxes		131.2	129.2	126.5	121.0	123.2	119.8	118.7	118.2	117.3	118.1	121.7	124.1	119.5	122.2
Other paper and allied products		104.6	103.7	102.7	100.6	101.5	100.5	99.6	99.3	98.3	97.8	97.5	98.3	98.8	99.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	538.5	535.5	530.4	520.3	518.1	521.1	516.3	516.2	515.6	512.0	512.1	519.4	518.1	514.0	512.5
Newspapers		150.7	150.0	146.7	146.7	148.8	147.7	146.9	145.8	145.3	145.6	147.7	146.8	145.3	145.1
Periodicals		27.2	26.6	25.4	25.2	25.3	25.4	26.1	26.2	26.0	25.9	25.5	26.0	25.8	26.6
Books		30.1	30.0	29.3	29.5	29.3	28.7	29.1	28.9	28.7	28.5	29.4	29.7	29.4	29.3
Commercial printing		176.8	175.0	172.8	172.8	172.6	170.5	170.7	171.2	169.5	170.4	171.6	169.2	168.7	167.5
Lithography		47.5	46.8	45.6	44.5	45.3	44.7	45.2	45.2	44.7	43.9	46.1	46.7	46.0	44.6
Greeting cards		15.3	14.6	14.6	14.1	14.1	13.2	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.7	14.1	15.1	13.9	14.8
Bookbinding and related industries		36.9	36.3	35.1	34.8	35.0	34.4	34.0	33.5	33.1	33.2	33.5	33.7	33.8	34.8
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		51.0	51.1	50.8	50.5	50.7	51.7	51.4	52.1	52.1	51.9	51.5	50.9	51.2	50.1
Chemicals and allied products	557.9	557.1	552.8	543.1	542.3	544.8	550.3	551.1	548.2	535.3	534.4	534.2	533.3	531.7	552.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals		78.1	77.4	76.2	76.2	77.7	76.6	73.5	72.7	72.1	74.3	73.8	73.3	71.8	67.2
Industrial organic chemicals		217.2	218.4	218.4	218.9	216.8	214.7	213.8	211.9	209.2	207.0	206.3	204.6	203.8	222.0
Drugs and medicines		54.8	54.8	55.2	56.1	56.4	56.6	56.7	57.6	57.4	56.9	56.8	57.6	57.0	56.9
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations		31.2	31.1	30.7	30.1	29.9	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.8	30.2	30.4	31.0	31.9
Paints, pigments, and fillers		45.8	46.0	46.9	46.6	46.2	45.2	44.7	44.1	43.7	44.1	44.2	44.1	44.3	46.9
Gum and wood chemicals		6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.8
Fertilizers		26.3	25.6	20.7	20.7	24.6	33.7	38.9	37.6	29.3	27.1	25.9	25.0	28.3	29.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		33.1	30.0	26.0	25.3	25.5	25.9	26.6	28.3	28.6	29.9	31.7	33.0	30.3	31.6
Miscellaneous chemicals		63.7	62.7	62.0	61.5	61.1	60.6	60.0	59.0	57.9	57.7	58.8	58.8	58.8	60.3
Products of petroleum and coal	170.5	171.6	174.1	176.4	177.2	176.1	174.5	172.6	171.7	169.7	168.6	171.5	173.3	177.1	186.5
Petroleum refining		129.9	131.6	134.1	135.1	134.7	133.6	132.3	132.5	131.6	131.8	132.8	134.0	137.3	142.4
Coke, other petroleum and coal products		41.7	42.5	42.3	42.1	41.4	40.9	40.3	39.2	38.1	36.8	38.7	39.3	39.8	44.1
Rubber products	231.4	226.3	223.1	216.8	215.7	219.0	215.7	210.9	211.6	209.4	208.5	206.8	202.1	194.7	220.5
Tires and inner tubes		92.3	91.9	91.0	91.5	91.0	89.8	88.6	87.4	86.5	85.3	84.5	81.2	79.7	92.8
Rubber footwear		24.5	23.5	21.5	21.8	21.6	21.3	21.3	21.5	21.5	22.1	22.3	22.3	20.7	23.7
Other rubber products		109.5	107.7	104.3	102.4	106.4	104.6	101.0	102.7	101.4	101.1	100.0	98.6	94.3	104.1
Leather and leather products	349.9	344.6	346.0	351.3	341.7	342.2	330.9	337.1	346.7	344.5	336.3	334.9	332.1	330.6	346.8
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished		39.2	39.0	39.2	38.8	39.7	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.1	38.8	39.0	38.4	39.0	42.4
Industrial leather belting and packing		4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.4
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		14.5	14.2	15.0	14.8	15.1	14.3	14.9	15.8	15.8	15.4	14.7	14.2	14.2	15.1
Footwear (except rubber)		222.4	224.4	229.3	225.0	225.1	218.1	221.6	227.3	227.8	224.9	221.5	216.2	219.0	225.8
Luggage		16.9	16.8	17.1	16.3	15.9	15.6	15.1	14.7	13.6	12.8	13.6	14.5	13.8	15.3
Handbags and small leather goods		30.2	30.0	29.5	26.6	26.6	25.1	28.1	31.5	31.2	29.0	28.6	29.9	27.1	28.1
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		17.4	17.7	17.4	16.5	16.1	15.0	14.7	14.8	13.4	11.8	14.0	15.4	13.9	15.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	478.4	478.9	478.5	472.2	460.3	465.7	456.4	450.0	442.2	434.2	430.1	436.6	438.3	431.0	460.1
Flat glass		30.1	29.7	29.3	28.8	29.4	28.6	28.7	28.8	29.0	29.2	28.9	28.6	26.1	28.2
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown		81.6	82.7	79.7	75.7	80.3	78.9	77.4	76.4	75.2	74.1	74.7	75.5	76.6	84.8
Glass products made of purchased glass		15.3	15.2	14.6	13.9	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.5	13.9	15.8
Cement, hydraulic		37.1	37.4	37.4	37.3	36.8	36.1	35.8	35.5	35.3	35.5	35.6	35.7	34.9	35.2
Structural clay products		75.7	76.1	75.8	74.2	73.4	71.3	69.8	68.3	66.1	66.1	67.7	68.4	67.6	70.8
Pottery and related products		49.4	48.3	47.1	45.4	47.3	47.7	48.1	48.2	47.3	46.3	47.1	47.5	45.8	49.5
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		97.2	97.5	97.0	95.1	94.3	92.1	89.3	85.8	83.6	83.1	85.4	86.7	84.6	86.4
Cut-stone and stone products		18.2	18.2	18.2	17.8	17.8	17.1	17.6	17.3	17.2	16.7	17.8	17.6	17.3	16.5
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products		74.3	73.4	73.1	72.1	71.7	69.9	68.5	67.3	65.9	64.6	64.8	63.8	64.2	72.9
Primary metal industries	1,145.9	1,137.5	1,134.3	1,112.2	1,098.0	1,115.3	1,096.3	1,075.6	1,056.6	1,031.7	1,012.7	1,002.2	988.0	990.6	1,131.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		560.5	567.5	564.2	559.6	556.5	543.8	531.0	520.3	508.0	497.8	493.0	486.7	492.7	559.6
Iron and steel foundries		223.0	218.9	214.2	210.3	210.9	209.9	205.3	200.7	193.8	188.4	184.5	181.4	185.0	217.9
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		55.1	54.7	51.2	43.5	55.2	54.0	53.8	53.4	53.0	52.9	52.8	52.5	51.4	50.5
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		10.1	9.9	9.6	8.6	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	10.0
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		89.5	88.4	85.3	87.7	91.2	89.5	88.2	87.6	86.5	85.7	84.6	83.6	81.1	91.7
Nonferrous foundries		74.2	72.1	68.6	68.9	71.2	71.0	71.4	70.4	68.0	66.6	66.8	65.7	62.7	77.0
Miscellaneous primary metal industries		125.1	122.8	119.1	119.4	120.9	118.7	116.5	114.8	113.2	112.1	111.3	108.9	108.7	124.3
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	915.2	903.1	894.4	877.1	862.9	883.9	876.7	868.1	860.1	843.9	834.4	842.7	844.1	837.5	930.4
Tin cans and other tinware		53.6	55.6	57.1	55.1	53.9	51.4	49.6	47.2	46.8	47.2	47.5	48.0	51.3	48.6
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware		123.9	121.0	118.5	118.1	122.7	123.9	123.5	123.4	122.2	119.3	119.2	116.9	116.6	132.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		111.0	110.5	105.4	99.8	106.2	103.7	102.9	102.6	100.3	97.4	99.9	103.1	97.2	108.9
Fabricated structural metal products		216.3	219.3	216.9	213.5	211.9	205.7	200.8	197.6	194.8	195.2	200.9	206.1	208.5	211.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		185.7	181.3	178.4	177.2	184.9	187.8	187.2	186.1	180.7	178.4	178.2	177.3	176.3	214.5
Lighting fixtures		39.9	38.4	37.0	36.1	38.3	38.7	39.0	39.3	38.7	37.2	37.4	36.4	34.9	40.9
Fabricated wire products		55.2	53.0	51.9	51.8	53.6	53.8	54.2	53.8	52.5	52.3	52.4	50.4	48.2	55.3
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products		117.5	115.3	111.9	111.3	112.4	111.7	110.9	110.1	107.9	107.4	107.2	105.9	104.7	119.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1955											1954		Annual average	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1954	1953
Manufacturing—Continued															
Machinery (except electrical)	1,221.3	1,196.3	1,149.3	1,154.8	1,159.5	1,181.7	1,174.2	1,164.0	1,144.2	1,125.0	1,109.3	1,105.9	1,092.0	1,147.8	1,303.1
Engines and turbines	-------	62.3	57.2	57.2	57.8	58.2	57.6	56.1	54.5	54.8	54.2	53.6	50.5	53.6	64.7
Agricultural machinery and tractors	-------	122.0	99.3	114.3	122.0	123.2	123.6	123.3	121.4	117.6	112.1	106.0	101.6	105.8	126.2
Construction and mining machinery	-------	99.9	98.5	96.7	94.6	94.5	91.9	90.1	88.5	86.5	85.6	85.0	85.2	89.4	99.6
Metalworking machinery	-------	198.7	200.8	198.1	196.9	197.9	195.9	193.9	192.0	190.1	189.6	191.5	192.5	208.5	242.6
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	-------	130.5	130.0	127.5	126.8	128.3	127.6	127.3	125.1	123.5	122.4	123.2	122.7	127.8	138.9
General industrial machinery	-------	163.0	162.3	156.2	155.8	156.3	155.9	155.1	150.7	150.7	150.4	151.1	152.4	158.3	173.1
Office and store machines and devices	-------	82.5	82.6	80.9	81.5	82.8	82.1	82.5	83.3	82.6	82.3	83.2	82.1	82.8	88.5
Service-industry and household machines	-------	130.8	124.7	126.1	130.6	143.3	144.5	142.5	138.6	131.9	126.8	127.1	124.6	134.5	157.8
Miscellaneous machinery parts	-------	206.6	202.9	197.8	193.5	197.2	195.1	192.9	190.1	187.3	185.9	185.2	180.4	187.1	211.9
Electrical machinery	875.9	884.4	854.7	818.2	802.0	815.7	808.8	804.2	803.2	803.4	799.5	809.1	810.7	794.6	925.1
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	-------	267.6	264.0	252.6	255.7	264.0	263.6	261.1	259.0	256.4	255.0	256.0	250.9	257.1	290.7
Electrical appliances	-------	61.5	57.4	54.8	52.8	52.3	52.7	51.5	51.7	50.5	49.5	51.9	52.8	52.2	59.0
Insulated wire and cable	-------	22.1	21.2	19.8	20.0	20.7	20.8	20.7	20.4	20.3	20.6	20.7	20.4	19.4	26.1
Electrical equipment for vehicles	-------	65.1	63.6	60.5	61.7	64.0	64.6	64.5	64.5	63.7	62.2	59.7	57.4	56.6	67.1
Electric lamps	-------	23.3	22.8	22.5	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.3	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.6	21.4	22.1	24.2
Communication equipment	-------	406.1	389.1	371.3	353.8	356.5	350.0	350.2	352.3	358.1	358.3	366.6	373.5	353.1	419.9
Miscellaneous electrical products	-------	38.7	36.6	36.7	35.3	35.5	34.5	33.9	33.2	32.4	32.0	32.6	34.3	34.1	38.1
Transportation equipment	1,506.7	1,370.2	1,356.5	1,379.2	1,419.9	1,447.1	1,456.3	1,462.0	1,446.8	1,426.4	1,399.8	1,374.7	1,333.8	1,334.9	1,542.9
Automobiles	-------	700.6	689.4	721.6	760.5	782.3	788.6	789.1	772.7	750.1	729.5	701.8	665.1	628.4	767.1
Aircraft and parts	-------	514.9	510.1	501.3	501.7	502.5	508.9	517.5	519.7	523.2	523.1	525.1	523.6	544.3	568.7
Aircraft	-------	334.7	332.1	327.3	326.2	323.4	328.0	329.8	328.2	329.6	325.8	325.9	324.0	333.8	343.0
Aircraft engines and parts	-------	92.3	91.4	88.8	89.1	92.1	93.2	96.5	99.0	99.7	99.8	100.2	100.3	108.8	124.7
Aircraft propellers and parts	-------	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.8	11.1	11.3	13.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-------	78.8	77.6	76.5	77.5	77.9	78.6	81.9	82.8	84.1	87.5	88.2	88.2	90.5	88.0
Ship and boat building and repairing	-------	100.4	102.6	104.9	107.9	113.2	109.4	107.2	107.6	105.6	103.7	104.2	101.4	112.3	135.1
Shipbuilding and repairing	-------	81.9	84.4	86.2	87.9	91.8	87.5	85.7	86.5	85.1	84.3	86.6	85.0	94.1	115.1
Boatbuilding and repairing	-------	18.5	18.2	18.7	20.0	21.4	21.9	21.5	21.1	20.5	19.4	17.6	16.4	18.3	20.0
Railroad equipment	-------	45.1	45.5	42.8	41.9	41.4	42.1	41.3	39.7	40.8	37.8	37.0	35.7	42.3	62.4
Other transportation equipment	-------	9.2	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.7	7.3	6.9	7.1	6.7	5.7	6.6	8.0	7.6	9.6
Instruments and related products	226.5	226.6	222.7	219.8	218.6	219.9	211.5	217.8	218.9	216.4	216.5	217.7	217.6	223.3	243.7
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	-------	31.1	30.6	29.1	29.3	29.4	21.7	30.1	30.1	29.7	29.8	29.7	29.7	31.0	34.8
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	-------	62.7	61.8	61.4	60.6	61.7	61.6	61.2	60.5	59.6	59.8	59.4	59.1	57.8	59.1
Optical instruments and lenses	-------	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.7	11.7
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	-------	28.8	28.6	28.2	28.0	27.6	27.6	26.4	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.3	27.1	27.9	31.0
Ophthalmic goods	-------	20.0	19.5	19.3	19.1	19.4	19.1	18.6	18.7	18.5	18.4	18.3	18.3	19.0	21.6
Photographic apparatus	-------	45.3	43.8	44.6	44.7	44.6	43.9	44.0	44.4	43.9	44.1	45.0	45.1	45.7	47.4
Watches and clocks	-------	28.8	28.5	27.5	27.0	27.5	27.7	27.8	28.2	27.7	27.3	28.0	28.2	31.1	38.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	407.2	406.4	400.4	388.3	371.7	384.7	378.6	376.3	377.1	370.9	360.0	373.0	389.8	379.0	413.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-------	44.1	43.7	42.1	38.7	41.3	40.4	41.0	42.5	42.3	43.2	44.6	46.0	43.6	43.8
Musical instruments and parts	-------	15.7	15.6	15.2	14.8	15.2	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.0	14.9	15.1	15.1	14.4	15.1
Toys and sporting goods	-------	81.1	80.5	78.2	74.6	76.4	74.0	70.2	65.7	62.2	57.1	61.0	71.9	69.2	81.1
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	-------	22.2	22.2	22.2	21.5	22.1	22.2	22.0	21.5	21.1	20.9	22.1	22.6	22.2	22.3
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	-------	57.6	56.2	54.7	51.6	53.8	51.5	51.5	55.0	56.5	55.0	54.6	56.3	53.2	56.2
Fabricated plastics products	-------	66.9	64.4	61.5	59.3	62.8	62.0	61.6	61.6	59.6	58.3	59.3	59.2	58.2	64.6
Other manufacturing industries	-------	118.8	117.8	114.4	111.2	113.1	113.5	115.1	115.8	114.2	110.6	116.3	118.7	118.4	130.4

[1] See footnote 1, table A–2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–2.

See footnote 1 on p. 92.

TABLE A–4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries [1]

[1947–49=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls
1939: Average	66.2	29.9	1950: Average	99.6	111.7	1955: April	103.6	146.7
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1951: Average	106.4	129.8	May	104.1	150.1
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1952: Average	106.3	136.6	June	105.8	152.1
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1953: Average	111.8	151.4	July	104.7	151.0
1943: Average	121.4	99.0	1954: Average	101.8	137.7	August	107.2	154.6
1944: Average	118.1	102.8				September	108.1	158.7
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	1954: November	102.3	142.2	October	108.7	161.1
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	December	102.2	143.1	November	109.4	----
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	1955: January	101.2	141.5			
1948: Average	102.8	105.1	February	102.3	144.4			
1949: Average	93.8	97.2	March	103.3	146.6			

[1] See footnote 1, tables A–2 and A–3. See footnote 1 on p. 92.

TABLE A–5: Federal personnel, civilian and military

[In thousands]

Branch and agency	1955										1954			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1954	1953
Total Federal civilian employment [1]	2,172	2,173	2,190	2,187	2,183	2,159	2,153	2,148	2,142	2,139	2,457	2,165	2,147	2,188	2,305
Executive [2]	2,146.1	2,146.9	2,164.5	2,161.3	2,157.4	2,132.9	2,127.4	2,122.1	2,116.4	2,113.2	2,431.1	2,138.7	2,121.3	2,161.6	2,278.8
Department of Defense	1,036.2	1,035.1	1,040.0	1,036.4	1,033.2	1,023.7	1,020.9	1,019.9	1,016.8	1,014.6	1,011.9	1,011.7	1,011.1	1,027.3	1,130.6
Post Office Department	506.3	506.1	510.2	510.6	509.3	503.8	504.6	502.1	503.7	504.8	808.4	506.2	501.8	529.2	526.5
Other agencies	603.6	605.7	614.2	614.3	614.9	605.3	602.0	600.1	595.8	593.7	610.8	620.9	608.3	605.1	621.7
Legislative	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.7	22.0	22.1	22.1	21.9	22.2
Judicial	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
District of Columbia [3]	230.0	229.6	232.0	232.4	231.9	228.2	227.9	228.2	227.6	226.7	230.7	226.9	226.4	227.5	240.9
Executive [2]	209.6	209.2	211.5	211.9	211.3	207.7	207.3	207.5	207.0	206.1	209.8	206.0	205.5	206.7	219.8
Department of Defense	90.3	90.0	90.9	91.1	90.6	88.3	88.0	88.0	87.7	87.4	87.0	87.0	86.8	87.1	90.4
Post Office Department	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	13.0	8.7	8.7	9.3	9.5
Other agencies	110.7	110.7	112.2	112.3	112.2	110.7	110.6	110.9	110.5	109.9	109.8	110.2	110.0	110.4	119.8
Legislative	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.8	19.9	20.0	19.9	19.9	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.3
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
Total military personnel [4]	2,951	2,960	2,974	2,969	2,964	2,997	3,065	3,133	3,188	3,231	3,209	3,261	3,286	3,326	3,545
Army	1,105.1	1,109.5	1,123.8	1,120.5	1,109.3	1,143.5	1,201.8	1,263.0	1,300.3	1,334.0	1,326.1	1,351.9	1,368.3	1,402.0	1,508.9
Air Force	954.4	959.5	959.8	956.1	959.9	959.9	959.6	957.0	955.9	952.9	947.2	966.4	965.1	946.0	957.9
Navy	660.8	660.3	659.1	659.9	660.7	660.0	667.1	674.9	689.4	698.5	686.5	692.7	702.0	726.1	792.7
Marine Corps	201.8	201.6	202.0	203.7	205.2	205.7	208.0	210.4	214.2	217.6	220.7	221.8	221.5	223.8	250.6
Coast Guard	29.3	29.2	29.0	28.7	28.6	28.1	28.0	27.9	27.7	28.0	28.0	28.5	28.8	29.5	34.7

[1] Data refer to Continental United States only.
[2] Includes all executive agencies (except the Central Intelligence Agency) and Government corporations. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is also included.
[3] Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).
[4] Data refer to Continental United States and elsewhere.
See footnote 1 on p. 92.

TABLE A–8: Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs,[1] by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1955										1954			1953
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Oct.
Continental United States	784.1	858.5	961.5	1,091.9	1,120.9	1,262.8	1,471.4	1,657.0	1,879.8	1,962.3	1,666.2	1,463.3	1,465.8	840.0
New England	64.6	74.2	86.1	99.5	92.4	104.9	122.9	124.0	140.4	150.4	128.9	116.1	117.5	73.1
Maine	6.5	7.6	8.1	9.0	10.2	13.3	16.7	11.2	12.8	14.0	12.4	11.0	8.2	7.4
New Hampshire	5.0	5.2	4.6	5.3	5.7	7.5	8.6	7.6	7.5	8.2	8.0	8.2	9.8	8.4
Vermont	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.5	5.4	5.8	5.0	4.0	3.4	3.1	1.0
Massachusetts	29.1	31.4	35.1	45.2	42.3	48.0	56.0	60.3	70.1	75.2	64.5	56.9	56.7	36.8
Rhode Island	7.7	8.5	10.3	14.2	13.6	14.7	15.5	15.3	16.8	17.2	13.6	12.0	13.5	10.7
Connecticut	15.0	19.7	26.1	23.6	18.2	18.6	22.6	24.2	27.4	30.8	26.4	24.6	26.2	8.8
Middle Atlantic	265.3	273.4	310.4	377.9	392.9	428.2	468.5	507.4	557.3	587.0	501.5	445.4	445.8	246.2
New York	117.4	117.3	134.0	177.8	194.5	207.1	221.0	226.9	251.8	266.3	230.2	194.1	184.5	120.1
New Jersey	48.2	47.8	51.9	58.9	60.2	69.3	76.5	84.0	91.7	94.6	78.7	71.3	70.8	37.2
Pennsylvania	99.7	108.4	124.4	141.2	138.2	151.8	171.0	196.5	213.8	226.1	192.6	180.0	190.5	88.9
East North Central	145.1	191.6	190.2	181.7	185.8	202.0	243.6	279.2	337.9	365.8	329.8	311.4	360.9	179.3
Ohio	26.2	28.0	31.9	36.1	37.4	42.9	55.6	72.7	89.0	96.2	87.2	77.7	79.2	33.7
Indiana	17.6	17.9	18.5	19.5	17.8	19.9	23.5	28.7	36.7	41.8	36.0	32.6	34.6	20.9
Illinois	45.1	52.4	60.4	74.0	85.0	93.9	102.7	91.7	110.2	116.4	101.6	95.0	101.9	52.0
Michigan	43.4	79.6	67.7	40.7	33.8	32.9	43.7	59.8	69.0	75.8	72.1	80.3	121.6	56.0
Wisconsin	12.9	13.7	11.6	11.4	11.8	12.4	18.1	26.3	33.0	35.6	32.9	25.8	23.6	16.7
West North Central	40.8	40.6	44.4	49.5	55.8	67.7	93.3	120.3	137.7	128.8	98.4	78.2	70.8	39.8
Minnesota	7.9	8.8	11.3	12.3	14.1	19.9	33.8	40.7	43.4	40.2	29.6	20.2	16.0	6.2
Iowa	3.3	3.1	3.6	4.4	4.5	5.3	7.4	11.3	14.0	12.5	8.4	5.7	5.3	4.3
Missouri	21.4	20.9	20.4	22.8	26.4	30.1	32.6	38.2	44.4	45.0	39.7	39.4	39.5	21.6
North Dakota	.4	.3	.4	.6	.9	1.6	4.0	6.4	6.7	5.9	3.7	1.5	.4	.2
South Dakota	.4	.3	.3	.4	.4	.6	1.6	3.3	3.8	3.1	1.8	.8	.4	.2
Nebraska	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	4.3	7.5	9.0	8.0	4.7	2.6	2.0	1.1
Kansas	5.6	5.7	6.8	7.1	7.5	8.0	9.6	12.9	16.4	14.1	10.5	8.0	7.2	6.2
South Atlantic	82.3	94.2	110.2	133.2	134.7	142.8	150.3	160.9	184.1	198.1	168.2	147.4	154.4	93.8
Delaware	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.4	4.3	3.3	2.9	2.9	1.6
Maryland	8.0	8.8	11.8	14.9	17.2	20.4	20.6	19.0	25.1	27.0	23.1	20.1	20.5	8.6
District of Columbia	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.9	6.5	7.5	6.6	5.0	4.4	4.2	2.7
Virginia	6.2	7.3	10.0	14.0	17.1	14.8	12.9	15.5	17.9	18.0	14.3	12.0	12.9	8.0
West Virginia	8.3	9.6	11.5	14.4	15.5	18.1	22.0	26.1	29.8	32.8	28.9	27.4	29.4	12.3
North Carolina	16.4	19.3	21.6	30.4	32.5	36.4	39.3	40.8	43.3	44.4	36.2	29.3	28.6	22.4
South Carolina	8.3	9.2	9.6	11.4	11.2	11.6	11.7	13.1	15.1	16.8	15.5	14.4	14.1	10.3
Georgia	13.8	14.3	17.2	21.0	20.6	22.3	24.0	23.1	26.5	31.9	27.0	22.0	22.1	12.7
Florida	17.7	22.1	23.9	22.4	15.6	13.4	12.1	13.0	14.5	16.3	14.9	14.9	19.7	15.2
East South Central	58.8	64.6	79.1	87.1	88.3	102.8	119.5	118.7	128.2	134.4	118.3	108.1	105.1	59.7
Kentucky	18.5	21.0	23.9	27.1	30.0	37.3	45.0	41.1	41.2	39.3	36.3	34.4	34.9	19.3
Tennessee	23.3	25.0	27.5	33.9	32.9	36.5	41.7	42.3	46.4	49.8	43.3	39.1	37.4	21.2
Alabama	10.9	12.0	19.2	16.5	15.9	17.0	19.3	20.4	23.4	26.6	23.9	23.1	22.6	12.4
Mississippi	6.1	6.6	8.4	9.6	9.5	12.0	13.5	14.9	17.2	18.7	14.8	11.5	10.2	6.8
West South Central	36.0	37.5	46.0	52.1	53.9	62.1	75.7	87.5	101.0	97.6	77.6	64.4	60.0	38.5
Arkansas	6.3	6.2	7.8	8.7	8.5	10.1	14.1	16.8	20.0	20.1	15.4	12.1	10.4	7.3
Louisiana	8.3	9.4	12.3	14.1	14.7	17.0	20.5	24.0	27.8	25.4	19.8	16.7	15.5	7.8
Oklahoma	6.6	7.0	8.0	8.8	9.0	10.1	12.1	14.3	17.3	17.8	13.9	11.5	10.5	7.0
Texas	14.8	15.0	18.0	20.5	21.7	24.9	29.0	32.4	35.9	34.3	28.5	24.1	23.6	16.4
Mountain	11.7	10.9	15.1	17.4	16.0	21.6	33.5	45.8	52.5	48.4	32.9	23.1	18.3	12.8
Montana	1.0	.7	.9	1.2	1.9	3.4	6.4	8.0	8.1	6.5	3.8	2.2	2.2	.7
Idaho	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	3.4	5.9	8.8	9.9	9.4	6.7	3.7	1.9	1.5
Wyoming	.4	.4	.5	.6	.9	1.2	2.5	3.6	3.9	3.2	1.8	1.0	.7	.2
Colorado	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.7	4.0	5.7	6.9	6.3	4.5	3.4	2.5	1.8
New Mexico	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.8	4.0	4.9	5.7	5.4	3.9	2.8	2.4	2.4
Arizona	2.8	3.1	4.2	4.9	3.2	3.6	4.3	5.3	6.3	6.1	4.6	4.2	4.3	3.4
Utah	1.5	1.5	3.0	3.9	2.6	3.0	4.3	6.6	8.4	8.0	4.9	3.5	2.7	1.7
Nevada	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.9	3.3	3.5	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.1
Pacific	79.5	71.5	80.0	93.2	101.0	130.8	164.1	213.6	240.7	251.8	210.5	169.3	132.6	96.6
Washington	18.6	15.5	14.5	13.6	12.9	20.2	31.6	45.7	51.6	56.3	46.2	36.1	26.5	22.2
Oregon	8.6	6.4	7.1	8.3	8.0	12.6	21.1	27.2	30.2	32.8	27.3	20.6	14.4	13.0
California	52.3	49.5	58.4	71.3	80.1	98.0	111.4	140.7	158.9	162.7	137.0	112.6	91.7	61.4

[1] Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382). Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B–1: Monthly labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by class of turnover [1]

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accession													
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7	4.4
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.0			
Total separation													
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.4			
Quit													
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.8
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9	1.5
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8			
Discharge													
1948	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3			
Layoff													
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1			
Miscellaneous, including military													
1948	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2			

[1] Data for the current month are preliminary.

NOTE.—Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are reported for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turnover sample is not so large as that of the employment sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turnover computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rate because of rounding.

Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Labor Turnover, which appeared in the May 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE B–2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Nov. 1955	Sept. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing	4.0	4.4	3.4	4.4	1.8	2.8	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.2
Durable goods	4.4	4.7	3.5	4.4	1.8	2.7	.4	.3	1.1	1.1	.2	.3
Nondurable goods	3.3	3.8	3.2	4.4	1.8	2.8	.3	.3	1.0	1.1	.2	.2
Ordnance and accessories	2.6	3.3	4.0	4.0	1.1	2.0	.3	.2	2.5	1.5	.1	.2
Food and kindred products	3.9	4.9	4.4	6.0	1.6	2.6	.3	.3	2.4	2.8	.2	.2
Meat products	4.2	5.1	3.7	6.4	1.0	1.7	.2	.3	2.3	4.0	.2	.3
Grain-mill products	3.4	4.0	3.8	4.5	1.5	2.8	.3	.3	2.0	1.3	.1	.2
Bakery products	3.2	4.2	3.7	4.1	2.3	3.0	.4	.4	.8	.6	.2	.1
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	1.6	2.6	6.1	8.3	.4	2.4	.1	.2	5.5	5.6	.1	.2
Tobacco manufactures	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.0	2.6	.4	.3	.5	.3	.1	.1
Cigarettes	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.7	1.3	1.8	.4	.3	.3	.5	.1	.1
Cigars	4.1	4.7	3.7	4.0	2.7	3.5	.4	.4	.6	.1	(1)	(1)
Tobacco and snuff	1.2	1.9	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.0	.3	.2	.7	.1	.3	.4
Textile-mill products	3.6	4.0	3.4	4.2	2.0	2.7	.3	.3	.9	1.1	.2	.2
Yarn and thread mills	3.8	4.1	4.6	5.3	2.3	2.7	.2	.3	1.9	2.0	.1	.2
Broad-woven fabric mills	3.6	4.0	3.5	4.2	2.1	2.8	.3	.3	.8	.9	.3	.3
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.9	2.2	2.8	.3	.3	.5	.6	.3	.2
Woolen and worsted	4.4	5.3	4.9	6.3	1.8	2.8	.3	.2	2.5	2.9	.3	.3
Knitting mills	3.6	4.1	3.1	4.5	1.9	3.0	.2	.3	.8	1.1	.2	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.4	2.0	2.7	.1	.2	.3	.4	.1	.1
Seamless hosiery	3.9	4.0	2.4	4.0	1.5	2.5	.1	.3	.4	1.0	.3	.2
Knit underwear	3.1	4.5	2.8	4.2	1.9	3.1	.1	.3	.8	.8	(1)	(1)
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2.6	2.9	2.5	3.1	1.2	1.8	.2	.2	.9	.9	.2	.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	3.2	3.9	2.3	3.4	1.1	1.8	.3	.3	.7	1.1	.2	.2
Apparel and other finished textile products	4.2	5.1	4.0	4.8	2.9	3.9	.3	.3	.6	.4	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.7	3.7	5.0	4.0	2.3	2.6	.3	.2	2.3	.9	.2	.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	4.2	5.2	3.7	4.9	3.1	4.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.1	.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	4.6	6.4	5.7	6.6	3.0	4.9	.4	.4	2.1	1.1	.2	.2
Logging camps and contractors	(2)	12.5	(2)	11.9	(2)	9.0	(2)	.5	(2)	2.2	(2)	.1
Sawmills and planing mills	3.4	5.2	4.7	6.0	2.4	4.5	.4	.4	1.7	.8	.2	.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	3.2	3.9	3.3	4.5	2.0	3.3	.3	.3	.9	.7	.2	.2
Furniture and fixtures	4.9	5.7	5.0	4.9	2.7	3.6	.5	.6	1.6	.6	.2	.2
Household furniture	5.1	6.0	5.4	5.0	2.8	3.7	.6	.7	1.8	.5	.2	.2
Other furniture and fixtures	4.4	5.0	4.0	4.9	2.3	3.3	.4	.5	1.0	.8	.3	.3
Paper and allied products	3.0	3.6	2.6	4.5	1.6	3.3	.3	.4	.6	.7	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1.8	2.1	1.6	3.5	.8	2.5	.2	.2	.4	.5	.2	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes	4.8	5.5	3.8	5.2	2.9	4.0	.5	.6	.3	.4	.1	.2
Chemicals and allied products	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.9	1.0	2.1	.2	.2	.6	.4	.1	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.9	1.2	2.2	.3	.2	.1	.3	.2	.3
Industrial organic chemicals	1.5	1.6	1.1	2.3	.6	1.8	.1	.1	.3	.3	.1	.1
Synthetic fibers	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	.4	1.1	.1	(1)	.7	.4	.1	.1
Drugs and medicines	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.5	.9	2.1	.1	.2	.3	.2	.1	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	1.9	1.7	1.9	3.6	1.4	2.8	.2	.1	.2	.5	.1	.2
Products of petroleum and coal	.9	1.1	1.3	2.3	.5	1.6	.1	.1	.5	.4	.2	.2
Petroleum refining	.7	.7	.8	1.8	.3	1.3	(1)	(1)	.2	.3	.2	.2
Rubber products	3.6	4.0	2.4	3.1	1.5	2.4	.2	.2	.5	.3	.1	.2
Tires and inner tubes	1.8	2.0	1.3	2.2	.8	1.6	.2	.1	.2	.3	.1	.2
Rubber footwear	5.9	7.3	3.0	3.9	2.4	3.5	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1
Other rubber products	4.6	5.0	3.2	3.8	1.8	2.8	.3	.4	.9	.5	.2	.2
Leather and leather products	3.9	4.0	3.6	4.8	2.5	3.4	.3	.3	.6	.9	.1	.2
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	3.2	3.6	2.7	4.1	1.2	2.1	.5	.3	.8	1.4	.3	.3
Footwear (except rubber)	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.9	2.8	3.6	.3	.3	.6	.8	.1	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.2	3.2	2.4	3.8	1.3	2.4	.2	.3	.7	.9	.2	.2
Glass and glass products	3.3	3.3	2.8	4.2	.9	1.8	.1	.3	1.5	1.8	.2	.2
Cement, hydraulic	1.2	2.6	1.5	3.5	.8	2.6	.2	.3	.1	.3	.3	.3
Structural clay products	3.4	3.5	2.5	3.9	1.7	2.6	.3	.3	.3	.7	.2	.2
Pottery and related products	3.4	4.4	2.4	3.4	1.9	2.6	.2	.4	.2	.2	.1	.1
Primary metal industries	2.8	3.2	2.0	3.3	1.1	2.2	.3	.3	.5	.5	.2	.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	1.5	2.1	1.4	2.9	.6	2.2	.1	.1	.4	.4	.2	.2
Iron and steel foundries	4.4	5.0	3.5	4.2	1.9	2.7	.6	.7	.8	.6	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries	4.3	4.9	3.6	4.2	2.0	2.8	.6	.5	.8	.7	.2	.2
Malleable-iron foundries	4.5	5.9	4.1	4.9	2.0	3.6	.7	.8	1.2	.2	.3	.3
Steel foundries	4.5	4.7	3.0	3.8	1.7	2.3	.6	.8	.5	.5	.2	.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	3.5	3.3	2.2	3.5	1.7	2.8	.2	.3	.1	.2	.2	.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	3.6	3.1	1.4	2.1	.7	1.5	.4	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2
Nonferrous foundries	5.6	5.8	3.4	4.8	2.2	2.6	.4	.8	.6	1.1	.2	.3
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	3.5	3.8	2.1	2.7	1.2	1.8	.4	.3	.4	.4	.1	.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B–2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4.2	5.2	3.9	5.2	1.8	2.9	0.4	0.5	1.5	1.7	0.2	0.3
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	4.7	4.5	2.9	4.0	2.0	2.9	.4	.4	.4	.5	.2	.2
Cutlery and edge tools	4.7	3.2	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.0	.3	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1
Handtools	3.9	3.4	2.3	3.2	1.5	2.4	.3	.2	.3	.4	.2	.1
Hardware	5.0	5.4	3.4	4.8	2.2	3.4	.5	.6	.5	.7	.2	.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	3.6	5.0	3.3	5.2	1.9	3.2	.5	.6	.7	1.2	.2	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	3.0	4.2	2.2	4.1	1.3	2.9	.6	.7	.2	.3	.1	.1
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	3.9	5.4	3.8	5.8	2.2	3.4	.5	.6	.9	1.6	.2	.2
Fabricated structural metal products	3.5	4.1	4.7	5.2	1.7	2.6	.5	.5	2.4	2.0	.2	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	5.7	6.8	4.0	6.2	2.1	2.4	.4	.4	1.2	2.9	.2	.5
Machinery (except electrical)	3.4	3.6	2.5	3.7	1.3	2.1	.3	.3	.7	1.1	.2	.2
Engines and turbines	4.5	4.1	2.1	3.4	1.4	2.3	.4	.3	.1	.5	.2	.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors	[2]	5.9	[2]	6.7	[2]	2.3	[2]	.3	[2]	3.7	[2]	.4
Construction and mining machinery	3.4	3.7	2.1	3.5	1.3	2.5	.3	.4	.2	.3	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery	3.1	2.8	2.0	3.1	1.2	1.8	.2	.3	.4	.8	.2	.2
Machine tools	3.0	2.5	1.6	2.7	1.0	1.8	.2	.2	.2	.4	.2	.3
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	2.9	2.7	1.9	2.0	1.0	1.5	.3	.2	.4	.1	.2	.3
Machine-tool accessories	3.6	3.6	2.8	4.8	1.7	2.1	.3	.4	.7	2.2	.1	.1
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.9	2.9	2.4	3.5	1.3	2.3	.2	.3	.7	.7	.2	.2
General industrial machinery	3.5	3.7	2.6	3.8	1.4	2.3	.4	.3	.6	.9	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices	4.3	3.7	3.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	.4	.2	.5	.2	.1	.2
Service-industry and household machines	4.1	3.7	3.1	4.7	1.4	1.7	.3	.2	1.3	2.5	.2	.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts	3.3	3.7	3.0	3.0	1.2	1.9	.3	.3	1.2	.6	.2	.2
Electrical machinery	4.9	5.4	3.5	4.2	2.3	3.0	.4	.3	.7	.6	.2	.3
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	3.3	3.3	2.3	3.2	1.4	2.2	.2	.2	.4	.5	.2	.2
Communication equipment	[2]	6.3	[2]	4.4	[2]	3.4	[2]	.4	[2]	.4	[2]	.3
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	6.5	6.7	5.1	5.0	3.3	3.6	.7	.5	.9	.6	.2	.4
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	[2]	5.3	[2]	3.3	[2]	2.9	[2]	.1	[2]	[1]	[2]	.3
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	5.4	7.0	4.7	5.5	2.3	3.4	.6	.4	1.7	1.4	.1	.2
Transportation equipment	6.6	5.8	4.1	4.6	1.7	2.2	.3	.2	1.7	1.8	.4	.3
Automobiles	8.8	7.1	3.7	4.6	1.6	1.8	.4	.2	1.0	2.0	.7	.5
Aircraft and parts	3.3	3.3	2.2	3.6	1.5	2.6	.2	.2	.4	.7	.1	.1
Aircraft	2.9	3.2	2.1	3.7	1.6	2.9	.1	.1	.3	.5	.1	.1
Aircraft engines and parts	5.4	2.8	2.0	2.5	1.2	1.6	.2	.2	.4	.5	.2	.2
Aircraft propellers and parts	4.2	2.2	1.4	5.6	.9	.8	.1	.1	.2	4.7	.1	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	3.5	4.7	3.3	4.9	1.5	2.6	.4	.4	1.3	1.7	.1	.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	11.8	12.3	18.1	10.4	2.8	2.8	.8	.5	14.2	7.0	.2	.1
Railroad equipment	5.0	6.0	4.4	5.1	.9	.9	.4	.4	2.5	3.2	.6	.6
Locomotives and parts	3.7	5.8	2.9	2.2	.8	.7	.3	.1	.9	.7	.9	.7
Railroad and street cars	5.5	6.2	5.1	6.6	.9	1.0	.5	.5	3.2	4.5	.5	.6
Other transportation equipment	8.1	10.1	4.3	7.1	3.3	5.7	.8	1.0	.1	[1]	.1	.4
Instruments and related products	[2]	2.9	[2]	3.2	[2]	2.3	[2]	.2	[2]	.5	[2]	.2
Photographic apparatus	[2]	1.2	[2]	3.8	[2]	2.8	[2]	.1	[2]	.7	[2]	.1
Watches and clocks	[2]	5.5	[2]	3.3	[2]	2.1	[2]	.3	[2]	.4	[2]	.5
Professional and scientific instruments	2.7	2.9	2.1	3.0	7.2	2.1	.3	.2	.4	.5	.1	.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.8	5.6	4.4	6.0	2.5	3.8	.4	.5	1.2	1.5	.2	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	3.2	4.3	2.7	4.2	1.9	3.0	.2	.4	.2	.5	.3	.3
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	3.4	3.9	2.8	4.5	2.1	3.7	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3
Iron mining	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.9	.4	1.3	[1]	.1	.3	.2	.2	.3
Copper mining	4.5	5.7	3.7	5.3	3.1	4.5	.3	.4	[1]	.1	.3	.3
Lead and zinc mining	1.6	3.0	1.4	3.5	1.0	2.7	[1]	.1	.1	.5	.2	.2
Anthracite mining	3.5	5.0	2.4	3.6	1.2	1.3	[1]	[1]	1.0	2.1	.1	.2
Bituminous-coal mining	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.7	.4	.6	[1]	[1]	.6	.9	.1	.1
Communication:												
Telephone	[2]	2.3	[2]	2.8	[2]	2.2	[2]	.1	[2]	.5	[2]	.1
Telegraph [3]	[2]	1.8	[2]	2.4	[2]	1.7	[2]	.1	[2]	.4	[2]	.2

[1] Less than 0.05.
[2] Not available.
[3] Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

NOTE.—See footnote 1 and NOTE on table B–1, p. 104. For industries included in the durable- and nondurable-goods categories, see table A–2, footnotes 2 and 3 (exceptions are contained in the note to table B–1).

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$88.54	43.4	$2.04	$90.74	42.4	$2.14	$91.60	45.8	$2.00	$80.06	41.7	$1.92	$72.91	29.4	$2.48	$85.31	34.4	$2.48
1954: Average	84.46	40.8	2.07	82.03	37.8	2.17	87.33	42.6	2.05	76.73	40.6	1.89	75.60	30.0	2.52	80.85	32.6	2.48
October	83.41	40.1	2.08	80.30	36.5	2.20	86.94	42.0	2.07	75.30	40.7	1.85	86.27	34.1	2.53	87.54	35.3	2.48
November	84.85	40.6	2.09	78.94	35.4	2.23	90.25	43.6	2.07	80.56	42.4	1.90	85.26	33.7	2.53	88.29	35.6	2.48
December	87.57	41.7	2.10	81.92	36.9	2.22	91.10	43.8	2.08	83.96	43.5	1.93	89.86	35.1	2.56	92.01	37.1	2.48
1955: January	90.31	42.8	2.11	86.19	39.0	2.21	95.72	45.8	2.09	83.30	42.5	1.96	76.88	31.9	2.41	92.01	37.1	2.48
February	88.20	42.0	2.10	83.98	38.0	2.21	91.67	44.5	2.06	82.06	42.3	1.94	94.74	36.3	2.61	94.50	37.8	2.50
March	87.78	41.6	2.11	83.60	38.0	2.20	92.38	44.2	2.09	81.29	41.9	1.94	80.07	31.9	2.51	91.88	36.9	2.49
April	86.31	41.1	2.10	80.59	36.8	2.19	92.35	44.4	2.08	81.51	41.8	1.95	74.88	28.8	2.60	93.00	37.2	2.50
May	89.46	42.2	2.12	88.04	40.2	2.19	94.34	44.5	2.12	81.73	41.7	1.96	77.62	30.8	2.52	93.87	37.4	2.51
June	90.73	42.2	2.15	88.62	40.1	2.21	97.00	44.7	2.17	83.20	41.6	2.00	87.40	35.1	2.49	96.28	39.0	2.52
July	91.46	41.2	2.22	94.24	40.1	2.35	94.81	42.9	2.21	82.01	40.6	2.02	86.27	35.5	2.43	93.50	38.2	2.50
August	94.73	42.1	2.25	97.88	41.3	2.37	98.06	43.2	2.27	83.22	41.2	2.02	85.76	33.5	2.56	94.50	37.5	2.52
September	96.73	42.8	2.26	100.08	41.7	2.40	99.68	44.3	2.25	86.73	42.1	2.06	72.61	28.7	2.53	96.73	36.5	2.65
October	97.81	42.9	2.28	102.37	42.3	2.42	98.33	43.7	2.25	87.15	42.1	2.07	96.72	37.2	2.60	99.86	37.4	2.67

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Contract construction											
										Nonbuilding construction								
	Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$90.39	40.9	$2.21	$75.99	44.7	$1.70	$91.61	37.7	$2.43	$90.27	40.3	$2.24	$85.28	41.2	$2.07	$93.85	39.6	$2.37
1954: Average	91.94	40.5	2.27	77.44	44.0	1.76	93.98	37.0	2.54	92.86	40.2	2.31	86.88	40.6	2.14	97.36	39.9	2.44
October	90.85	40.2	2.26	79.92	44.9	1.78	95.74	37.4	2.56	94.13	40.4	2.33	86.62	40.1	2.16	100.53	40.7	2.47
November	90.85	40.2	2.26	78.59	44.4	1.77	94.32	36.7	2.57	94.30	40.3	2.34	88.94	40.8	2.18	98.55	39.9	2.47
December	90.68	40.3	2.25	76.38	43.4	1.76	94.28	36.4	2.59	89.47	38.4	2.33	80.51	37.8	2.13	96.08	38.9	2.47
1955: January	95.49	41.7	2.29	75.05	42.4	1.77	91.69	35.4	2.59	85.01	36.8	2.31	76.70	36.7	2.09	90.16	36.8	2.45
February	89.38	39.9	2.24	74.05	41.6	1.78	91.43	35.3	2.59	88.31	37.9	2.33	78.79	37.7	2.09	94.11	38.1	2.47
March	91.43	40.1	2.28	77.17	43.6	1.77	94.06	36.6	2.57	91.48	39.6	2.31	83.21	40.2	2.07	97.22	39.2	2.48
April	93.67	40.2	2.33	78.58	43.9	1.79	92.52	36.0	2.57	89.39	38.2	2.34	81.92	38.1	2.15	95.37	38.3	2.49
May	96.41	41.2	2.34	81.99	45.3	1.81	96.12	37.4	2.57	94.07	40.2	2.34	90.03	41.3	2.18	97.86	39.3	2.49
June	93.03	40.1	2.32	82.90	45.3	1.83	96.89	37.7	2.57	96.41	41.2	2.34	93.93	42.5	2.21	98.55	39.9	2.47
July	96.29	40.8	2.36	83.99	45.4	1.85	98.94	38.2	2.59	99.36	42.1	2.36	97.22	43.4	2.24	101.18	40.8	2.48
August	92.63	40.1	2.31	84.73	45.8	1.85	98.02	37.7	2.60	99.01	41.6	2.38	96.75	43.0	2.25	101.15	40.3	2.51
September	95.88	40.8	2.35	85.83	45.9	1.87	100.87	38.5	2.62	102.29	12.8	2.39	102.13	44.6	2.29	102.75	41.1	2.50
October	96.76	41.0	2.36	83.99	45.4	1.85	98.63	37.5	2.63	99.84	41.6	2.40	97.13	42.6	2.28	102.31	40.6	2.52

Year and month	Building construction																	
						Special-trade contractors												
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$91.76	37.0	$2.48	$87.75	37.5	$2.34	$94.79	36.6	$2.59	$98.30	38.1	$2.58	$87.10	34.7	$2.51	$111.61	39.3	$2.84
1954: Average	94.12	36.2	2.60	89.41	36.2	2.47	98.01	36.3	2.70	102.71	37.9	2.71	90.39	34.5	2.62	112.71	38.6	2.92
October	96.26	36.6	2.63	91.62	36.5	2.51	99.46	36.7	2.71	103.63	38.1	2.72	92.75	35.0	2.65	115.05	39.0	2.95
November	94.15	35.8	2.63	89.61	35.7	2.51	97.02	35.8	2.71	100.10	36.8	2.72	90.37	34.1	2.65	112.18	37.9	2.96
December	95.40	36.0	2.65	90.83	35.9	2.53	98.28	36.0	2.73	107.20	38.7	2.77	91.12	34.0	2.68	113.30	38.8	2.92
1955: January	93.02	35.1	2.65	88.55	35.0	2.53	96.10	35.2	2.73	105.64	38.0	2.78	86.72	32.6	2.66	113.00	38.7	2.92
February	91.96	34.7	2.65	85.59	34.1	2.51	95.55	35.0	2.73	103.40	37.6	2.75	90.05	33.6	2.68	111.25	38.1	2.92
March	94.42	35.9	2.63	89.14	35.8	2.49	97.92	36.0	2.72	103.40	37.6	2.75	92.38	34.6	2.67	113.10	38.6	2.93
April	93.10	35.4	2.63	87.40	35.1	24.9	97.10	35.7	2.72	103.22	37.4	2.76	90.25	33.8	2.67	112.81	38.5	2.93
May	96.52	36.7	2.63	90.27	36.4	2.48	100.74	36.9	2.73	105.26	38.0	2.77	94.87	35.4	2.68	114.17	38.7	2.95
June	96.89	36.7	2.64	90.14	36.2	2.49	101.65	37.1	2.74	105.64	38.0	2.78	95.39	35.2	2.71	115.35	39.1	2.95
July	98.95	37.2	2.66	92.00	36.8	2.50	103.60	37.4	2.77	108.39	38.3	2.83	97.02	35.8	2.71	118.31	39.7	2.98
August	97.99	36.7	2.67	92.23	36.6	2.52	102.03	36.7	2.78	107.34	38.2	2.81	96.72	35.3	2.74	118.60	39.8	2.98
September	100.61	37.4	2.69	93.61	37.0	2.53	104.90	37.6	2.79	109.80	38.8	2.83	99.25	35.7	2.78	120.90	39.9	3.03
October	98.01	36.3	2.70	91.19	35.9	2.54	102.48	36.6	2.80	108.96	38.5	2.83	97.02	34.9	2.78	121.60	40.0	3.04

Year and month	Special-trade contractors—Continued			Manufacturing											
													Food and kindred products		
	Other special-trade contractors			Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods [2]			Nondurable goods [2]			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Total: Food and kindred products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$91.04	35.7	$2.55	$71.69	40.5	$1.77	$77.23	41.3	$1.87	$63.60	39.5	$1.61	$77.90	41.0	$1.90	$66.33	41.2	$1.61
1954: Average	93.19	35.3	2.64	71.86	39.7	1.81	77.18	40.2	1.92	64.74	39.0	1.66	79.60	40.2	1.98	68.47	41.0	1.67
October	94.87	35.8	2.65	72.22	39.9	1.81	77.97	40.4	1.93	65.07	39.2	1.66	81.41	40.5	2.01	68.30	40.9	1.67
November	93.90	35.3	2.66	73.57	40.2	1.83	79.15	40.8	1.94	65.97	39.5	1.67	81.81	40.7	2.01	70.04	41.2	1.70
December	91.77	34.5	2.66	74.12	40.5	1.83	80.15	41.1	1.95	66.47	39.8	1.67	82.21	40.7	2.02	70.79	41.4	1.71
1955: January	88.78	33.5	2.65	73.97	40.2	1.84	80.16	40.9	1.96	66.02	39.3	1.68	81.20	40.0	2.03	70.18	40.8	1.72
February	89.24	33.3	2.68	74.74	40.4	1.85	80.56	41.1	1.96	66.36	39.5	1.68	82.22	40.5	2.03	70.07	40.5	1.73
March	93.37	35.1	2.66	75.11	40.6	1.85	81.56	41.4	1.97	66.70	39.7	1.68	82.42	40.6	2.03	70.07	40.5	1.73
April	92.92	34.8	2.67	74.96	40.3	1.86	81.58	41.2	1.98	65.91	39.0	1.69	82.42	40.6	2.03	70.12	40.3	1.74
May	97.55	36.4	2.68	76.30	40.8	1.87	82.78	41.6	1.99	67.32	39.6	1.70	82.82	40.8	2.03	71.51	41.1	1.74
June	98.36	36.7	2.68	76.11	40.7	1.87	81.99	41.2	1.99	67.83	39.9	1.70	83.44	40.9	2.04	71.38	41.5	1.72
July	100.64	37.0	2.72	76.36	40.4	1.89	82.62	40.9	2.02	67.89	39.7	1.71	82.62	40.3	2.05	72.07	41.9	1.72
August	97.73	35.8	2.73	76.33	40.6	1.88	82.61	41.1	2.01	67.83	39.9	1.70	82.42	40.4	2.04	71.10	41.1	1.73
September	101.28	37.1	2.73	77.71	40.9	1.90	84.46	41.4	2.04	68.97	40.1	1.72	85.28	41.0	2.08	72.98	41.7	1.75
October	97.54	35.6	2.74	78.50	41.1	1.91	85.07	41.7	2.04	69.32	40.3	1.72	85.28	41.0	2.08	73.63	41.6	1.77

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat products [4]			*Meatpacking, wholesale*			*Sausages and casings*			Dairy products [4]			*Condensed and evaporated milk*			*Ice cream and ices*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$74.57	41.2	$1.81	$77.64	41.3	$1.88	$73.39	41.7	$1.76	$68.05	43.9	$1.55	$69.77	45.9	$1.52	$68.37	43.0	$1.59
1954: Average	76.86	41.1	1.87	79.71	41.3	1.93	76.22	41.2	1.85	70.04	43.5	1.61	71.73	45.4	1.58	71.57	42.6	1.68
October	78.02	41.5	1.88	81.71	41.9	1.95	76.30	40.8	1.87	70.47	43.5	1.62	70.31	44.5	1.58	71.74	42.7	1.68
November	83.03	42.8	1.94	86.83	43.2	2.01	79.80	42.0	1.90	68.26	42.4	1.61	70.44	44.3	1.59	70.47	41.7	1.69
December	81.75	42.8	1.91	85.10	43.2	1.97	79.00	41.8	1.89	69.34	42.8	1.62	70.44	44.3	1.59	71.40	42.0	1.70
1955: January	79.65	41.7	1.91	83.10	42.4	1.96	78.09	41.1	1.90	70.58	43.3	1.63	72.45	45.0	1.61	71.23	41.9	1.70
February	76.00	40.0	1.90	78.78	40.4	1.95	76.00	40.0	1.90	71.48	43.3	1.65	71.81	44.6	1.61	73.70	42.6	1.73
March	77.76	40.5	1.92	81.16	41.2	1.97	75.41	39.9	1.89	71.28	43.2	1.65	72.13	44.8	1.61	71.40	42.0	1.70
April	76.00	40.0	1.90	78.99	40.3	1.96	76.19	40.1	1.90	70.95	43.0	1.65	73.68	45.2	1.63	71.99	42.1	1.71
May	79.30	41.3	1.92	82.37	41.6	1.98	79.27	41.5	1.91	72.71	43.8	1.66	74.00	45.4	1.63	74.56	43.1	1.73
June	79.30	41.3	1.92	81.38	41.1	1.98	81.41	42.4	1.92	73.04	44.0	1.66	77.22	46.8	1.65	73.87	42.7	1.73
July	80.48	41.7	1.93	82.98	41.7	1.99	81.98	42.7	1.92	75.26	44.8	1.68	77.39	46.9	1.65	78.50	44.6	1.76
August	83.62	41.6	2.01	86.94	41.6	2.09	83.23	42.9	1.94	72.98	43.7	1.67	74.33	45.6	1.63	76.65	43.8	1.75
September	87.52	42.9	2.04	92.44	43.4	2.13	84.51	42.9	1.97	73.95	43.5	1.70	76.19	45.9	1.66	77.69	43.4	1.79
October	87.95	42.9	2.05	92.88	43.2	2.15	83.95	42.4	1.98	72.07	42.9	1.68	73.80	45.0	1.64	75.83	42.6	1.78
	Canning and preserving [4]			*Seafood, canned and cured*			*Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups*			Grain-mill products [4]			*Flour and other grain-mill products*			*Prepared feeds*		
1953: Average	$53.18	39.1	$1.36	$45.00	29.8	$1.51	$55.76	40.7	$1.37	$71.44	44.1	$1.62	$75.65	44.5	$1.70	$69.30	45.0	$1.54
1954: Average	54.57	38.7	1.41	46.82	30.4	1.54	56.82	40.3	1.41	74.42	44.3	1.68	79.74	44.8	1.78	71.87	45.2	1.59
October	53.13	38.5	1.38	38.09	27.4	1.39	55.60	40.0	1.39	75.31	44.3	1.70	82.45	45.3	1.82	72.19	45.4	1.59
November	51.78	36.7	1.41	48.64	29.3	1.66	53.27	38.6	1.38	75.60	43.7	1.73	84.73	45.8	1.85	71.44	44.1	1.62
December	55.39	38.2	1.45	54.28	32.7	1.66	56.91	39.8	1.43	74.48	43.3	1.72	80.55	44.5	1.81	71.72	44.0	1.63
1955: January	54.67	37.7	1.45	44.95	29.0	1.55	58.15	40.1	1.45	75.26	43.5	1.73	82.08	45.1	1.82	70.79	43.7	1.62
February	56.15	38.2	1.47	48.47	32.1	1.51	58.90	39.8	1.48	74.74	43.2	1.73	79.74	44.3	1.80	71.34	43.5	1.64
March	56.24	38.0	1.48	49.38	32.7	1.51	59.40	39.6	1.50	73.79	42.9	1.72	77.69	43.4	1.79	72.00	43.9	1.64
April	57.68	37.7	1.53	54.94	33.5	1.64	59.60	38.7	1.54	76.21	43.8	1.74	78.12	43.4	1.80	74.87	45.1	1.66
May	56.68	38.3	1.48	47.95	29.6	1.62	60.15	40.1	1.50	75.85	44.1	1.72	78.55	43.4	1.81	73.55	45.4	1.62
June	55.81	39.3	1.42	51.95	35.1	1.48	57.17	39.7	1.44	78.09	45.4	1.72	80.73	44.6	1.81	75.67	47.0	1.61
July	54.79	39.7	1.38	45.90	30.6	1.50	56.58	41.3	1.37	79.98	45.7	1.75	85.46	45.7	1.87	77.10	47.3	1.63
August	56.45	39.2	1.44	49.92	32.0	1.56	58.25	39.9	1.46	77.53	44.3	1.75	84.04	44.7	1.88	74.29	45.3	1.64
September	58.65	39.9	1.47	49.68	32.9	1.51	60.75	40.5	1.50	80.28	45.1	1.78	87.61	46.6	1.88	77.11	45.9	1.68
October	59.05	39.9	1.48	51.94	34.4	1.51	61.76	40.9	1.51	79.03	44.4	1.78	89.75	46.5	1.93	74.20	44.7	1.66
	Bakery products [4]			*Bread and other bakery products*			*Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels*			Sugar [4]			*Cane-sugar refining*			*Beet sugar*		
1953: Average	$64.84	41.3	$1.57	$66.24	41.4	$1.60	$58.92	41.2	$1.43	$71.18	43.4	$1.64	$74.94	42.1	$1.78	$69.80	42.3	$1.65
1954: Average	67.89	40.9	1.66	69.22	41.2	1.68	61.45	39.9	1.54	73.01	43.2	1.69	76.26	41.0	1.86	73.08	43.5	1.68
October	68.38	40.7	1.68	70.11	41.0	1.71	61.93	39.7	1.56	68.06	41.5	1.64	74.03	39.8	1.86	67.78	42.9	1.58
November	68.21	40.6	1.68	70.11	41.0	1.71	61.00	39.1	1.56	78.16	50.1	1.56	79.84	41.8	1.91	80.02	49.7	1.61
December	69.12	40.9	1.69	70.62	41.3	1.71	61.39	39.1	1.57	73.78	47.6	1.55	74.96	40.3	1.86	75.14	46.1	1.63
1955: January	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.00	40.7	1.72	61.54	39.2	1.57	74.45	42.3	1.76	73.66	39.6	1.86	81.09	44.8	1.81
February	68.85	40.5	1.70	70.41	40.7	1.73	62.33	39.7	1.57	73.51	41.3	1.78	77.14	40.6	1.90	72.71	39.3	1.85
March	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.00	40.7	1.72	61.54	39.2	1.57	73.71	40.5	1.82	77.76	40.5	1.92	71.61	38.5	1.86
April	68.11	40.3	1.69	70.00	40.7	1.72	60.37	38.7	1.56	72.44	39.8	1.82	74.50	38.6	1.93	75.44	41.0	1.84
May	69.87	41.1	1.70	71.45	41.3	1.73	62.96	40.1	1.57	76.89	40.9	1.88	82.12	41.9	1.96	72.77	38.3	1.90
June	70.79	41.4	1.71	72.38	41.6	1.74	64.06	40.8	1.57	78.38	42.6	1.84	84.97	43.8	1.94	73.60	40.0	1.84
July	70.79	41.4	1.71	72.98	41.7	1.75	62.87	40.3	1.56	84.29	44.6	1.89	93.80	46.9	2.00	74.40	40.0	1.86
August	70.35	40.9	1.72	72.45	41.4	1.75	61.23	39.0	1.57	77.19	41.5	1.86	86.63	44.2	1.96	64.08	35.6	1.80
September	71.28	41.2	1.73	72.86	41.4	1.76	64.72	40.2	1.61	81.65	43.2	1.89	91.30	45.2	2.02	73.12	40.4	1.81
October	71.69	41.2	1.74	73.10	41.3	1.77	64.96	40.6	1.60	75.78	42.1	1.80	97.23	47.2	2.06	63.73	39.1	1.63
	Confectionery and related products [4]			*Confectionery*			Beverages [4]			*Bottled soft drinks*			*Malt liquors*			*Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors*		
1953: Average	$53.45	39.3	$1.36	$51.74	39.2	$1.32	$76.04	41.1	$1.85	$60.49	42.6	$1.42	$89.79	41.0	$2.19	$71.42	38.4	$1.86
1954: Average	55.81	39.3	1.42	53.70	39.2	1.37	78.59	40.3	1.95	61.57	41.6	1.48	92.80	40.0	2.32	74.88	38.6	1.94
October	55.55	39.4	1.41	53.84	39.3	1.37	78.78	40.4	1.95	61.59	41.9	1.47	91.80	39.4	2.33	76.25	39.1	1.95
November	55.44	39.6	1.40	53.46	39.6	1.35	79.00	39.9	1.98	59.94	40.5	1.48	92.20	39.4	2.34	80.60	40.1	2.01
December	56.26	39.9	1.41	54.26	39.9	1.36	78.21	39.5	1.98	60.75	40.5	1.50	93.53	39.8	2.35	72.64	36.5	1.99
1955: January	56.77	39.7	1.43	54.65	39.6	1.38	77.62	39.4	1.97	59.24	40.3	1.47	91.96	39.3	2.34	75.75	37.5	2.02
February	57.60	40.0	1.44	55.60	40.0	1.39	78.61	39.7	1.98	59.83	40.7	1.47	93.06	39.6	2.35	77.37	38.3	2.02
March	56.88	39.5	1.44	54.77	39.4	1.39	80.00	40.2	1.99	61.15	41.6	1.47	94.40	40.0	2.36	77.37	38.3	2.02
April	55.77	38.2	1.46	54.00	38.3	1.41	81.41	40.5	2.01	61.72	41.7	1.48	97.20	40.5	2.40	77.55	38.2	2.03
May	56.94	39.0	1.46	54.85	38.9	1.41	82.21	40.7	2.02	63.00	42.0	1.50	98.09	40.7	2.41	77.59	38.6	2.01
June	58.80	40.0	1.47	56.66	39.9	1.42	82.21	40.7	2.02	61.72	41.7	1.48	98.66	40.6	2.43	78.78	39.0	2.02
July	57.48	39.1	1.47	54.00	38.3	1.41	87.35	42.2	2.07	69.13	44.6	1.55	104.67	41.7	2.51	77.77	38.5	2.02
August	56.94	39.0	1.46	54.71	38.8	1.41	85.28	41.4	2.06	67.14	43.6	1.54	101.34	40.7	2.49	78.54	38.5	2.04
September	59.39	40.4	1.47	57.23	40.3	1.42	84.66	40.9	2.07	66.34	42.8	1.55	99.45	40.1	2.48	81.37	39.5	2.06
October	60.24	40.7	1.48	58.61	40.7	1.44	81.80	40.1	2.04	61.80	41.2	1.50	96.82	39.2	2.47	81.78	39.7	2.06

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
	Miscellaneous food products [4]			*Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch*			*Manufactured ice*			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$63.12	41.8	$1.51	$80.94	42.6	$1.90	$63.34	45.9	$1.38	$47.37	38.2	$1.24	$58.59	38.8	$1.51	$42.71	37.8	$1.13
1954: Average	66.36	42.0	1.58	83.69	42.7	1.96	65.64	45.9	1.43	49.01	37.7	1.30	63.27	39.3	1.61	42.32	36.8	1.15
October	67.68	42.3	1.60	86.96	43.7	1.99	65.86	44.8	1.47	49.72	40.1	1.24	66.99	41.1	1.63	44.66	38.5	1.16
November	68.26	42.4	1.61	85.73	43.3	1.98	65.85	45.1	1.46	47.60	36.9	1.29	61.88	38.2	1.62	44.99	38.1	1.18
December	66.98	41.6	1.61	82.05	42.3	1.94	66.28	45.4	1.46	49.92	38.4	1.30	67.73	41.3	1.64	42.57	36.7	1.16
1955: January	66.82	41.5	1.61	81.09	41.8	1.94	65.56	44.6	1.47	50.14	37.7	1.33	66.33	40.2	1.65	41.88	36.1	1.16
February	66.65	41.4	1.61	82.10	42.1	1.95	65.83	45.4	1.45	49.58	37.0	1.34	63.63	38.8	1.64	42.35	36.2	1.17
March	65.19	41.0	1.59	80.48	41.7	1.93	64.92	45.4	1.43	51.51	37.6	1.37	65.76	40.1	1.64	42.12	36.0	1.17
April	65.19	41.0	1.59	79.71	41.3	1.93	64.64	45.2	1.43	50.60	36.4	1.39	63.08	38.0	1.66	41.42	35.4	1.17
May	66.72	41.7	1.60	80.93	41.5	1.95	66.50	46.5	1.43	54.71	38.8	1.41	69.38	41.3	1.68	43.78	37.1	1.18
June	67.62	42.0	1.61	84.48	43.1	1.96	64.35	45.0	1.43	55.55	39.4	1.41	70.64	41.8	1.69	44.72	37.9	1.18
July	69.17	42.7	1.62	85.17	42.8	1.99	68.73	47.4	1.45	54.00	38.3	1.41	67.06	40.4	1.66	43.79	36.8	1.19
August	69.04	42.1	1.64	88.91	43.8	2.03	67.45	46.2	1.46	50.57	39.2	1.29	67.80	40.6	1.67	43.90	37.2	1.18
September	69.81	41.8	1.67	83.63	41.4	2.02	66.60	44.7	1.49	50.50	40.4	1.25	65.13	39.0	1.67	46.20	38.5	1.20
October	70.47	42.2	1.67	85.08	41.5	2.05	67.35	45.2	1.49	51.25	41.0	1.25	67.23	40.5	1.66	46.08	38.4	1.20

Year and month	Tobacco manufactures—Continued						Textile-mill products											
	Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills [4]			*Yarn mills*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$50.90	37.7	$1.35	$39.73	38.2	$1.04	$53.57	39.1	$1.37	$62.01	39.0	$1.59	$48.39	38.1	$1.27	$48.26	38.0	$1.27
1954: Average	52.73	37.4	1.41	39.43	37.2	1.06	52.09	38.3	1.36	60.53	38.8	1.56	46.00	36.8	1.25	45.63	36.5	1.25
October	54.53	38.4	1.42	39.96	41.2	.97	53.70	39.2	1.37	55.03	35.5	1.55	47.00	37.6	1.25	47.13	37.7	1.25
November	53.20	37.2	1.43	34.17	33.5	1.02	54.53	39.8	1.37	56.25	35.6	1.58	48.13	38.5	1.25	48.00	38.4	1.25
December	54.20	37.9	1.43	39.59	37.7	1.05	55.07	40.2	1.37	60.28	39.4	1.53	49.00	39.2	1.25	48.63	38.9	1.25
1955: January	53.28	37.0	1.44	39.70	37.1	1.07	54.25	39.6	1.37	63.29	41.1	1.54	49.01	38.9	1.26	48.38	38.7	1.25
February	50.54	35.1	1.44	40.43	36.1	1.12	55.20	40.0	1.38	62.22	40.4	1.54	49.77	39.5	1.26	49.25	39.4	1.25
March	53.80	37.1	1.45	44.04	36.4	1.21	54.80	40.0	1.37	61.35	40.1	1.53	49.77	39.5	1.26	49.25	39.4	1.25
April	51.48	35.5	1.45	45.36	36.0	1.26	53.02	38.7	1.37	60.34	39.7	1.52	48.51	38.5	1.26	48.64	38.6	1.26
May	56.30	38.3	1.47	48.01	38.1	1.26	54.51	39.5	1.38	61.97	40.5	1.53	48.76	38.7	1.26	49.01	38.9	1.26
June	54.90	37.6	1.46	47.99	38.7	1.24	54.92	39.8	1.38	63.71	41.1	1.55	49.53	39.0	1.27	49.66	39.1	1.27
July	54.02	36.5	1.48	48.26	38.3	1.26	54.25	39.6	1.37	68.48	43.9	1.56	49.27	39.1	1.26	49.52	39.3	1.26
August	55.42	37.7	1.47	40.19	40.6	.99	55.48	40.2	1.38	63.50	41.5	1.53	49.90	39.6	1.26	50.27	39.9	1.26
September	55.42	37.7	1.47	42.58	43.9	.97	56.70	40.5	1.40	65.72	42.4	1.55	50.96	39.5	1.29	51.08	39.6	1.29
October	55.86	38.0	1.47	43.17	44.5	.97	57.39	40.7	1.41	62.40	40.0	1.56	50.96	39.2	1.30	51.09	39.6	1.30

Year and month	*Thread mills*			Broad-woven fabric mills [4]			*Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber*									*Woolen and worsted*		
							United States			North			South					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$49.53	39.0	$1.27	$52.80	39.4	$1.34	$51.09	39.3	$1.30	$56.37	39.7	$1.42	$49.78	39.2	$1.27	$61.93	39.7	$1.56
1954: Average	47.50	37.4	1.27	50.69	38.4	.32	49.28	38.2	1.29	55.10	38.8	1.42	47.88	38.0	1.26	61.05	39.9	1.53
October	44.80	35.0	1.28	52.14	39.5	1.32	50.96	39.5	1.29	55.81	39.3	1.42	50.17	39.5	1.27	60.80	40.0	1.52
November	47.74	37.3	1.28	53.20	40.3	1.32	52.26	40.2	1.30	57.77	40.4	1.43	51.08	40.2	1.27	61.86	40.7	1.52
December	50.82	39.7	1.28	53.59	40.6	1.32	52.52	40.4	1.30	58.06	40.6	1.43	51.31	40.4	1.27	62.67	41.5	1.51
1955: January	51.21	39.7	1.29	52.67	39.9	1.32	51.74	39.8	1.30	57.51	40.5	1.42	50.42	39.7	1.27	61.31	40.6	1.51
February	52.13	40.1	1.30	53.33	40.1	1.33	52.40	40.0	1.31	57.92	40.5	1.43	51.07	39.9	1.28	61.65	41.1	1.50
March	52.65	40.5	1.30	52.93	40.1	1.32	51.87	39.9	1.30	57.23	40.3	1.42	50.55	39.8	1.27	62.21	41.2	1.51
April	50.83	39.4	1.29	52.00	39.1	1.33	50.44	38.8	1.30	54.29	38.5	1.41	49.79	38.9	1.28	61.76	40.9	1.51
May	50.70	39.3	1.29	53.20	40.0	1.33	51.48	39.6	1.30	57.49	40.2	1.43	50.56	39.5	1.28	63.72	42.2	1.51
June	50.57	39.2	1.29	53.20	40.0	1.33	51.08	39.6	1.29	57.49	40.2	1.43	50.17	39.5	1.27	64.90	42.7	1.52
July	50.44	39.1	1.29	53.20	40.3	1.32	51.73	40.1	1.29	56.80	40.0	1.42	50.93	40.1	1.27	62.78	41.3	1.52
August	50.70	39.3	1.29	54.13	40.7	1.33	52.65	40.5	1.30	57.37	40.4	1.42	51.84	40.5	1.28	63.27	41.9	1.51
September	52.80	40.0	1.32	56.17	41.9	1.37	55.08	40.8	1.35	57.77	40.4	1.43	54.40	40.9	1.33	63.99	42.1	1.52
October	52.67	39.9	1.32	56.44	41.2	1.37	55.62	41.2	1.35	57.77	40.4	1.43	54.93	41.3	1.33	63.95	41.8	1.53

Year and month	Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills [4]			*Full-fashioned hosiery*									*Seamless hosiery*		
							United States			North			South			United States		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$54.53	39.8	$1.37	$48.75	37.5	$1.30	$56.70	37.3	$1.52	$57.00	37.5	$1.52	$56.24	37.0	$1.52	$40.26	36.6	$1.10
1954: Average	54.37	39.4	1.38	48.60	37.1	1.31	55.50	37.5	1.48	55.65	37.1	1.50	55.80	37.7	1.48	40.77	36.4	1.12
October	54.60	39.0	1.40	50.17	38.3	1.31	54.96	37.9	1.45	53.00	36.3	1.46	56.12	38.7	1.45	43.66	38.3	1.14
November	55.30	39.5	1.40	50.82	38.5	1.32	56.79	38.9	1.46	56.45	38.4	1.47	56.84	39.2	1.45	43.66	38.3	1.14
December	55.74	40.1	1.39	50.56	38.3	1.32	57.92	39.4	1.47	57.18	38.9	1.47	58.36	39.7	1.47	43.09	37.8	1.14
1955: January	54.92	39.8	1.38	49.37	37.4	1.32	56.45	38.4	1.47	55.20	37.3	1.48	56.79	38.9	1.46	42.11	36.3	1.16
February	56.17	40.7	1.38	50.81	38.3	1.33	58.31	39.4	1.48	56.92	38.2	1.49	59.20	40.0	1.48	42.57	36.7	1.16
March	56.03	40.6	1.38	50.69	38.4	1.32	58.46	39.5	1.48	56.09	37.9	1.48	59.64	40.3	1.48	42.09	36.6	1.15
April	54.79	39.7	1.38	47.92	36.3	1.32	54.24	36.9	1.47	54.75	37.5	1.46	53.80	36.6	1.47	38.53	33.5	1.15
May	55.60	40.0	1.39	49.50	37.5	1.32	55.13	37.5	1.47	53.22	36.7	1.45	55.94	37.8	1.48	40.02	34.8	1.15
June	56.02	40.3	1.39	50.29	38.1	1.32	54.10	36.8	1.47	52.13	36.2	1.44	54.91	37.1	1.48	42.55	37.0	1.15
July	54.77	39.4	1.39	49.01	37.7	1.30	53.14	36.4	1.46	49.68	36.0	1.38	54.17	36.6	1.48	41.15	36.1	1.14
August	55.04	39.6	1.39	50.95	38.6	1.32	55.13	37.5	1.47	54.60	37.4	1.46	55.13	37.5	1.47	43.13	37.5	1.15
September	56.40	40.0	1.41	51.21	38.5	1.33	54.10	36.8	1.47	53.00	36.3	1.46	54.54	37.1	1.47	44.60	37.8	1.18
October	57.20	40.0	1.43	53.06	39.3	1.35	57.96	38.9	1.49	57.13	38.6	1.48	58.65	39.1	1.50	45.93	38.6	1.19

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Seamless hosiery—Continued						*Knit outerwear*			*Knit underwear*			Dyeing and finishing textiles [4]			*Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)*		
	North			South														
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$43.88	37.5	$1.17	$39.31	36.4	$1.08	$50.81	38.2	$1.33	$45.12	37.6	$1.20	$61.65	41.1	$1.50	$61.65	41.1	$1.50
1954: Average	43.07	36.5	1.18	40.40	36.4	1.11	51.85	37.3	1.39	44.53	36.5	1.22	61.61	40.8	1.51	61.35	40.9	1.50
October	44.72	37.9	1.18	43.39	38.4	1.13	53.38	38.4	1.39	45.74	37.8	1.21	2.67	41.5	1.51	62.55	41.7	1.52
November	44.25	37.5	1.18	43.78	38.4	1.14	54.00	38.3	1.41	46.49	37.8	1.23	65.18	42.6	1.53	65.06	42.8	1.50
December	43.44	36.5	1.19	42.83	37.9	1.13	52.36	37.4	1.40	45.13	37.3	1.21	66.22	43.0	1.54	66.10	43.2	1.52
1955: January	43.32	36.1	1.20	41.75	36.3	1.15	51.10	36.5	1.40	45.87	37.6	1.22	64.30	42.3	1.52	64.60	42.5	1.53
February	43.80	36.2	1.21	42.32	36.8	1.15	51.57	37.1	1.39	47.72	38.8	1.23	65.33	42.7	1.53	65.06	42.8	1.50
March	44.77	37.0	1.21	41.61	36.5	1.14	52.16	37.8	1.38	48.19	39.5	1.22	63.72	42.2	1.51	63.60	42.4	1.50
April	45.96	38.3	1.20	37.51	32.9	1.14	50.23	36.4	1.38	46.34	38.3	1.21	61.31	40.6	1.51	61.05	40.7	1.51
May	43.55	36.6	1.19	39.44	34.6	1.14	54.07	38.9	1.39	47.95	39.3	1.22	63.23	41.6	1.52	62.82	41.6	1.53
June	45.46	38.2	1.19	42.07	36.9	1.14	54.49	39.2	1.39	48.34	39.3	1.23	65.14	42.3	1.54	64.72	42.3	1.52
July	46.68	38.9	1.20	40.34	35.7	1.13	53.96	39.1	1.38	47.07	38.9	1.21	61.05	40.7	1.50	60.49	40.6	1.49
August	47.43	39.2	1.21	42.52	37.3	1.14	54.23	39.3	1.38	48.68	39.9	1.22	63.38	41.7	1.52	62.82	41.6	1.51
September	48.09	39.1	1.23	43.99	37.6	1.17	54.99	39.0	1.41	49.60	40.0	1.24	65.60	42.6	1.54	65.18	42.6	1.53
October	49.32	40.1	1.23	45.31	38.4	1.18	55.63	38.9	1.43	49.88	39.9	1.25	67.51	43.0	1.57	67.67	43.1	1.57
	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings [4]			*Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn*			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods [4]			*Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)*			*Lace goods*		
1953: Average	$70.58	40.8	$1.73	$69.08	39.7	$1.74	$56.10	37.4	$1.50	$62.42	40.8	$1.53	$71.04	41.3	$1.72	$61.85	38.9	$1.59
1954: Average	69.95	40.2	1.74	66.95	38.7	1.73	54.66	36.2	1.51	62.56	40.1	1.56	69.60	40.0	1.74	60.80	37.3	1.63
October	72.28	41.3	1.75	67.82	39.2	1.73	53.59	34.8	1.54	62.87	40.3	1.56	71.81	40.8	1.76	61.38	37.2	1.65
November	70.47	40.5	1.74	65.84	38.5	1.71	57.82	37.3	1.55	64.06	40.8	1.57	71.98	40.9	1.76	62.05	38.3	1.62
December	71.86	41.3	1.74	69.20	40.0	1.73	60.76	39.2	1.55	65.89	41.7	1.58	72.16	41.0	1.76	64.62	39.4	1.64
1955: January	72.69	41.3	1.76	70.30	40.4	1.74	56.54	37.2	1.52	65.10	41.2	1.58	70.70	40.4	1.75	62.32	38.0	1.64
February	71.69	41.2	1.74	70.12	40.3	1.74	61.69	38.8	1.59	66.78	42.0	1.59	72.34	41.1	1.76	63.91	38.5	1.66
March	73.25	42.1	1.74	71.40	40.8	1.75	55.72	36.9	1.51	66.30	41.7	1.59	72.92	41.2	1.77	63.36	38.4	1.65
April	72.10	41.2	1.75	68.78	39.3	1.75	51.19	33.9	1.51	65.03	40.9	1.59	72.80	40.9	1.78	62.54	37.9	1.65
May	72.28	41.3	1.75	69.25	39.8	1.74	58.37	37.9	1.54	65.76	41.1	1.60	72.27	40.6	1.78	63.34	37.7	1.68
June	72.22	40.8	1.77	69.13	39.5	1.75	60.92	38.8	1.57	65.67	41.3	1.59	73.16	41.1	1.78	63.69	38.6	1.65
July	72.16	41.0	1.76	66.91	38.9	1.72	57.67	36.5	1.58	65.28	40.8	1.60	73.16	40.2	1.82	62.70	38.0	1.65
August	74.16	41.9	1.77	71.23	40.7	1.75	60.83	38.5	1.58	66.72	41.7	1.60	75.60	42.0	1.80	65.30	39.1	1.67
September	75.47	42.4	1.78	71.93	41.1	1.75	58.81	37.7	1.56	67.88	41.9	1.62	75.42	41.9	1.80	64.96	38.9	1.67
October	76.90	43.2	1.78	73.74	41.9	1.76	54.16	35.4	1.53	68.04	42.0	1.62	77.11	42.6	1.81	64.45	39.3	1.64
	Textile-mill products—Continued												Apparel and other finished textile products					
	Paddings and upholstery filling			*Processed waste and recovered fibers*			*Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics*			*Cordage and twine*			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats		
1953: Average	$65.19	41.0	$1.59	$51.30	42.4	$1.21	$0.10	44.5	$1.80	$53.33	39.5	$1.35	$48.41	36.4	$1.33	$57.93	36.9	$1.57
1954: Average	67.89	40.9	1.66	51.41	41.8	1.23	72.24	43.3	1.83	53.02	38.7	1.37	48.06	35.6	1.35	56.05	34.6	1.62
October	67.57	41.2	1.64	52.08	42.0	1.24	81.84	44.0	1.86	53.54	38.8	1.38	47.84	35.7	1.34	53.63	32.9	1.63
November	70.73	42.1	1.68	52.58	42.4	1.24	84.52	45.2	1.87	52.61	38.4	1.37	48.37	36.1	1.34	55.09	33.8	1.63
December	75.41	44.1	1.71	53.20	42.9	1.24	86.10	45.8	1.88	53.70	39.2	1.37	49.01	36.3	1.35	58.32	36.0	1.62
1955: January	72.76	42.8	1.70	53.20	42.9	1.24	86.71	45.4	1.91	53.96	39.1	1.38	48.60	36.0	1.35	57.87	35.5	1.63
February	77.33	44.7	1.73	52.45	42.3	1.24	88.70	46.2	1.92	55.20	40.0	1.38	49.55	36.7	1.35	59.66	36.6	1.63
March	73.70	43.1	1.71	53.07	42.8	1.24	86.45	45.5	1.90	55.20	40.0	1.38	49.71	37.1	1.34	60.64	37.2	1.63
April	73.70	43.1	1.71	50.18	40.8	1.23	83.47	44.4	1.88	54.35	39.1	1.39	46.99	35.6	1.32	55.40	34.2	1.62
May	72.50	42.4	1.71	52.33	42.2	1.24	85.95	45.0	1.91	54.63	39.3	1.39	47.92	36.3	1.32	58.91	35.7	1.65
June	66.73	40.2	1.66	53.80	42.7	1.26	88.62	46.4	1.91	55.44	39.6	1.40	48.68	36.6	1.33	61.09	36.8	1.66
July	73.19	42.8	1.71	49.65	40.7	1.22	85.76	44.9	1.91	55.16	39.4	1.40	47.88	36.0	1.33	58.48	36.1	1.62
August	73.27	43.1	1.70	51.29	41.7	1.23	83.73	44.3	1.89	56.54	40.1	1.41	49.82	36.9	1.35	60.72	36.8	1.65
September	70.72	41.6	1.70	50.63	41.5	1.22	92.12	47.0	1.96	56.68	40.2	1.41	50.05	36.8	1.36	61.92	37.3	1.66
October	74.36	44.0	1.69	51.61	42.3	1.22	89.05	45.9	1.94	55.24	38.9	1.42	50.59	37.2	1.36	60.23	36.5	1.65
	Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing [4]			*Shirts, collars, and nightwear*			*Separate trousers*			*Work shirts*			Women's outerwear [4]			*Women's dresses*		
1953: Average	$41.18	37.1	$1.11	$41.40	37.3	$1.11	$44.63	37.5	$1.19	$34.32	36.9	$0.93	$52.65	35.1	$1.50	$52.15	35.0	$1.49
1954: Average	40.81	35.8	1.14	41.04	36.0	1.14	43.32	36.1	1.20	33.63	35.4	.95	52.05	34.7	1.50	52.20	34.8	1.50
October	41.58	36.8	1.13	42.75	37.5	1.14	42.13	35.7	1.18	33.65	35.8	.94	50.40	33.6	1.50	52.05	33.8	1.54
November	41.61	36.5	1.14	43.82	38.1	1.15	42.36	35.6	1.19	32.59	34.3	.95	51.65	34.9	1.48	52.50	35.0	1.50
December	40.91	36.2	1.13	42.41	37.2	1.14	43.55	36.6	1.19	33.12	34.5	.96	53.55	35.7	1.50	53.70	35.8	1.50
1955: January	40.68	36.0	1.13	41.61	36.5	1.14	43.19	36.6	1.18	33.28	35.4	.94	53.40	35.6	1.50	53.49	35.9	1.49
February	41.92	37.1	1.13	42.41	37.2	1.14	45.10	37.9	1.19	33.56	35.7	.94	54.21	35.9	1.51	53.04	35.6	1.49
March	42.29	37.1	1.14	42.18	37.0	1.14	44.63	37.5	1.19	35.52	37.0	.96	53.72	36.3	1.48	54.39	36.5	1.49
April	40.23	35.6	1.13	41.06	35.7	1.15	42.72	36.2	1.18	34.58	36.4	.95	50.62	35.4	1.43	54.81	36.3	1.51
May	41.36	36.6	1.13	41.95	36.8	1.14	42.71	36.5	1.17	34.68	36.5	.95	51.84	36.0	1.44	55.18	36.3	1.52
June	41.92	37.1	1.13	41.61	36.5	1.14	43.15	37.2	1.16	36.10	38.0	.95	51.48	35.5	1.45	51.54	35.3	1.46
July	40.52	36.5	1.11	40.45	35.8	1.13	41.70	36.9	1.13	35.34	37.6	.94	52.00	34.9	1.49	50.26	34.9	1.44
August	42.22	37.7	1.12	41.92	37.1	1.13	43.27	37.3	1.16	38.29	40.3	.95	54.21	35.9	1.51	54.00	36.0	1.50
September	42.83	37.9	1.13	43.43	38.1	1.14	43.52	37.2	1.17	37.91	39.9	.95	52.59	34.6	1.52	53.90	35.0	1.54
October	43.17	38.2	1.13	44.05	38.3	1.15	43.38	37.4	1.16	38.61	39.4	.98	53.15	35.2	1.51	54.56	35.2	1.55

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	*Household apparel*			*Women's suits, coats, and skirts*			Women's and children's undergarments [4]			*Underwear and nightwear, except corsets*			*Corsets and allied garments*			Millinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$39.74	36.8	$1.08	$64.81	32.9	$1.97	$44.28	36.9	$1.20	$41.58	36.8	$1.13	$48.10	37.0	$1.30	$58.48	36.1	$1.62
1954: Average	39.82	36.2	1.10	63.31	32.3	1.96	44.04	36.1	1.22	41.27	36.2	1.14	48.24	36.0	1.34	58.16	35.9	1.62
October	40.18	36.2	1.11	59.40	29.7	2.00	45.50	37.6	1.21	43.05	38.1	1.13	49.18	36.7	1.34	59.13	36.5	1.62
November	41.63	37.5	1.11	60.87	30.9	1.97	45.51	37.3	1.22	43.09	37.8	1.14	49.28	36.5	1.35	51.90	33.7	1.54
December	40.70	37.0	1.10	66.25	33.8	1.96	43.92	36.3	1.21	41.02	36.3	1.13	48.78	36.4	1.34	53.50	35.2	1.52
1955: January	39.38	35.8	1.10	67.42	34.4	1.96	43.56	36.0	1.21	40.68	36.0	1.13	48.11	35.9	1.34	56.21	36.5	1.54
February	39.93	36.3	1.10	68.36	34.7	1.97	44.17	36.5	1.21	41.70	36.9	1.13	48.11	35.9	1.34	64.71	39.7	1.63
March	40.92	37.2	1.10	63.74	33.2	1.92	45.51	37.3	1.22	42.98	37.7	1.14	49.04	36.6	1.34	64.06	40.8	1.57
April	40.48	36.8	1.10	52.69	29.6	1.78	43.20	35.7	1.21	40.81	35.8	1.14	47.22	35.5	1.33	49.95	33.3	1.50
May	41.66	37.2	1.12	52.87	29.7	1.78	44.28	36.0	1.23	41.17	35.8	1.15	48.51	36.2	1.34	45.60	30.4	1.50
June	40.29	36.3	1.11	61.79	33.4	1.85	44.16	36.2	1.22	41.04	36.0	1.14	49.41	36.6	1.35	51.34	32.7	1.57
July	38.17	34.7	1.10	67.71	34.9	1.94	42.12	35.1	1.20	39.55	35.0	1.13	46.46	35.2	1.32	54.60	35.0	1.56
August	39.35	36.1	1.09	69.34	35.2	1.97	44.16	36.8	1.20	41.92	37.1	1.13	48.41	36.4	1.33	60.70	37.7	1.61
September	40.07	36.1	1.11	63.56	32.1	1.98	45.38	37.2	1.22	43.24	37.6	1.15	49.41	36.6	1.35	61.06	38.4	1.59
October	41.66	37.2	1.12	62.40	32.0	1.95	47.00	37.9	1.24	45.05	38.5	1.17	50.32	37.0	1.36	61.22	38.5	1.59

Year and month	Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products [4]			*Curtains, draperies, and other house-furnishings*			*Textile bags*			*Canvas products*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$44.53	36.5	$1.22	$44.52	37.1	$1.20	$47.75	37.6	$1.27	$42.18	37.0	$1.14	$49.53	38.1	$1.30	$51.09	39.0	$1.31
1954: Average	45.14	36.7	1.23	43.68	36.1	1.21	47.99	37.2	1.29	42.80	36.9	1.16	50.79	37.9	1.34	52.38	38.8	1.35
October	44.16	36.2	1.22	45.38	37.2	1.22	49.15	38.4	1.28	45.24	39.0	1.16	51.71	38.3	1.35	52.50	38.6	1.36
November	44.77	37.0	1.21	45.51	37.3	1.22	49.79	38.6	1.29	45.75	39.1	1.17	52.38	38.8	1.35	51.84	38.4	1.35
December	43.92	36.3	1.21	45.13	37.3	1.21	50.18	38.6	1.30	45.31	38.4	1.18	52.22	38.4	1.36	52.67	39.6	1.33
1955: January	45.26	37.1	1.22	43.32	35.8	1.21	49.13	37.5	1.31	43.07	36.5	1.18	51.65	37.7	1.37	50.57	38.6	1.31
February	46.00	37.4	1.23	44.04	36.4	1.21	49.91	38.1	1.31	45.22	38.0	1.19	51.38	37.5	1.37	53.33	39.5	1.35
March	45.62	37.7	1.21	44.53	36.8	1.21	49.66	38.2	1.30	44.49	37.7	1.18	52.47	38.3	1.37	53.60	39.7	1.35
April	41.65	35.6	1.17	43.20	35.7	1.21	50.14	37.7	1.33	44.29	36.6	1.21	51.79	37.8	1.37	53.60	40.0	1.34
May	44.52	37.1	1.20	44.04	36.4	1.21	49.61	37.3	1.33	43.44	36.2	1.20	52.03	37.7	1.38	54.94	40.4	1.36
June	46.13	37.5	1.23	44.28	36.9	1.20	51.07	38.4	1.33	45.72	38.1	1.20	54.32	38.6	1.40	56.44	41.2	1.37
July	46.49	37.8	1.23	44.64	36.0	1.24	49.24	37.3	1.32	44.27	37.2	1.19	55.30	39.5	1.40	53.06	39.6	1.34
August	46.62	37.6	1.24	44.65	36.9	1.21	50.03	37.9	1.32	44.37	37.6	1.18	53.27	38.6	1.38	54.35	39.1	1.39
September	45.38	36.6	1.24	47.12	38.0	1.24	52.13	38.9	1.34	47.31	39.1	1.21	55.70	39.5	1.41	51.59	38.5	1.34
October	45.51	36.7	1.24	47.00	37.9	1.24	55.75	40.4	1.38	49.17	40.3	1.22	56.28	40.2	1.40	53.70	39.2	1.37

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)

Year and month	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills [4]			*Sawmills and planing mills, general*								
										United States			South			West		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$65.93	40.7	$1.62	$79.00	39.5	$2.00	$65.37	40.6	$1.61	$66.18	40.6	$1.63	$43.78	42.5	$1.03	$83.81	38.8	$2.16
1954: Average	66.18	40.6	1.63	73.72	38.0	1.94	66.83	41.0	1.63	67.40	41.1	1.64	44.20	42.5	1.04	85.06	39.2	2.17
October	69.72	41.5	1.68	77.03	39.3	1.96	70.81	41.9	1.69	71.40	42.0	1.70	46.11	43.5	1.06	88.44	40.2	2.20
November	68.64	41.1	1.67	76.05	39.0	1.95	68.89	41.5	1.66	69.31	41.5	1.67	45.36	43.2	1.05	86.94	39.7	2.19
December	66.91	40.8	1.64	73.53	38.7	1.90	66.67	40.9	1.63	67.08	40.9	1.64	45.47	43.3	1.05	83.81	38.8	2.16
1955: January	66.34	40.7	1.63	74.03	39.8	1.86	66.75	40.7	1.64	67.16	40.7	1.65	43.99	42.3	1.04	85.63	39.1	2.19
February	66.50	40.8	1.63	71.24	38.3	1.86	67.57	41.2	1.64	67.98	41.2	1.65	45.26	43.1	1.05	86.29	39.4	2.19
March	66.10	40.8	1.62	65.87	35.8	1.84	66.99	41.1	1.63	67.40	41.1	1.64	45.89	43.7	1.05	84.75	38.7	2.19
April	67.06	40.4	1.66	73.23	36.8	1.99	67.40	40.6	1.66	67.80	40.6	1.67	44.63	42.5	1.05	86.80	39.1	2.22
May	68.47	41.0	1.67	72.80	36.4	2.00	69.64	41.7	1.67	70.06	41.7	1.68	47.81	45.1	1.06	87.53	38.9	2.25
June	71.90	41.8	1.72	78.41	39.4	1.99	73.10	42.5	1.72	73.53	42.5	1.73	47.17	44.5	1.06	92.57	40.6	2.28
July	69.66	40.5	1.72	77.34	38.1	2.03	70.35	40.9	1.72	70.76	40.9	1.73	46.44	43.4	1.07	88.24	38.7	2.28
August	72.21	41.5	1.74	81.59	39.8	2.05	72.83	42.1	1.73	73.25	42.1	1.74	46.44	43.4	1.07	92.62	40.8	2.27
September	70.93	41.0	1.73	78.93	38.5	2.05	71.62	41.4	1.73	72.04	41.4	1.74	47.95	44.4	1.08	88.69	38.9	2.28
October	71.21	41.4	1.72	80.59	39.7	2.03	71.90	41.8	1.72	72.31	41.8	1.73	47.74	43.8	1.09	90.29	39.6	2.28

Year and month	Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products [4]			*Millwork*			*Plywood*			Wooden containers [4]			*Wooden boxes, other than cigar*			Miscellaneous wood products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$68.89	41.5	$1.66	$68.55	41.8	$1.64	$71.32	42.2	$1.69	$51.25	41.0	$1.25	$51.34	41.4	$1.24	$55.46	41.7	$1.33
1954: Average	70.97	41.5	1.71	70.81	41.9	1.69	73.08	42.0	1.74	50.00	40.0	1.25	49.48	39.9	1.24	54.95	40.7	1.35
October	74.12	42.6	1.74	73.96	43.0	1.72	77.51	43.3	1.79	51.82	40.8	1.27	51.56	40.6	1.27	56.72	41.1	1.38
November	73.43	42.2	1.74	72.93	42.4	1.72	76.72	43.1	1.78	50.50	40.4	1.25	50.38	40.3	1.25	57.13	41.1	1.39
December	73.78	42.4	1.74	72.50	42.4	1.71	78.68	44.2	1.78	50.53	40.1	1.26	50.38	40.3	1.25	57.13	41.4	1.38
1955: January	72.73	41.8	1.74	70.04	41.2	1.70	80.99	44.5	1.82	49.23	39.7	1.24	49.20	40.0	1.23	57.13	41.1	1.39
February	72.28	41.3	1.75	70.45	41.2	1.71	79.90	43.9	1.82	49.97	40.3	1.24	50.84	41.0	1.24	57.41	41.6	1.38
March	72.98	41.7	1.75	71.48	41.8	1.71	79.28	43.8	1.81	52.04	41.3	1.26	52.79	41.9	1.26	58.10	42.1	1.38
April	72.80	41.6	1.75	71.21	41.4	1.72	77.76	43.2	1.80	52.07	41.0	1.27	52.54	41.7	1.26	56.72	41.4	1.37
May	73.74	41.9	1.76	72.31	41.8	1.73	77.40	43.0	1.80	52.58	41.4	1.27	54.10	42.6	1.27	57.41	41.6	1.38
June	74.16	41.9	1.77	73.60	42.3	1.74	77.22	42.9	1.80	54.60	42.0	1.30	55.64	42.8	1.30	58.38	41.7	1.40
July	73.99	41.8	1.77	73.43	42.2	1.74	73.63	41.6	1.77	51.75	39.5	1.31	53.46	40.5	1.32	58.38	41.7	1.40
August	74.82	41.8	1.79	73.68	42.1	1.75	77.53	42.6	1.82	52.79	40.3	1.31	52.91	40.7	1.30	57.96	41.4	1.40
September	74.58	41.9	1.78	73.68	42.1	1.75	78.81	43.3	1.82	53.32	40.7	1.31	53.43	41.1	1.30	58.80	41.7	1.41
October	73.81	41.7	1.77	73.15	41.8	1.75	77.94	43.3	1.80	54.63	41.7	1.31	55.02	42.0	1.31	58.38	41.7	1.40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Furniture and fixtures

Year and month	Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture [4]			*Wood household furniture (except upholstered)*			*Wood household furniture, upholstered*			*Mattresses and bedsprings*			Office, public-building, and professional furniture [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$63.14	41.0	$1.54	$60.38	40.8	$1.48	$55.21	41.2	$1.34	$65.45	40.4	$1.62	$66.23	39.9	$1.66	$71.06	41.8	$1.70
1954: Average	62.96	40.1	1.57	60.25	39.9	1.51	54.54	40.4	1.35	64.29	39.2	1.64	66.86	39.8	1.68	71.10	41.1	1.73
October	65.10	41.2	1.58	62.62	41.2	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	68.89	41.5	1.66	68.95	40.8	1.69	72.98	41.7	1.75
November	64.62	40.9	1.58	62.17	40.9	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	69.14	41.4	1.67	66.19	39.4	1.68	72.34	41.1	1.76
December	65.83	41.4	1.59	63.19	41.3	1.53	57.27	41.8	1.37	70.98	42.0	1.69	66.70	39.7	1.68	74.27	42.2	1.76
1955: January	63.99	40.5	1.58	60.85	40.3	1.51	56.17	41.3	1.36	62.43	38.3	1.63	69.72	40.3	1.73	73.46	41.5	1.77
February	65.67	41.3	1.59	62.78	41.3	1.52	56.85	41.8	1.36	68.14	40.8	1.67	70.18	40.8	1.72	74.52	42.1	1.77
March	65.67	41.3	1.59	62.78	41.3	1.52	56.98	41.9	1.36	68.88	41.0	1.68	68.23	39.9	1.71	73.92	42.0	1.76
April	64.48	40.3	1.60	61.10	40.2	1.52	55.35	40.7	1.36	66.70	39.7	1.68	68.06	39.8	1.71	72.92	41.2	1.77
May	64.71	40.7	1.59	61.71	40.6	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	65.80	39.4	1.67	68.63	39.9	1.72	73.63	41.6	1.77
June	66.98	41.6	1.61	63.34	41.4	1.53	57.68	42.1	1.37	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.35	40.9	1.72	75.65	42.5	1.78
July	64.96	40.6	1.60	61.71	40.6	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	64.46	38.6	1.67	70.35	40.9	1.72	73.57	41.1	1.79
August	68.46	42.0	1.63	64.79	41.8	1.55	58.37	42.3	1.38	70.38	41.4	1.70	73.92	42.0	1.76	78.01	43.1	1.81
September	69.37	42.3	1.64	66.57	42.4	1.57	59.08	42.5	1.39	72.41	42.1	1.72	77.70	43.9	1.77	77.96	42.6	1.83
October	70.13	42.5	1.65	67.62	42.8	1.58	60.90	43.5	1.40	74.20	42.4	1.75	75.42	41.9	1.80	77.04	42.1	1.83

Furniture and fixtures—Continued

Paper and allied products

Year and month	*Wood office furniture*			*Metal office furniture*			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$61.71	40.6	$1.52	$75.70	40.7	$1.86	$73.85	40.8	$1.81	$62.31	42.1	$1.48	$72.67	43.0	$1.69	$78.76	44.0	$1.79
1954: Average	59.15	39.7	1.49	77.55	40.6	1.91	75.01	39.9	1.88	64.43	41.3	1.56	74.03	42.3	1.75	80.04	43.5	1.84
October	60.49	40.6	1.49	78.34	40.8	1.92	75.84	39.5	1.92	65.41	41.4	1.58	76.01	42.7	1.78	82.16	43.7	1.88
November	58.20	38.8	1.50	79.32	41.1	1.93	76.99	40.1	1.92	64.78	41.0	1.58	76.18	42.8	1.78	81.91	43.8	1.87
December	60.90	40.6	1.50	80.70	41.6	1.94	76.78	40.2	1.91	68.16	42.6	1.60	76.01	42.7	1.78	82.34	43.8	1.88
1955: January	60.05	40.3	1.49	80.90	41.7	1.94	75.79	40.1	1.89	65.19	41.0	1.59	75.72	42.3	1.79	82.16	43.7	1.88
February	60.49	40.6	1.49	82.64	42.6	1.94	78.38	40.4	1.94	65.83	41.4	1.59	76.08	42.5	1.79	82.34	43.8	1.88
March	61.20	40.8	1.50	81.83	42.4	1.93	78.57	40.5	1.94	66.82	41.5	1.61	77.04	42.8	1.80	83.16	44.0	1.89
April	60.40	40.0	1.51	80.90	41.7	1.94	77.03	39.5	1.95	66.56	41.6	1.60	76.93	42.5	1.81	83.47	43.7	1.91
May	62.32	41.0	1.52	80.73	41.4	1.95	77.42	39.7	1.95	64.58	41.4	1.56	77.65	42.9	1.81	83.60	44.0	1.90
June	64.57	42.2	1.53	83.95	42.4	1.98	82.57	41.7	1.98	66.62	42.9	1.59	78.69	43.0	1.83	85.11	44.1	1.93
July	63.14	41.0	1.54	84.02	41.8	2.01	79.60	40.2	1.98	64.62	40.9	1.58	79.30	43.1	1.84	86.78	44.5	1.95
August	69.68	44.1	1.58	84.15	42.5	1.98	85.04	42.1	2.02	66.30	41.7	1.59	79.92	43.2	1.85	87.02	44.4	1.96
September	68.53	43.1	1.59	85.45	42.3	2.02	86.31	41.9	2.06	66.49	41.3	1.61	81.10	43.6	1.86	88.11	44.5	1.98
October	67.20	42.8	1.57	85.26	42.0	2.03	85.07	41.7	2.04	65.92	41.2	1.60	81.35	43.5	1.87	88.75	44.6	1.99

Paper and allied products—Continued

Printing, publishing, and allied industries

Year and month	Paperboard containers and boxes [4]			*Paperboard boxes*			*Fiber cans, tubes, and drums*			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$67.68	42.3	$1.60	$67.42	42.4	$1.59	$71.65	41.9	$1.71	$65.31	41.6	$1.57	$85.58	38.9	$2.20	$91.22	38.2	$2.52
1954: Average	68.97	41.3	1.67	68.72	41.4	1.66	73.02	39.9	1.83	66.67	40.9	1.63	87.17	38.4	2.27	92.98	35.9	2.59
October	71.23	42.4	1.68	71.14	42.6	1.67	74.80	40.0	1.87	67.65	41.0	1.65	87.94	38.4	2.29	94.32	36.0	2.62
November	71.83	42.5	1.69	71.74	42.7	1.68	72.71	39.3	1.85	68.23	41.1	1.66	88.55	38.5	2.30	94.32	36.0	2.62
December	70.22	41.8	1.68	69.97	41.9	1.67	75.52	40.6	1.86	68.39	41.2	1.66	90.09	39.0	2.31	97.52	36.8	2.65
1955: January	69.70	41.0	1.70	69.46	41.1	1.69	74.96	40.3	1.86	67.73	40.8	1.66	88.24	38.2	2.31	91.52	35.2	2.60
February	70.38	41.4	1.70	70.14	41.5	1.69	74.19	40.1	1.85	68.23	41.1	1.66	89.47	38.4	2.33	93.01	35.5	2.62
March	71.90	41.8	1.72	71.65	41.9	1.71	74.56	40.3	1.85	69.14	41.4	1.67	90.79	38.8	2.34	94.15	35.8	2.63
April	72.04	41.4	1.74	71.80	41.5	1.73	76.52	40.7	1.88	68.47	41.0	1.67	89.71	38.5	2.33	95.67	36.1	2.65
May	72.66	42.0	1.73	72.41	42.1	1.72	75.89	40.8	1.86	69.38	41.3	1.68	90.95	38.7	2.35	97.46	36.5	2.67
June	74.20	42.4	1.75	73.78	42.4	1.74	79.19	41.9	1.89	69.80	41.3	1.69	90.95	38.7	2.35	97.19	36.4	2.67
July	73.57	41.8	1.76	73.33	41.9	1.75	78.31	41.0	1.91	69.97	41.4	1.69	90.95	38.7	2.35	95.76	36.0	2.66
August	75.23	42.5	1.77	74.98	42.6	1.76	77.11	40.8	1.89	70.14	41.5	1.69	91.42	38.9	2.35	95.49	35.9	2.66
September	76.64	43.3	1.77	76.38	43.4	1.76	80.45	41.9	1.92	71.23	41.9	1.70	93.14	39.3	2.37	98.28	36.4	2.70
October	77.51	43.3	1.79	77.25	43.4	1.78	81.67	42.1	1.94	70.38	41.4	1.70	92.90	39.2	2.37	98.45	36.6	2.69

Year and month	Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$86.98	39.9	$2.18	$73.84	39.7	$1.86	$84.42	40.2	$2.10	$85.26	40.6	$2.10	$48.50	37.6	$1.29	$66.30	39.7	$1.67
1954: Average	88.70	39.6	2.24	76.24	39.3	1.94	85.72	39.5	2.17	87.20	40.0	2.18	53.06	37.9	1.40	67.82	39.2	1.73
October	89.55	39.8	2.25	76.82	39.6	1.94	86.29	39.4	2.19	88.00	40.0	2.20	52.68	37.9	1.39	68.38	39.3	1.74
November	88.82	39.3	2.26	77.22	39.9	1.98	86.90	39.5	2.20	88.00	40.0	2.20	55.91	39.1	1.43	68.95	39.4	1.75
December	87.12	39.6	2.20	78.41	39.6	1.98	88.84	40.2	2.21	87.16	39.8	2.19	54.34	38.0	1.43	69.87	39.7	1.76
1955: January	88.76	39.1	2.27	77.42	39.1	1.98	87.52	39.6	2.21	86.58	39.0	2.22	56.39	38.1	1.48	68.29	38.8	1.76
February	90.68	39.6	2.29	78.21	39.3	1.99	87.96	39.8	2.21	88.70	39.6	2.24	55.94	37.8	1.48	67.79	38.3	1.77
March	91.77	39.9	2.30	79.60	39.8	2.00	89.65	40.2	2.23	89.38	39.9	2.24	58.14	38.0	1.53	69.70	39.6	1.76
April	89.54	39.1	2.29	79.80	39.9	2.00	88.13	39.7	2.22	87.19	39.1	2.23	57.75	38.5	1.50	69.56	39.3	1.77
May	89.54	39.1	2.29	80.40	40.0	2.01	88.70	39.6	2.24	90.57	39.9	2.27	57.38	38.0	1.51	69.38	39.2	1.77
June	91.96	39.3	2.34	76.60	38.3	2.00	90.00	40.0	2.25	92.75	40.5	2.29	55.63	38.1	1.46	69.70	39.6	1.76
July	93.50	40.3	2.32	78.41	39.4	1.99	90.17	39.9	2.26	94.42	40.7	2.32	54.60	37.4	1.46	69.70	39.6	1.76
August	98.40	41.0	2.40	81.41	40.5	2.01	90.23	40.1	2.25	93.79	40.6	2.31	54.81	37.8	1.45	69.87	39.7	1.76
September	97.44	40.6	2.40	81.41	40.5	2.01	91.94	40.5	2.27	95.76	41.1	2.33	56.74	38.6	1.47	70.62	39.9	1.77
October	99.70	41.2	2.42	81.61	40.6	2.01	91.03	40.1	2.27	93.61	40.7	2.30	57.28	38.7	1.48	70.62	39.9	1.77

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued			Chemicals and allied products																	
	Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals [4]			*Alkalies and chlorine*			Industrial organic chemicals [4]			*Plastics, except synthetic rubber*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$104.15	39.6	$2.63	$75.58	41.3	$1.83	$82.81	41.2	$2.01	$82.39	41.4	$1.99	$80.18	40.7	$1.97	$82.88	42.5	$1.95
1954: Average	104.91	39.0	2.69	78.50	41.1	1.91	86.09	40.8	2.11	83.81	40.1	2.09	83.23	40.6	2.05	83.80	41.9	2.00
October	104.99	38.6	2.72	78.69	41.2	1.91	87.31	40.8	2.14	86.67	40.5	2.14	83.64	40.6	2.06	85.87	42.3	2.03
November	106.11	39.3	2.70	79.71	41.3	1.93	87.52	40.9	2.14	85.86	40.5	2.12	84.66	40.9	2.07	85.85	42.5	2.02
December	106.77	39.4	2.71	79.90	41.4	1.93	87.53	40.9	2.14	84.61	40.1	2.11	84.46	41.0	2.06	85.45	42.3	2.02
1955: January	107.32	39.6	2.71	79.73	41.1	1.94	87.29	40.6	2.15	84.35	39.6	2.13	84.25	40.7	2.07	84.23	41.7	2.02
February	111.35	40.2	2.77	80.34	41.2	1.95	88.15	41.0	2.15	86.07	40.6	2.12	84.86	40.8	2.08	84.85	41.8	2.03
March	111.76	40.2	2.78	80.32	41.4	1.94	88.34	40.9	2.16	85.44	40.3	2.12	85.69	41.0	2.09	86.92	42.4	2.05
April	108.11	39.6	2.73	81.36	41.3	1.97	89.54	40.7	2.20	85.60	40.0	2.14	87.12	40.9	2.13	86.92	42.4	2.05
May	107.59	39.7	2.71	81.77	41.3	1.98	88.94	40.8	2.18	86.65	40.3	2.15	86.51	41.0	2.11	87.56	42.3	2.07
June	107.29	39.3	2.73	82.80	41.4	2.00	88.94	40.8	2.18	86.67	40.5	2.14	87.54	41.1	2.13	87.78	42.2	2.08
July	107.96	39.4	2.74	83.22	41.2	2.02	90.80	40.9	2.22	88.07	40.4	2.18	87.94	40.9	2.15	86.53	41.4	2.09
August	106.90	39.3	2.72	82.81	41.2	2.01	90.17	40.8	2.21	88.44	40.2	2.20	86.90	40.8	2.13	87.36	42.0	2.08
September	111.11	40.7	2.73	84.25	41.5	2.03	91.62	40.9	2.24	88.66	40.3	2.20	89.60	41.1	2.18	91.16	42.4	2.15
October	110.48	39.6	2.79	83.21	41.4	2.01	90.94	40.6	2.24	89.76	40.8	2.20	88.13	40.8	2.16	90.53	42.5	2.13

Year and month	*Synthetic rubber*			*Synthetic fibers*			*Explosives*			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations [4]			*Soap and glycerin*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$87.29	40.6	$2.15	$69.87	39.7	$1.76	$74.84	39.6	$1.89	$68.71	40.9	$1.68	$78.47	41.3	$1.90	$85.90	41.1	$2.09
1954: Average	90.76	40.7	2.23	72.98	40.1	1.82	78.01	39.8	1.96	72.16	41.0	1.76	81.79	41.1	1.99	89.19	41.1	2.17
October	91.39	40.8	2.24	72.40	40.0	1.81	78.01	39.6	1.97	73.34	41.2	1.78	82.01	40.8	2.01	89.54	40.7	2.20
November	92.89	41.1	2.26	73.12	40.4	1.81	79.20	40.0	1.98	72.80	40.9	1.78	82.82	41.0	2.02	89.98	40.9	2.20
December	92.80	40.7	2.28	73.31	40.5	1.81	79.00	40.1	1.97	73.39	41.0	1.79	84.25	41.5	2.03	91.91	41.4	2.22
1955: January	93.02	40.8	2.28	72.76	40.2	1.81	80.60	40.3	2.00	73.21	40.9	1.79	84.25	41.3	2.04	91.02	41.0	2.22
February	93.07	41.0	2.27	74.52	40.5	1.84	79.40	39.7	2.00	74.93	41.4	1.81	84.25	41.3	2.04	91.46	41.2	2.22
March	94.12	41.1	2.29	74.89	40.7	1.84	79.20	39.6	2.00	73.62	40.9	1.80	76.76	38.0	2.02	78.59	35.4	2.22
April	99.53	42.9	2.32	77.11	40.8	1.89	78.80	39.4	2.00	73.12	40.4	1.81	86.11	41.4	2.08	94.81	41.4	2.29
May	95.22	41.4	2.30	74.93	40.5	1.85	80.40	39.8	2.02	73.16	40.2	1.82	84.25	40.7	2.07	91.71	40.4	2.27
June	96.51	41.6	2.32	75.36	40.3	1.87	82.22	40.5	2.03	74.34	40.4	1.84	85.70	41.2	2.08	92.80	40.7	2.28
July	97.53	41.5	2.35	76.57	40.3	1.90	80.39	39.6	2.03	74.56	40.3	1.85	85.28	41.0	2.08	92.11	40.4	2.28
August	99.96	42.0	2.38	74.21	39.9	1.86	82.00	40.0	2.05	74.56	40.3	1.85	87.36	41.6	2.10	94.76	41.2	2.30
September	100.08	41.7	2.40	77.18	40.2	1.92	83.85	40.9	2.05	75.89	40.8	1.86	88.62	41.8	2.12	96.23	41.3	2.33
October	98.83	41.7	2.37	74.84	39.6	1.89	83.02	40.3	2.06	75.52	40.6	1.86	87.98	41.5	2.12	95.58	41.2	2.32

Year and month	Paints, pigments, and fillers [4]			*Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels*			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats [4]			*Vegetable oils*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$76.08	41.8	$1.82	$74.64	41.7	$1.79	$64.22	41.7	$1.54	$59.36	42.4	$1.40	$64.89	45.7	$1.42	$59.67	45.9	$1.30
1954: Average	77.87	41.2	1.89	76.26	41.0	1.86	67.52	42.2	1.60	61.48	42.4	1.45	68.24	45.8	1.49	63.16	46.1	1.37
October	77.90	41.0	1.90	76.11	40.7	1.87	67.36	42.1	1.60	60.19	41.8	1.44	67.68	47.0	1.44	63.10	47.8	1.32
November	79.27	41.5	1.91	77.64	41.3	1.88	69.21	42.2	1.64	60.88	41.7	1.46	69.41	46.9	1.48	64.74	47.6	1.36
December	79.68	41.5	1.92	77.87	41.2	1.89	67.84	42.4	1.60	61.86	41.8	1.48	68.36	46.5	1.47	63.32	46.9	1.35
1955: January	78.72	41.0	1.92	77.11	40.8	1.89	69.37	42.3	1.64	61.01	41.5	1.47	68.24	45.8	1.49	62.88	45.9	1.37
February	79.71	41.3	1.93	77.87	41.2	1.89	68.04	42.0	1.62	59.16	40.8	1.45	69.46	45.4	1.53	63.84	45.6	1.40
March	81.71	41.9	1.95	79.84	41.8	1.91	69.01	42.6	1.62	64.78	45.3	1.43	69.50	44.9	1.55	63.62	44.8	1.42
April	83.13	42.2	1.97	81.25	42.1	1.93	70.95	43.0	1.65	63.80	43.4	1.47	69.96	44.0	1.59	63.95	43.5	1.47
May	84.74	42.8	19.8	83.66	42.9	1.95	72.54	43.7	1.66	66.12	43.5	1.52	70.36	43.7	1.61	63.47	42.6	1.49
June	87.20	43.6	2.00	85.46	43.6	1.96	70.98	42.5	1.67	63.57	42.1	1.51	73.96	45.1	1.64	68.07	44.2	1.54
July	85.60	42.8	2.00	83.69	42.7	1.96	72.87	43.9	1.66	63.50	41.5	1.53	74.20	44.7	1.66	69.05	43.7	1.58
August	85.40	42.7	2.00	84.12	42.7	1.97	73.15	43.8	1.67	62.47	41.1	1.52	72.82	44.4	1.64	66.10	43.2	1.53
September	84.22	41.9	2.01	82.15	41.7	1.97	74.36	44.0	1.69	66.14	42.4	1.56	71.46	46.1	1.55	64.64	46.5	1.39
October	85.65	42.4	2.02	83.78	42.1	1.99	70.64	42.3	1.67	64.26	42.0	1.53	71.55	47.7	1.50	66.50	48.9	1.36

Chemicals and allied products—Continued

Year and month	*Animal oils and fats*			Miscellaneous chemicals [4]			*Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics*			*Compressed and liquefied gases*			Products of petroleum and coal					
													Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$74.29	45.3	$1.64	$69.94	40.9	$1.71	$57.66	38.7	$1.49	$80.37	42.3	$1.90	$90.17	40.8	$2.21	$94.19	40.6	$2.32
1954: Average	77.46	45.3	1.71	71.51	40.4	1.77	60.37	38.7	1.56	82.32	42.0	1.96	92.62	40.8	2.27	96.22	40.6	2.37
October	77.63	45.4	1.71	72.09	40.5	1.78	60.76	39.2	1.55	82.74	42.0	1.97	92.57	40.6	2.28	95.75	40.4	2.37
November	80.08	45.5	1.76	72.54	40.3	1.80	60.76	39.2	1.55	83.60	41.8	2.00	93.66	40.9	2.29	97.10	40.8	2.38
December	78.32	45.8	1.71	73.49	40.6	1.81	62.09	39.3	1.58	84.60	42.3	2.00	92.57	40.6	2.28	96.22	40.6	2.37
1955: January	78.26	45.5	1.72	73.53	40.4	1.82	61.60	38.5	1.60	84.40	42.2	2.00	93.02	40.8	2.28	96.93	40.9	2.37
February	78.75	45.0	1.75	74.07	40.7	1.82	63.50	39.2	1.62	84.60	42.3	2.00	91.25	40.2	2.27	94.87	40.2	2.36
March	79.55	45.2	1.76	74.48	40.7	1.83	63.50	39.2	1.62	85.43	42.5	2.01	93.61	40.7	2.30	96.96	40.4	2.40
April	78.67	44.7	1.76	72.94	40.3	1.81	62.63	38.9	1.61	85.45	42.3	2.02	95.94	41.0	2.34	99.72	40.7	2.45
May	79.55	45.2	1.76	73.67	40.7	1.81	62.08	38.8	1.60	85.65	42.4	2.02	97.70	41.4	2.36	101.27	41.0	2.47
June	81.77	46.2	1.77	74.66	40.8	1.83	63.34	39.1	1.62	87.29	43.0	2.03	97.23	41.2	2.36	100.28	40.6	2.47
July	80.96	46.0	1.76	74.15	40.3	1.84	61.02	37.9	1.61	88.74	43.5	2.04	99.53	41.3	2.41	102.41	40.8	2.51
August	82.06	46.1	1.78	74.30	40.6	1.83	61.44	38.4	1.60	88.54	43.4	2.04	97.58	41.0	2.38	99.79	40.4	2.47
September	83.08	45.4	1.83	75.67	40.9	1.85	63.34	39.1	1.62	88.99	43.2	2.06	100.36	41.3	2.43	102.82	40.8	2.52
October	81.99	45.3	1.81	76.86	41.1	1.87	63.09	39.5	1.62	88.88	43.0	2.06	98.88	41.2	2.40	101.84	40.9	2.49

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Products of petroleum and coal—Continued			Rubber products												Leather and leather products		
	Coke, other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products [2]			Total: Leather and leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$78.81	41.7	$1.89	$77.78	40.3	$1.93	$38.31	39.6	$2.23	$65.60	40.0	$1.64	$70.93	41.0	$1.73	$51.65	37.7	$1.37
1954: Average	80.73	41.4	1.95	78.21	39.7	1.97	87.85	38.7	2.27	67.43	39.9	1.69	71.91	40.4	1.78	50.92	36.9	1.38
October	82.17	41.5	1.98	81.20	40.4	2.01	90.39	39.3	2.30	71.34	41.0	1.74	74.98	41.2	1.82	49.62	35.7	1.39
November	81.79	41.1	1.99	83.02	41.1	2.02	94.54	40.4	2.34	71.51	41.1	1.74	75.71	41.6	1.82	51.43	37.0	1.39
December	79.58	40.6	1.96	84.85	41.8	2.03	98.18	41.6	2.36	71.69	41.2	1.74	76.44	42.0	1.82	52.16	37.8	1.38
1955: January	79.79	40.5	1.97	83.84	41.3	2.03	97.41	41.1	2.37	68.97	40.1	1.72	76.08	41.8	1.82	52.68	37.9	1.39
February	79.00	40.1	1.97	84.25	41.3	2.04	96.46	40.7	2.37	69.72	40.3	1.73	76.86	42.0	1.83	53.93	38.8	1.39
March	83.38	41.9	1.99	83.64	41.0	2.04	95.51	40.3	2.37	69.72	40.3	1.73	76.49	41.8	1.83	53.52	38.5	1.39
April	83.18	41.8	1.99	86.53	41.8	2.07	102.18	42.4	2.41	70.82	40.7	1.74	76.54	41.6	1.84	51.24	36.6	1.40
May	85.63	42.6	2.01	87.36	42.0	2.08	101.88	42.1	2.42	70.07	40.5	1.73	78.68	42.3	1.86	51.75	36.7	1.41
June	88.13	43.2	2.04	88.83	42.3	2.10	105.60	43.1	2.45	71.34	41.0	1.74	77.93	41.9	1.86	53.44	37.9	1.41
July	91.16	43.0	2.12	86.32	41.3	2.09	103.33	42.7	2.42	70.99	40.8	1.74	74.37	40.2	1.85	52.40	37.7	1.39
August	89.88	42.8	2.10	86.32	41.3	2.09	102.72	42.1	2.44	67.25	39.1	1.72	75.85	41.0	1.85	53.24	38.3	1.39
September	92.88	43.0	2.16	86.74	41.5	2.09	101.02	41.4	2.44	67.60	39.3	1.72	78.96	42.0	1.88	52.45	37.2	1.41
October	89.68	42.3	2.12	89.25	42.1	2.12	104.23	42.2	2.47	69.20	40.0	1.73	80.56	42.4	1.90	53.39	37.6	1.42
	Leather: tanned, curried, and finished			Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods		
1953: Average	$68.23	39.9	$1.71	$67.97	41.7	$1.63	$50.16	38.0	$1.32	$49.10	37.2	$1.32	$57.09	39.1	$1.46	$46.99	38.2	$1.23
1954: Average	69.17	39.3	1.76	66.30	39.7	1.67	49.71	37.1	1.34	48.15	36.2	1.33	56.93	37.7	1.51	48.00	38.4	1.25
October	69.60	39.1	1.78	66.53	39.6	1.68	47.66	35.3	1.35	45.62	34.3	1.33	61.20	40.0	1.53	48.63	38.9	1.25
November	71.64	39.8	1.80	68.68	40.4	1.70	50.05	36.8	1.36	47.39	35.9	1.32	59.58	39.2	1.52	50.02	39.7	1.26
December	72.18	40.1	1.80	69.02	40.6	1.70	52.52	38.9	1.35	49.10	37.2	1.32	54.66	36.2	1.51	49.88	39.9	1.25
1955: January	71.46	39.7	1.80	68.06	39.8	1.71	52.39	39.1	1.34	49.88	37.5	1.33	55.80	37.0	1.50	47.85	38.9	1.23
February	71.42	39.9	1.79	67.77	39.4	1.72	52.52	38.9	1.35	51.59	38.5	1.34	62.68	40.7	1.54	48.83	39.7	1.23
March	71.60	40.0	1.79	68.80	40.0	1.72	51.44	38.1	1.35	51.05	38.1	1.34	61.60	40.0	1.54	49.88	39.9	1.25
April	72.18	40.1	1.80	72.92	41.2	1.77	49.64	36.5	1.36	48.24	36.0	1.34	60.50	39.8	1.52	44.10	35.0	1.26
May	72.54	40.3	1.80	74.87	42.3	1.77	50.14	36.6	1.37	48.24	36.0	1.34	58.11	39.0	1.49	45.09	35.5	1.27
June	72.58	40.1	1.81	72.45	41.4	1.75	51.82	38.1	1.36	50.63	37.5	1.35	56.83	38.4	1.48	47.63	37.5	1.27
July	69.84	38.8	1.80	67.82	39.2	1.73	51.99	38.8	1.34	49.74	37.4	1.33	56.62	38.0	1.49	48.01	38.1	1.26
August	71.86	39.7	1.81	70.00	40.0	1.75	52.11	38.6	1.35	50.67	38.1	1.33	56.47	37.9	1.49	47.88	38.0	1.26
September	72.58	40.1	1.81	73.28	41.4	1.77	51.14	37.6	1.36	49.01	36.3	1.35	61.85	39.9	1.55	49.02	38.0	1.29
October	73.38	40.1	1.83	74.38	42.5	1.75	50.78	36.8	1.38	49.41	36.6	1.35	65.12	40.7	1.60	51.09	39.0	1.31
	Leather and leather products—Continued			Stone, clay, and glass products														
	Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown [4]			*Glass containers*			*Pressed and blown glass*		
1953: Average	$44.04	36.4	$1.21	$70.35	40.9	$1.72	$97.34	40.9	$2.38	$67.89	39.7	$1.71	$69.60	40.0	$1.74	$65.46	39.2	$1.67
1954: Average	44.64	36.0	1.24	71.86	40.6	1.77	100.61	40.9	2.46	70.77	39.1	1.81	72.47	39.6	1.83	68.15	38.5	1.77
October	45.38	36.6	1.24	73.34	41.2	1.78	102.12	42.2	2.42	72.25	39.7	1.82	73.63	39.8	1.85	70.31	39.5	1.78
November	46.50	37.5	1.24	74.57	41.2	1.81	111.11	42.9	2.59	72.91	39.2	1.86	73.63	39.8	1.85	72.19	38.4	1.88
December	45.00	36.0	1.25	73.98	41.1	1.80	109.04	43.1	2.53	73.08	39.5	1.85	73.84	39.7	1.86	71.92	39.3	1.83
1955: January	45.38	36.6	1.24	73.49	40.6	1.81	114.04	44.2	2.58	72.31	39.3	1.84	72.71	39.3	1.85	71.92	39.3	1.83
February	46.00	37.1	1.24	73.49	40.6	1.81	110.34	43.1	2.56	72.47	39.6	1.83	74.21	39.9	1.86	70.74	39.3	1.80
March	45.63	36.5	1.25	74.75	41.3	1.81	111.02	43.2	2.57	74.21	39.9	1.86	76.40	40.0	1.91	71.46	39.7	1.80
April	42.68	34.7	1.23	75.17	41.3	1.82	110.08	43.0	2.56	74.05	39.6	1.87	76.61	39.9	1.92	70.38	39.1	1.80
May	45.38	36.3	1.25	76.91	41.8	1.84	115.62	44.3	2.61	74.05	39.6	1.87	76.97	40.3	1.91	69.87	38.6	1.81
June	46.13	36.9	1.25	77.52	41.9	1.85	111.94	42.4	2.64	75.36	40.3	1.87	77.55	40.6	1.91	72.44	39.8	1.82
July	45.13	36.1	1.25	77.23	41.3	1.87	111.10	41.3	2.69	73.91	38.9	1.90	76.21	39.9	1.91	70.12	37.3	1.88
August	46.50	37.5	1.24	77.93	41.9	1.86	112.83	42.1	2.68	75.17	40.2	1.87	77.16	40.4	1.91	72.04	39.8	1.81
September	46.00	37.1	1.24	79.19	41.9	1.89	115.45	42.6	2.71	75.62	39.8	1.90	76.02	39.8	1.91	74.64	39.7	1.88
October	47.50	38.0	1.25	78.77	41.9	1.88	112.56	42.0	2.68	75.79	40.1	1.89	76.19	40.1	1.90	74.80	40.0	1.87
	Glass products made of purchased glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products [4]			*Brick and hollow tile*			*Floor and wall tile*			*Sewer pipe*		
1953: Average	$60.01	41.1	$1.46	$73.39	41.7	$1.76	$64.06	40.8	$1.57	$61.77	42.6	$1.45	$67.47	40.4	$1.67	$64.56	40.1	$1.61
1954: Average	70.75	40.5	1.50	75.71	41.6	1.82	66.26	40.9	1.62	64.63	42.8	1.51	68.17	40.1	1.70	66.99	40.6	1.65
October	63.72	42.2	1.51	76.91	41.8	1.84	67.40	41.1	1.64	65.79	43.0	1.53	68.28	40.4	1.69	69.19	40.7	1.70
November	63.57	42.1	1.51	76.13	41.6	1.83	67.65	41.0	1.65	66.19	42.7	1.55	67.26	39.8	1.69	68.95	40.8	1.69
December	64.30	42.3	1.52	75.53	41.5	1.82	67.57	41.2	1.64	65.79	43.0	1.53	68.74	40.2	1.71	66.23	39.9	1.66
1955: January	61.56	40.5	1.52	76.59	41.4	1.85	66.26	40.4	1.64	63.54	41.8	1.52	68.80	40.0	1.72	64.52	39.1	1.65
February	60.74	39.7	1.53	75.95	41.5	1.83	66.09	40.3	1.64	63.54	41.8	1.52	67.42	39.2	1.72	64.02	38.8	1.65
March	62.06	40.3	1.54	75.95	41.5	1.83	68.39	41.2	1.66	66.77	42.8	1.56	67.55	39.5	1.71	68.54	40.8	1.68
April	62.22	40.4	1.54	76.78	41.5	1.85	67.89	40.9	1.66	66.30	42.5	1.56	64.73	38.3	1.69	68.17	40.1	1.70
May	64.53	41.1	1.57	78.06	41.3	1.89	70.22	41.8	1.68	69.17	43.5	1.59	70.24	40.6	1.73	69.43	40.6	1.71
June	63.83	40.4	1.58	80.48	41.7	1.93	71.15	42.1	1.69	69.92	43.7	1.60	71.10	41.1	1.73	72.49	41.9	1.73
July	63.60	40.0	1.59	81.93	41.8	1.96	70.30	41.6	1.69	69.76	43.6	1.60	70.41	40.7	1.73	69.66	40.5	1.72
August	66.72	41.7	1.60	79.49	41.4	1.92	70.89	41.7	1.70	69.32	43.6	1.59	69.43	40.6	1.71	71.51	41.1	1.74
September	66.82	41.5	1.61	82.76	41.8	1.98	71.97	41.6	1.73	70.52	43.8	1.61	68.90	39.6	1.74	71.98	40.9	1.76
October	68.79	42.2	1.63	79.27	41.5	1.91	72.31	41.8	1.73	70.20	43.6	1.61	71.78	40.1	1.79	72.45	41.4	1.75

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products [4]			*Concrete products*			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$86.47	38.2	$1.74	$62.04	37.6	$1.65	$72.87	43.9	$1.66	$71.56	43.9	$1.63	$63.91	41.5	$1.54	$74.07	40.7	$1.82
1954: Average	67.16	36.9	1.82	61.69	36.5	1.69	73.92	44.0	1.68	71.88	44.1	1.63	64.53	41.1	1.57	73.66	39.6	1.86
October	68.63	36.9	1.86	64.26	37.8	1.70	76.27	44.6	1.71	74.09	44.9	1.65	66.04	41.8	1.58	75.58	40.2	1.88
November	70.13	37.5	1.87	65.11	38.3	1.70	75.24	44.0	1.71	72.27	43.8	1.65	66.36	42.0	1.58	76.33	40.6	1.88
December	72.00	38.5	1.87	63.10	36.9	1.71	74.12	43.6	1.70	70.58	43.3	1.63	66.56	41.6	1.60	77.30	40.9	1.89
1955: January	71.62	38.3	1.87	61.07	35.3	1.73	72.50	42.9	1.69	68.69	42.4	1.62	64.21	40.9	1.57	78.09	41.1	1.90
February	72.37	38.7	1.87	62.44	36.3	1.72	72.59	42.7	1.70	68.85	42.5	1.62	63.67	40.3	1.58	78.09	41.1	1.90
March	73.32	39.0	1.88	64.70	37.4	1.73	75.41	44.1	1.71	72.49	44.2	1.64	65.67	41.3	1.59	77.87	41.2	1.89
April	73.32	39.0	1.88	64.03	36.8	1.74	76.54	44.5	1.72	73.76	44.7	1.65	66.17	41.1	1.61	80.87	41.9	1.93
May	73.88	39.3	1.88	64.58	36.9	1.75	79.80	45.6	1.75	77.62	46.2	1.68	67.73	42.6	1.59	80.45	41.9	1.92
June	73.33	38.8	1.89	64.61	36.5	1.77	80.61	45.8	1.76	78.59	46.5	1.69	68.32	42.7	1.60	81.87	42.2	1.94
July	72.96	38.0	1.92	62.84	35.5	1.77	81.35	45.7	1.78	78.88	46.4	1.70	69.23	43.0	1.61	79.15	40.8	1.94
August	76.02	38.2	1.99	67.26	38.0	1.77	80.71	45.6	1.77	78.20	46.0	1.70	69.39	43.1	1.61	81.93	41.8	1.96
September	77.37	38.3	2.02	66.55	37.6	1.77	81.17	45.6	1.78	78.83	46.1	1.71	69.93	42.9	1.63	83.80	41.9	2.00
October	78.99	39.3	2.01	68.82	39.1	1.76	79.47	44.9	1.77	76.39	45.2	1.69	70.58	43.3	1.63	84.00	42.0	2.00

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued									Primary metal industries								
	Abrasive products			*Asbestos products*			*Nonclay refractories*			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills [4]			*Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$79.98	40.6	$1.97	$76.43	42.7	$1.79	$71.51	36.3	$1.97	$84.25	40.9	$2.06	$87.48	40.5	$2.16	$87.48	40.5	$2.16
1954: Average	76.44	38.8	1.97	77.42	41.4	1.87	67.66	34.0	1.99	80.88	38.7	2.09	83.38	37.9	2.20	83.16	37.8	2.20
October	78.20	39.1	2.00	78.66	41.4	1.90	72.00	36.0	2.00	82.86	38.9	2.13	84.45	37.7	2.24	84.45	37.7	2.24
November	80.40	40.0	2.01	79.04	41.6	1.90	75.55	37.4	2.02	84.53	39.5	2.14	87.30	38.8	2.25	87.30	38.8	2.25
December	83.84	41.3	2.03	79.99	42.1	1.90	75.80	37.2	2.04	85.60	40.0	2.14	87.98	39.1	2.25	87.98	39.1	2.25
1955: January	83.03	40.9	2.03	80.98	42.4	1.91	76.09	37.3	2.04	87.26	40.4	2.16	90.12	39.7	2.27	90.12	39.7	2.27
February	84.46	41.4	2.04	80.56	42.4	1.90	74.98	36.4	2.06	87.29	40.6	2.15	89.95	39.8	2.26	89.95	39.8	2.26
March	84.45	41.6	2.03	82.32	43.1	1.91	77.77	38.5	2.02	88.34	40.9	2.16	91.25	40.2	2.27	91.25	40.2	2.27
April	86.53	41.8	2.07	85.65	43.7	1.96	76.33	37.6	2.03	89.40	41.2	2.17	92.34	40.5	2.28	92.34	40.5	2.28
May	86.74	41.7	2.08	86.04	43.9	1.96	73.49	36.2	2.03	90.69	41.6	2.18	93.66	40.9	2.29	93.66	40.9	2.29
June	88.20	42.0	2.10	87.22	44.5	1.96	79.04	38.0	2.08	91.30	41.5	2.20	95.12	41.0	2.32	95.12	41.0	2.32
July	80.50	38.7	2.08	86.48	43.9	1.97	81.48	38.8	2.10	92.57	40.6	2.28	98.65	40.1	2.46	99.05	40.1	2.47
August	85.90	41.1	2.09	85.10	43.2	1.97	84.37	38.7	2.18	91.94	40.5	2.27	96.96	39.9	2.43	97.36	39.9	2.44
September	87.97	41.3	2.13	87.60	43.8	2.00	92.27	39.6	2.33	97.39	41.8	2.33	103.91	41.4	2.51	104.33	41.4	2.52
October	91.56	42.0	2.18	87.84	43.7	2.01	85.86	38.5	2.23	96.10	41.6	2.31	100.12	40.7	2.46	100.12	40.7	2.46

Year and month	*Electrometallurgical products*			Iron and steel foundries [4]			*Gray-iron foundries*			*Malleable-iron foundries*			*Steel foundries*			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$80.36	41.0	$1.96	$76.33	40.6	$1.88	$74.89	40.7	$1.84	$76.95	40.5	$1.90	$79.98	40.6	$1.97	$80.93	41.5	$1.95
1954: Average	79.80	40.1	1.99	74.30	38.9	1.91	73.70	39.2	1.88	73.92	38.5	1.92	75.82	38.1	1.99	80.00	40.2	1.99
October	82.01	40.4	2.03	75.66	39.2	1.93	75.05	39.5	1.90	77.02	39.7	1.94	76.00	38.0	2.00	80.40	40.0	2.01
November	82.42	40.4	2.04	76.04	39.4	1.93	76.02	39.8	1.91	78.60	40.1	1.96	75.60	37.8	2.00	80.60	40.3	2.00
December	82.42	40.6	2.03	77.99	40.2	1.94	77.76	40.5	1.92	79.17	40.6	1.95	78.38	38.8	2.02	81.00	40.5	2.00
1955: January	83.44	40.9	2.04	78.78	40.4	1.95	78.36	40.6	1.93	79.79	40.5	1.97	79.79	39.5	2.02	81.61	40.6	2.01
February	86.32	41.7	2.07	81.56	41.4	1.97	81.12	41.6	1.95	82.76	41.8	1.98	83.44	40.7	2.05	81.20	40.4	2.01
March	84.87	41.4	2.05	82.17	41.5	1.98	81.54	41.6	1.96	82.96	41.9	1.98	84.46	41.0	2.06	81.41	40.5	2.01
April	86.53	41.8	2.07	84.00	42.0	2.00	83.56	42.2	1.98	84.60	42.3	2.00	85.08	41.1	2.07	81.61	40.6	2.01
May	86.11	41.2	2.09	86.03	42.8	2.01	85.77	43.1	1.99	87.47	43.3	2.02	86.74	41.7	2.08	82.62	40.7	2.03
June	86.74	41.5	2.09	84.00	42.0	2.00	82.74	42.0	1.97	85.20	42.6	2.00	87.57	41.7	2.10	82.62	40.5	2.04
July	88.18	41.4	2.13	83.43	41.3	2.02	83.42	41.5	2.01	80.39	40.6	1.98	84.87	41.0	2.07	84.65	40.5	2.09
August	87.76	41.2	2.13	83.83	41.5	2.02	82.59	41.5	1.99	81.59	41.0	1.99	88.62	42.0	2.11	81.48	38.8	2.10
September	88.37	41.1	2.15	86.51	42.2	2.05	85.45	42.3	2.02	84.65	41.7	2.03	91.15	42.2	2.16	89.42	41.4	2.16
October	87.91	40.7	2.16	88.40	42.5	2.08	87.33	42.6	2.05	82.82	41.0	2.02	93.95	42.9	2.19	88.37	41.1	2.15

Year and month	*Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc*			*Primary refining of aluminum*			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals [4]			*Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper*			*Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$80.41	42.1	$1.91	$81.81	40.5	$2.02	$73.63	41.6	$1.77	$82.29	42.2	$1.95	$85.37	42.9	$1.99	$77.74	40.7	$1.91
1954: Average	76.61	39.9	1.92	85.05	40.5	2.10	74.80	41.1	1.82	80.80	40.4	2.00	81.20	40.2	2.02	79.79	40.3	1.98
October	76.43	39.6	1.93	86.46	40.4	2.14	77.15	41.7	1.85	83.03	40.7	2.04	83.64	40.6	2.06	81.61	40.4	2.02
November	77.60	40.0	1.94	86.90	40.8	2.13	77.56	41.7	1.86	85.49	41.7	2.05	88.40	42.5	2.08	81.81	40.5	2.02
December	77.97	40.4	1.93	86.46	40.4	2.14	78.31	42.1	1.86	85.69	41.8	2.05	87.56	42.3	2.07	82.82	40.8	2.03
1955: January	79.37	40.7	1.95	86.24	40.3	2.14	77.79	41.6	1.87	87.35	42.2	2.07	89.03	42.6	2.09	85.07	41.7	2.04
February	78.18	40.3	1.94	86.03	40.2	2.14	79.52	42.3	1.88	86.94	42.0	2.07	89.45	42.8	2.09	84.05	41.2	2.04
March	78.57	40.5	1.94	86.24	40.3	2.14	79.95	42.3	1.89	87.98	42.3	2.08	91.79	43.5	2.11	83.64	41.0	2.04
April	78.76	40.6	1.94	86.43	40.2	2.15	81.51	42.9	1.90	87.15	41.9	2.08	90.94	43.1	2.11	82.82	40.6	2.04
May	79.97	40.8	1.96	87.26	40.4	2.16	78.21	41.6	1.88	89.67	42.7	2.10	93.93	44.1	2.13	84.46	41.0	2.06
June	80.19	40.5	1.98	86.65	40.3	2.15	79.76	42.2	1.89	89.88	42.8	2.10	94.79	44.5	2.13	84.25	40.9	2.06
July	80.60	39.9	2.02	87.45	40.3	2.17	79.57	42.1	1.89	85.05	40.5	2.10	86.92	41.0	2.12	83.18	39.8	2.09
August	75.95	37.6	2.02	89.42	40.1	2.23	82.71	42.2	1.96	84.84	40.4	2.10	83.62	40.2	2.08	84.80	40.0	2.12
September	87.57	41.7	2.10	92.06	40.2	2.29	86.13	43.5	1.98	92.21	42.3	2.18	96.14	43.9	2.19	88.91	40.6	2.19
October	85.28	41.2	2.07	93.32	40.4	2.31	86.17	43.3	1.99	93.96	43.1	2.18	98.10	45.0	2.18	90.42	41.1	2.20

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued															Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)		
	Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries [4]			*Iron and steel forgings*			*Wire drawing*			*Welded and heavy-riveted pipe*			Total: Fabricated metal products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$80.97	41.1	$1.97	$87.57	41.5	$2.11	$91.12	41.8	$2.18	$84.87	41.0	$2.07	$84.45	40.6	$2.08	$77.15	41.7	$1.85
1954: Average	80.60	39.9	2.02	84.74	39.6	2.14	86.75	38.9	2.23	85.03	40.3	2.11	84.40	40.0	2.11	77.33	40.7	1.90
October	84.25	40.9	2.06	86.18	39.9	2.16	87.46	38.7	2.26	87.33	41.0	2.13	85.22	40.2	2.12	78.53	40.9	1.92
November	84.85	40.6	2.09	86.80	40.0	2.17	88.76	39.1	2.27	87.74	41.0	2.14	82.89	39.1	2.12	79.52	41.2	1.93
December	84.66	40.9	2.07	90.45	41.3	2.19	91.88	40.3	2.28	91.15	42.2	2.16	87.53	40.9	2.14	80.70	41.6	1.94
1955: January	84.03	40.4	2.08	91.94	41.6	2.21	94.25	40.8	2.31	91.36	42.1	2.17	89.60	41.1	2.18	80.15	41.1	1.95
February	84.45	40.6	2.08	92.57	41.7	2.22	96.00	41.2	2.33	92.21	42.3	2.18	87.31	40.8	2.14	80.34	41.2	1.95
March	85.28	41.0	2.08	94.11	42.2	2.23	98.70	42.0	2.35	93.29	42.6	2.19	86.48	40.6	2.13	80.73	41.4	1.95
April	83.84	40.5	2.07	95.85	42.6	2.25	101.20	42.7	2.37	93.94	42.7	2.20	90.27	41.6	2.17	80.34	41.2	1.95
May	85.07	40.9	2.08	96.53	42.9	2.25	100.91	42.4	2.38	95.91	43.4	2.21	91.12	41.8	2.18	81.54	41.6	1.96
June	84.03	40.4	2.08	96.50	42.7	2.26	101.81	42.6	2.39	96.14	43.5	2.21	88.34	40.9	2.16	80.95	41.3	1.96
July	82.81	40.2	2.06	93.98	41.4	2.27	97.23	41.2	2.36	94.08	42.0	2.24	86.94	39.7	2.19	81.99	41.2	1.99
August	84.03	40.4	2.08	95.72	41.8	2.29	100.38	42.0	2.39	94.75	42.3	2.24	89.33	39.7	2.25	82.78	41.6	1.99
September	87.56	41.3	2.12	99.96	42.9	2.33	104.30	42.4	2.46	98.29	43.3	2.27	94.16	41.3	2.28	84.02	41.8	2.01
October	91.57	42.2	2.17	101.72	43.1	2.36	105.72	42.8	2.47	100.28	43.6	2.30	95.22	41.4	2.30	85.24	42.2	2.02
	Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware [4]			*Cutlery and edge tools*			*Handtools*			*Hardware*			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies [4]		
1953: Average	$75.71	41.6	$1.82	$74.05	41.6	$1.78	$67.32	41.3	$1.63	$74.70	41.5	$1.80	$75.89	41.7	$1.82	$73.57	40.2	$1.83
1954: Average	80.93	41.3	1.96	74.15	40.3	1.84	66.40	40.0	1.66	73.26	39.6	1.85	77.52	40.8	1.90	74.24	39.7	1.87
October	80.00	40.2	1.99	75.70	40.7	1.86	68.21	40.6	1.68	73.10	39.3	1.86	79.30	41.3	1.92	76.92	40.7	1.89
November	79.20	39.8	1.99	76.48	40.9	1.87	69.97	41.4	1.69	74.21	39.9	1.86	79.52	41.2	1.93	75.79	40.1	1.89
December	83.21	41.4	2.01	78.62	41.6	1.89	70.04	41.2	1.70	74.59	40.1	1.86	83.10	42.4	1.96	76.78	40.2	1.91
1955: January	81.00	40.3	2.01	79.23	41.7	1.90	68.28	40.4	1.69	75.33	40.5	1.86	83.92	42.6	1.97	75.06	39.3	1.91
February	81.00	40.3	2.01	80.03	41.9	1.91	67.60	40.0	1.69	75.55	40.4	1.87	85.77	43.1	1.99	76.02	39.8	1.91
March	80.60	40.3	2.00	79.46	41.6	1.91	68.28	40.4	1.69	75.95	40.4	1.88	83.95	42.4	1.98	76.78	40.2	1.91
April	82.01	40.8	2.01	75.95	40.4	1.88	66.90	40.3	1.66	75.20	40.0	1.88	78.36	40.6	1.93	76.40	40.0	1.91
May	84.23	41.7	2.02	78.69	41.2	1.91	68.88	41.0	1.68	76.36	40.4	1.89	81.95	41.6	1.97	77.38	40.3	1.92
June	87.31	42.8	2.04	74.80	40.0	1.87	70.72	41.6	1.70	76.92	40.7	1.89	74.87	39.2	1.91	77.57	40.4	1.92
July	89.59	43.7	2.05	77.95	40.6	1.92	67.23	40.5	1.66	75.22	39.8	1.89	82.41	41.0	2.01	74.84	39.6	1.89
August	90.23	43.8	2.06	79.32	41.1	1.93	67.97	40.7	1.67	76.97	40.3	1.91	84.03	41.6	2.02	77.97	40.4	1.93
September	86.72	42.3	2.05	79.73	41.1	1.94	70.72	41.6	1.70	81.16	41.2	1.97	81.80	40.9	2.00	81.56	41.4	1.97
October	90.31	42.4	2.13	82.94	42.1	1.97	72.49	41.9	1.73	82.37	41.6	1.98	85.87	42.3	2.03	81.77	41.3	1.98
	Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			*Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified*			Fabricated structural metal products [4]			*Structural steel and ornamental metal work*			*Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim*			*Boiler-shop products*		
1953: Average	$75.64	39.6	$1.91	$72.32	40.4	$1.79	$80.75	42.5	$1.90	$81.27	43.0	$1.89	$78.44	41.5	$1.89	$80.94	42.6	$1.90
1954: Average	77.42	39.7	1.95	73.05	39.7	1.84	79.52	41.2	1.93	80.45	41.9	1.92	78.38	40.4	1.94	79.35	40.9	1.94
October	79.59	40.4	1.97	75.89	40.8	1.86	79.56	40.8	1.95	79.90	41.4	1.93	80.19	40.5	1.98	78.39	40.2	1.95
November	81.39	40.9	1.99	73.63	39.8	1.85	79.56	40.8	1.95	80.10	41.5	1.93	79.79	40.3	1.98	79.17	40.6	1.95
December	81.00	40.5	2.00	74.80	40.0	1.87	80.15	41.1	1.95	79.52	41.2	1.93	83.40	41.7	2.00	79.77	40.7	1.96
1955: January	80.40	40.2	2.00	72.74	38.9	1.87	78.59	40.3	1.95	77.38	40.3	1.92	79.40	40.1	1.98	79.59	40.4	1.97
February	80.00	40.0	2.00	73.84	39.7	1.86	78.20	40.1	1.95	77.20	40.0	1.93	79.39	40.3	1.97	78.20	39.9	1.96
March	80.80	40.2	2.01	74.77	40.2	1.86	79.17	40.6	1.95	77.97	40.4	1.93	81.38	41.1	1.98	78.20	40.1	1.95
April	80.60	40.3	2.00	74.43	39.8	1.87	79.97	40.8	1.96	79.15	40.8	1.94	82.20	41.1	2.00	79.98	40.6	1.97
May	81.40	40.7	2.00	75.39	40.1	1.88	81.56	41.4	1.97	80.54	41.3	1.95	82.80	41.4	2.00	81.18	41.0	1.98
June	81.61	40.4	2.02	75.95	40.4	1.88	83.38	41.9	1.99	82.74	42.0	1.97	84.40	42.2	2.00	81.79	41.1	1.99
July	77.62	39.6	1.96	73.66	39.6	1.86	83.64	41.2	2.03	85.46	42.1	2.03	82.82	40.6	2.04	77.97	38.6	2.02
August	79.60	39.6	2.01	77.11	40.8	1.89	84.65	41.7	2.03	85.68	42.0	2.04	83.03	40.9	2.03	82.41	41.0	2.01
September	84.87	41.0	2.07	80.10	41.5	1.93	86.31	41.9	2.06	88.18	42.6	2.07	83.64	40.8	2.05	83.43	41.1	2.03
October	86.52	41.2	2.10	79.90	41.4	1.93	86.52	42.0	2.06	87.77	42.4	2.07	83.03	40.7	2.04	83.84	41.1	2.04
	Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving [4]			*Vitreous enameled products*			*Stamped and pressed metal products*			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products		
1953: Average	$80.22	42.0	$1.91	$78.81	41.7	$1.89	$59.06	38.6	$1.53	$81.90	42.0	$1.95	$72.50	40.5	$1.79	$72.62	40.8	$1.78
1954: Average	78.76	40.6	1.94	80.57	40.9	1.97	61.18	38.0	1.61	83.02	41.1	2.02	73.38	40.1	1.83	73.53	40.4	1.82
October	78.78	40.4	1.95	82.98	41.7	1.99	63.18	39.0	1.62	85.90	41.9	2.05	76.48	40.9	1.87	73.89	40.6	1.82
November	78.20	40.1	1.95	85.02	42.3	2.01	63.34	39.1	1.62	87.98	42.5	2.07	79.68	41.5	1.92	76.18	41.4	1.84
December	80.57	40.9	1.97	85.43	42.5	2.01	63.43	39.4	1.61	88.18	42.6	2.07	80.51	41.5	1.94	77.93	41.9	1.86
1955: January	78.20	40.1	1.95	85.87	42.3	2.03	64.31	39.7	1.62	89.45	42.8	2.09	78.96	40.7	1.94	75.48	40.8	1.85
February	79.18	40.4	1.96	85.87	42.3	2.03	62.95	39.1	1.61	89.24	42.7	2.09	78.53	40.9	1.92	76.26	41.0	1.86
March	80.97	41.1	1.97	86.07	42.4	2.03	64.88	40.3	1.61	89.45	42.8	2.09	76.95	40.5	1.90	77.61	41.5	1.87
April	80.18	40.7	1.97	84.44	41.8	2.02	61.18	38.0	1.61	87.78	42.2	2.08	75.79	40.1	1.89	78.81	41.7	1.89
May	83.78	42.1	1.99	86.50	42.4	2.04	61.85	38.9	1.59	89.88	42.8	2.10	77.14	40.6	1.90	77.64	41.3	1.88
June	85.20	42.6	2.00	82.82	41.0	2.02	62.86	38.8	1.62	85.49	41.1	2.08	76.00	40.0	1.90	75.36	40.3	1.87
July	86.88	42.8	2.03	86.74	41.7	2.08	66.58	41.1	1.62	90.95	42.3	2.15	73.88	39.3	1.88	75.55	40.4	1.87
August	86.31	42.1	2.05	85.28	41.6	2.05	68.80	41.2	1.67	89.04	42.0	2.12	78.53	40.9	1.92	76.89	40.9	1.88
September	87.36	42.0	2.08	85.28	41.6	2.05	70.64	41.8	1.69	87.57	41.5	2.11	80.29	41.6	1.93	78.06	41.3	1.89
October	90.08	43.1	2.09	86.93	42.2	2.06	68.78	40.7	1.69	89.46	42.2	2.12	83.78	42.1	1.99	79.23	41.7	1.90

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued															Machinery (except electrical)		
	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products [4]			*Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails*			*Steel springs*			*Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets*			*Screw-machine products*			Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$78.51	42.9	$1.83	$82.35	41.8	$1.97	$83.13	42.2	$1.97	$79.18	42.8	$1.85	$81.07	44.3	$1.83	$82.91	42.3	$1.96
1954: Average	75.70	40.7	1.86	83.03	40.7	2.04	78.21	39.3	1.99	76.17	40.3	1.89	75.26	40.9	1.84	81.61	40.6	2.01
October	77.08	41.0	1.88	83.64	40.6	2.06	77.01	38.7	1.99	78.91	41.1	1.92	76.45	41.1	1.86	81.61	40.2	2.03
November	79.38	42.0	1.89	83.22	40.4	2.06	85.49	41.5	2.06	80.87	41.9	1.93	79.10	42.3	1.87	82.01	40.4	2.03
December	80.75	42.5	1.90	84.86	40.8	2.08	85.08	41.1	2.07	83.42	43.0	1.94	80.22	42.9	1.87	83.44	40.9	2.04
1955: January	81.22	42.3	1.92	85.90	41.3	2.08	88.41	42.1	2.10	85.50	43.4	1.97	78.35	41.9	1.87	82.82	40.8	2.03
February	81.98	42.7	1.92	86.53	41.8	2.07	90.95	42.9	2.12	85.10	43.2	1.97	81.08	42.9	1.89	83.64	41.0	2.04
March	82.60	42.8	1.93	86.74	41.7	2.08	89.04	42.2	2.11	86.33	43.6	1.98	81.27	43.0	1.89	84.87	41.4	2.05
April	83.42	43.0	1.94	91.59	43.0	2.13	90.31	42.4	2.13	87.12	44.0	1.98	81.51	42.9	1.90	85.70	41.6	2.06
May	83.61	43.1	1.94	91.16	43.0	2.12	90.53	42.5	2.13	86.13	43.5	1.98	82.46	43.4	1.90	87.15	42.1	2.07
June	84.83	43.5	1.95	93.26	44.2	2.11	92.88	43.0	2.16	87.56	44.0	1.99	82.84	43.6	1.90	87.57	42.1	2.08
July	83.30	42.5	1.96	95.26	44.1	2.16	85.48	40.9	2.09	86.20	43.1	2.00	79.95	42.3	1.89	86.11	41.4	2.08
August	83.73	42.5	1.97	93.74	43.4	2.16	85.05	40.5	2.10	87.70	43.2	2.03	80.79	42.3	1.91	86.94	41.6	2.09
September	85.17	42.8	1.99	94.13	42.4	2.22	83.10	39.2	2.12	90.02	43.7	2.06	82.56	43.0	1.92	88.83	42.1	2.11
October	87.03	43.3	2.01	92.60	41.9	2.21	88.13	40.8	2.16	92.80	44.4	2.09	84.97	43.8	1.94	90.10	42.3	2.13
	Engines and turbines [4]			*Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels*			*Diesel and other internal combustion engines, not elsewhere classified*			Agricultural machinery and tractors [4]			*Tractors*			*Agricultural machinery (except tractors)*		
1953: Average	$85.28	41.2	$2.07	$93.66	42.0	$2.23	$82.41	41.0	$2.01	$77.21	39.8	$1.94	$79.20	39.6	$2.00	$75.20	40.0	$1.88
1954: Average	86.05	40.4	2.13	94.94	41.1	2.31	82.41	40.2	2.05	78.21	39.5	1.98	80.77	39.4	2.05	76.03	39.6	1.92
October	85.97	39.8	2.16	97.34	40.9	2.38	81.56	39.4	2.07	76.81	38.6	1.99	79.52	38.6	2.06	73.73	38.6	1.91
November	86.86	40.4	2.15	100.67	41.6	2.42	81.40	39.9	2.04	78.40	39.2	2.00	81.97	39.6	2.07	74.69	38.9	1.92
December	90.03	41.3	2.18	97.75	40.9	2.39	86.94	41.4	2.10	80.40	40.0	2.01	84.03	40.4	2.08	77.02	39.7	1.94
1955: January	88.99	41.2	2.16	94.71	40.3	2.35	86.74	41.5	2.09	82.01	40.4	2.03	86.31	41.1	2.10	77.42	39.7	1.95
February	89.42	41.4	2.16	90.78	39.3	2.31	89.04	42.2	2.11	82.82	40.6	2.04	86.51	41.0	2.11	79.19	40.2	1.97
March	88.13	40.8	2.16	89.55	38.6	2.32	87.36	41.6	2.10	84.05	41.0	2.05	87.14	41.3	2.11	81.19	40.8	1.99
April	87.29	40.6	2.15	87.32	37.8	2.31	87.15	41.5	2.10	83.44	40.7	2.05	86.51	41.0	2.11	80.60	40.5	1.99
May	91.54	41.8	2.19	90.79	38.8	2.34	92.02	42.8	2.15	83.44	40.7	2.05	86.92	41.0	2.12	80.19	40.5	1.98
June	91.96	41.8	2.20	92.43	39.5	2.34	91.80	42.5	2.16	83.03	40.7	2.04	86.93	41.2	2.11	79.19	40.2	1.97
July	88.94	40.8	2.18	87.55	38.4	2.28	89.23	41.5	2.15	81.20	40.0	2.03	83.41	40.1	2.08	78.41	39.8	1.97
August	88.51	40.6	2.18	91.25	39.5	2.31	87.74	41.0	2.14	82.61	40.1	2.06	88.56	41.0	2.16	75.85	39.1	1.94
September	93.44	41.9	2.23	96.70	40.8	2.37	92.00	42.2	2.18	83.02	40.3	2.06	88.73	40.7	2.18	77.60	40.0	1.94
October	93.83	41.7	2.25	94.33	39.8	2.37	93.68	42.2	2.22	86.88	40.6	2.14	92.51	41.3	2.24	81.00	39.9	2.03
	Construction and mining machinery [4]			*Construction and mining machinery, except for oil fields*			*Oilfield machinery and tools*			Metalworking machinery [4]			*Machine tools*			*Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)*		
1953: Average	$79.42	41.8	$1.90	$78.85	41.5	$1.90	$80.98	42.4	$1.91	$96.64	45.8	$2.11	$94.92	46.3	$2.05	$89.52	44.1	$2.03
1954: Average	79.17	40.6	1.95	77.99	40.2	1.94	82.17	41.5	1.98	92.87	42.6	2.18	89.03	42.6	2.09	85.08	41.1	2.07
October	78.01	39.8	1.96	77.22	39.6	1.95	79.79	40.3	1.98	92.16	41.7	2.21	87.99	41.7	2.11	83.41	40.1	2.08
November	79.00	40.1	1.97	78.01	39.8	1.96	81.40	40.7	2.00	90.89	41.5	2.19	86.31	41.1	2.10	83.21	40.2	2.07
December	80.78	40.8	1.98	79.98	40.6	1.97	81.79	41.1	1.99	91.76	41.9	2.19	88.20	41.8	2.11	85.06	40.7	2.09
1955: January	80.39	40.6	1.98	80.39	40.6	1.98	80.19	40.5	1.98	91.14	42.0	2.17	87.78	41.8	2.10	85.28	41.0	2.08
February	81.79	41.1	1.99	81.59	41.0	1.99	82.60	41.3	2.00	91.78	42.1	2.18	88.62	42.0	2.11	85.69	41.0	2.09
March	83.82	41.7	2.01	84.02	41.8	2.01	83.00	41.5	2.00	92.64	42.3	2.19	90.31	42.4	2.13	86.32	41.3	2.09
April	85.45	42.3	2.02	85.65	42.4	2.02	84.42	42.0	2.01	95.25	43.1	2.21	91.80	43.1	2.13	87.99	41.7	2.11
May	86.46	42.8	2.02	86.48	42.6	2.03	86.63	43.1	2.01	98.56	44.0	2.24	95.04	44.0	2.16	88.20	41.8	2.11
June	87.52	42.9	2.04	87.95	42.9	2.05	86.66	42.9	2.02	100.57	44.5	2.26	97.66	44.8	2.18	90.74	42.4	2.14
July	86.50	42.4	2.04	86.93	42.2	2.06	85.40	42.7	2.00	98.76	43.7	2.26	94.40	43.5	2.17	90.94	42.1	2.16
August	88.80	42.9	2.07	88.39	42.7	2.07	89.61	43.5	2.06	99.20	43.7	2.27	96.14	44.1	2.18	93.95	42.9	2.19
September	90.51	43.1	2.10	90.09	42.9	2.10	90.92	43.5	2.09	98.08	43.4	2.26	93.73	42.8	2.19	95.47	43.2	2.21
October	90.09	42.9	2.10	89.46	42.6	2.10	91.77	43.7	2.10	100.99	44.1	2.29	99.88	45.4	2.20	97.01	43.5	2.23
	Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) [4]			*Food-products machinery*			*Textile machinery*			*Paper-industries machinery*			*Printing-trades machinery and equipment*		
1953: Average	$100.93	46.3	$2.18	$81.32	42.8	$1.90	$81.56	42.7	$1.91	$71.93	41.1	$1.75	$82.84	44.3	$1.87	$94.59	44.2	$2.14
1954: Average	98.72	43.3	2.28	79.54	41.0	1.94	81.36	41.3	1.97	70.22	39.9	1.76	82.94	43.2	1.92	89.01	41.4	2.15
October	98.60	42.5	2.32	79.37	40.7	1.95	79.59	40.4	1.97	70.18	40.1	1.75	82.10	42.1	1.95	88.32	40.7	2.17
November	97.29	42.3	2.30	79.95	41.0	1.95	79.99	40.4	1.98	71.63	40.7	1.76	83.27	42.7	1.95	88.56	41.0	2.16
December	97.55	42.6	2.29	80.93	41.5	1.95	81.79	41.1	1.99	72.86	41.4	1.76	86.53	43.7	1.98	88.34	40.9	2.16
1955: January	96.28	42.6	2.26	80.16	40.9	1.96	80.79	40.6	1.99	72.39	40.9	1.77	83.30	42.5	1.96	87.67	40.4	2.17
February	95.85	42.6	2.25	80.56	41.1	1.96	81.80	40.9	2.00	73.28	41.4	1.77	84.91	43.1	1.97	90.03	41.3	2.18
March	97.16	42.8	2.27	82.35	41.8	1.97	83.22	41.2	2.02	74.40	41.8	1.78	85.89	43.6	1.97	91.96	41.8	2.20
April	100.74	43.8	2.30	81.54	41.6	1.96	83.63	41.4	2.02	73.63	41.6	1.77	87.36	43.9	1.99	91.32	41.7	2.19
May	104.62	44.9	2.33	82.74	42.0	1.97	83.63	41.4	2.02	73.87	41.5	1.78	88.16	44.3	1.99	91.98	42.0	2.19
June	106.91	45.3	2.36	83.56	42.2	1.98	84.03	41.6	2.02	74.46	41.6	1.79	89.75	45.1	1.99	91.54	41.8	2.19
July	104.58	44.5	2.35	81.97	41.4	1.98	83.43	41.1	2.03	73.57	41.1	1.79	87.60	43.8	2.00	90.64	41.2	2.20
August	102.93	43.8	2.35	82.17	41.5	1.98	84.66	41.5	2.04	73.16	41.1	1.78	89.80	44.9	2.00	90.45	41.3	2.19
September	102.05	43.8	2.33	84.80	42.4	2.00	87.14	42.3	2.06	73.93	41.3	1.79	90.50	44.8	2.02	93.04	42.1	2.21
October	102.90	43.6	2.36	85.63	42.6	2.01	86.11	41.8	2.06	74.52	41.4	1.80	90.70	44.9	2.02	96.34	43.2	2.23

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	General industrial machinery [4]			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans			Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly earnings
1953: Average	$83.42	43.0	$1.94	$81.98	42.7	$1.92	$84.44	43.3	$1.95	$76.50	42.5	$1.80	$83.50	42.6	$1.96	$85.93	43.4	$1.98
1954: Average	80.19	40.5	1.98	78.99	40.3	1.96	81.40	40.7	2.00	74.59	40.1	1.86	77.42	39.5	1.96	81.00	40.5	2.00
October	81.20	40.4	2.01	80.39	40.6	1.98	81.20	40.0	2.03	76.40	40.0	1.91	81.41	40.5	2.01	82.62	40.7	2.03
November	80.00	40.0	2.00	78.40	40.0	1.96	78.38	38.8	2.02	75.22	39.8	1.89	78.61	39.5	1.99	83.03	40.7	2.04
December	81.41	40.5	2.01	79.98	40.6	1.97	81.81	40.3	2.03	75.43	39.7	1.90	79.40	39.9	1.99	83.44	40.9	2.04
1955: January	81.20	40.4	2.01	79.79	40.5	1.97	80.57	39.3	2.05	74.64	39.7	1.88	80.60	40.3	2.00	83.85	40.9	2.05
February	81.61	40.6	2.01	80.99	40.7	1.99	80.98	39.5	2.05	75.81	39.9	1.90	80.60	40.1	2.01	84.05	41.2	2.04
March	82.82	41.0	2.02	80.16	40.9	1.96	82.61	40.1	2.06	75.60	40.0	1.89	84.46	41.4	2.04	85.28	41.6	2.05
April	84.25	41.3	2.04	83.01	41.3	2.01	82.80	40.0	2.07	77.33	40.7	1.90	84.04	41.4	2.03	87.15	42.1	2.07
May	86.10	42.0	2.05	85.67	42.2	2.03	85.28	41.0	2.08	77.33	40.7	1.90	85.67	42.2	2.03	89.65	43.1	2.08
June	87.14	42.3	2.06	85.46	42.1	2.03	87.99	41.9	2.10	78.14	40.7	1.92	86.50	42.4	2.04	91.12	43.6	2.09
July	84.46	41.4	2.04	80.59	40.7	1.98	86.94	41.4	2.10	80.38	40.8	1.97	81.40	40.1	2.03	88.61	42.6	2.08
August	85.70	41.6	2.06	82.19	41.3	1.99	86.48	40.6	2.13	84.20	42.1	2.00	85.90	41.9	2.05	88.83	42.3	2.10
September	88.83	42.3	2.10	86.31	41.9	2.06	90.73	42.2	2.15	84.80	42.4	2.00	87.34	42.4	2.06	92.45	43.2	2.14
October	90.31	42.6	2.12	89.46	42.6	2.10	91.12	41.8	2.18	80.57	40.9	1.97	93.68	44.4	2.11	95.70	43.9	2.18
	Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and devices [4]			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines [4]			Domestic laundry equipment		
1953: Average	$81.02	42.2	$1.92	$77.38	40.3	$1.92	$83.21	40.2	$2.07	$70.93	40.3	$1.76	$79.15	40.8	$1.94	$78.57	40.5	$1.94
1954: Average	81.00	40.5	2.00	79.20	39.8	1.99	85.17	39.8	2.14	73.23	39.8	1.84	77.82	39.5	1.97	79.80	39.9	2.00
October	81.41	40.3	2.02	79.80	39.9	2.00	85.93	39.6	2.17	74.70	40.6	1.84	79.80	40.1	1.99	87.35	42.2	2.07
November	80.20	39.9	2.01	81.20	40.2	2.02	87.64	40.2	2.18	76.89	40.9	1.88	78.80	39.6	1.99	84.26	41.1	2.05
December	81.00	40.3	2.01	80.60	40.1	2.01	87.64	40.2	2.18	76.52	40.7	1.88	80.00	40.2	1.99	81.81	40.5	2.02
1955: January	80.20	40.1	2.00	81.00	40.1	2.02	87.85	40.3	2.18	75.41	39.9	1.89	79.20	39.8	1.99	80.00	39.8	2.01
February	84.04	41.4	2.03	79.60	39.6	2.01	86.15	39.7	2.17	74.26	39.5	1.88	81.61	40.6	2.01	81.61	40.4	2.02
March	84.05	41.2	2.04	80.80	40.0	2.02	86.58	39.9	2.17	75.01	39.9	1.88	82.42	40.8	2.02	84.87	41.4	2.05
April	83.23	40.8	2.04	80.00	39.8	2.01	85.72	39.5	2.17	74.82	39.8	1.88	82.62	40.9	2.02	82.62	40.7	2.03
May	83.23	41.0	2.03	80.19	39.7	2.02	86.33	39.6	2.18	74.43	39.8	1.87	84.85	41.8	2.03	82.62	40.9	2.02
June	84.67	41.3	2.05	80.39	39.6	2.03	86.76	39.8	2.18	75.03	39.7	1.89	82.62	40.9	2.02	82.62	40.3	2.05
July	84.44	41.8	2.02	82.80	40.0	2.07	92.93	41.3	2.25	73.71	39.0	1.89	80.79	39.8	2.03	78.28	38.0	2.06
August	85.08	41.3	2.06	82.39	39.8	2.07	90.90	40.4	2.25	74.47	39.4	1.89	81.81	40.3	2.03	81.59	39.8	2.05
September	85.70	41.2	2.08	84.04	40.6	2.07	89.65	40.2	2.23	77.95	40.6	1.92	83.41	40.1	2.08	91.16	42.8	2.13
October	90.95	42.9	2.12	86.52	41.2	2.10	92.21	40.8	2.26	80.12	41.3	1.94	84.44	40.4	2.09	90.50	41.9	2.16
	Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts [4]			Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings		
1953: Average	$76.38	42.2	$1.81	$77.01	39.9	$1.93	$79.76	40.9	$1.95	$78.85	41.5	$1.90	$77.90	41.0	$1.90	$77.71	40.9	$1.90
1954: Average	74.74	40.4	1.85	79.60	39.8	2.00	77.81	39.3	1.98	78.00	40.0	1.95	78.60	39.9	1.97	76.25	39.1	1.95
October	74.59	40.1	1.86	80.40	40.2	2.00	79.40	39.7	2.00	78.61	39.7	1.98	78.20	39.1	2.00	77.42	39.1	1.98
November	74.15	40.3	1.84	81.41	40.5	2.01	78.80	39.4	2.00	79.99	40.4	1.98	81.20	40.4	2.01	78.61	39.7	1.98
December	74.93	40.5	1.85	81.81	40.5	2.02	80.40	40.2	2.00	80.99	40.7	1.99	80.60	40.3	2.00	80.60	40.5	1.99
1955: January	72.50	39.4	1.84	80.00	39.8	2.01	80.20	39.9	2.01	81.59	41.0	1.99	80.00	40.2	1.99	83.01	41.3	2.01
February	74.37	40.2	1.85	80.59	39.7	2.03	83.23	40.8	2.04	82.40	41.2	2.00	80.20	40.1	2.00	85.04	42.1	2.02
March	77.19	41.5	1.86	80.79	39.8	2.03	83.23	40.8	2.04	83.82	41.7	2.01	81.00	40.5	2.00	86.70	42.5	2.04
April	77.27	41.1	1.88	80.78	39.6	2.04	84.05	41.2	2.04	84.02	41.8	2.01	80.80	40.4	2.00	89.18	43.5	2.05
May	78.58	41.8	1.88	81.80	39.9	2.05	87.14	42.3	2.06	85.04	42.1	2.02	81.61	40.6	2.01	91.70	44.3	2.07
June	78.81	41.7	1.89	82.21	40.1	2.05	83.43	41.1	2.03	84.85	41.8	2.03	82.42	40.8	2.02	89.40	43.4	2.06
July	78.66	41.4	1.90	82.21	40.1	2.05	81.40	39.9	2.04	84.45	41.6	2.03	80.20	39.9	2.01	91.54	43.8	2.09
August	78.81	41.7	1.89	82.19	39.9	2.06	82.00	40.0	2.05	85.28	41.6	2.05	81.81	40.5	2.02	90.94	43.1	2.11
September	81.70	43.0	1.90	84.42	40.2	2.10	81.51	39.0	2.09	88.39	42.7	2.07	85.28	41.6	2.05	94.57	44.4	2.13
October	79.04	41.6	1.90	84.65	40.5	2.09	83.98	39.8	2.11	88.82	42.7	2.08	86.94	42.0	2.07	93.08	43.7	2.13
	Machinery (except electrical)—Con.			Electrical machinery														
	Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus [4]			Wiring devices and supplies			Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments		
1953: Average	$80.28	42.7	$1.88	$71.81	40.8	$1.76	$77.83	41.4	$1.88	$68.54	40.8	$1.68	$77.83	41.4	$1.88	$73.57	41.1	$1.79
1954: Average	79.32	41.1	1.93	72.44	39.8	1.82	77.59	40.2	1.93	67.72	39.6	1.71	74.80	40.0	1.87	72.80	40.0	1.82
October	79.54	41.0	1.94	74.34	40.4	1.84	78.76	40.6	1.94	69.89	40.4	1.73	74.96	40.3	1.86	74.89	40.7	1.84
November	79.95	41.0	1.95	74.89	40.7	1.84	79.15	40.8	1.94	70.58	40.8	1.73	74.34	40.4	1.84	74.15	40.3	1.84
December	81.95	41.6	1.97	74.52	40.5	1.84	79.56	40.8	1.95	71.17	40.9	1.74	76.07	40.9	1.86	71.89	39.5	1.82
1955: January	82.35	41.8	1.97	74.56	40.3	1.85	78.38	40.4	1.94	69.03	39.9	1.73	76.67	41.0	1.87	72.62	39.9	1.82
February	82.96	41.9	1.98	74.74	40.4	1.85	79.17	40.6	1.95	69.08	39.7	1.74	76.73	40.6	1.89	73.05	39.7	1.84
March	84.15	42.5	1.98	75.33	40.5	1.86	79.56	40.8	1.95	69.95	40.2	1.74	77.30	40.9	1.89	74.00	40.0	1.85
April	83.78	42.1	1.99	75.52	40.6	1.86	79.76	40.9	1.95	69.83	39.9	1.75	77.52	40.8	1.90	73.42	39.9	1.84
May	83.78	42.1	1.99	76.30	40.8	1.87	80.73	41.2	1.96	70.18	40.1	1.75	78.12	40.9	1.91	74.89	40.7	1.84
June	83.60	41.8	2.00	75.92	40.6	1.87	80.95	41.3	1.96	70.93	40.3	1.76	77.36	40.5	1.91	74.52	40.5	1.84
July	83.18	41.8	1.99	74.82	39.8	1.88	79.99	40.4	1.98	69.38	39.2	1.77	77.59	40.2	1.93	72.40	40.0	1.81
August	84.03	41.6	2.02	75.92	40.6	1.87	80.18	40.7	1.97	70.09	39.6	1.77	79.73	41.1	1.94	74.30	40.6	1.83
September	87.54	42.7	2.05	76.17	40.3	1.89	78.99	39.3	2.01	71.38	40.1	1.78	79.90	41.4	1.93	71.78	38.8	1.85
October	87.76	42.6	2.06	78.47	41.3	1.90	83.23	41.0	2.03	74.62	41.0	1.82	80.32	41.4	1.94	72.73	39.1	1.86

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Electrical machinery—Continued

Year and month	*Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets*			*Power and distribution transformers*			*Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls*			*Electrical welding apparatus*			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$84.03	41.6	$2.02	$76.33	40.6	$1.88	$75.84	41.9	$1.81	$85.20	42.6	$2.00	$76.92	40.7	$1.89	$72.24	42.0	$1.72
1954: Average	82.82	40.4	2.05	78.59	40.3	1.95	75.95	40.4	1.88	83.21	41.4	2.01	75.84	39.5	1.92	70.47	40.5	1.74
October	84.87	41.0	2.07	79.76	40.9	1.95	76.78	40.2	1.91	83.64	41.0	2.04	73.73	38.2	1.93	72.39	40.9	1.77
November	84.05	40.8	2.06	80.77	41.0	1.97	79.32	41.1	1.93	83.64	41.2	2.03	79.17	40.6	1.95	74.82	41.8	1.79
December	83.84	40.6	2.07	84.58	42.5	1.99	79.13	41.0	1.93	84.84	42.0	2.02	78.38	40.4	1.94	73.69	41.4	1.78
1955: January	84.25	40.7	2.07	81.95	41.6	1.97	79.40	40.0	1.91	83.02	41.1	2.02	77.81	39.9	1.95	73.34	41.2	1.78
February	84.87	41.2	2.06	82.59	41.5	1.99	76.99	40.1	1.92	84.66	41.5	2.04	77.01	39.9	1.93	73.93	41.3	1.79
March	84.67	41.3	2.05	82.17	41.5	1.98	77.38	40.3	1.92	86.72	42.3	2.05	79.15	40.8	1.94	73.57	41.1	1.79
April	84.46	41.2	2.05	84.40	42.2	2.00	77.97	40.4	1.93	89.22	43.1	2.07	79.54	41.0	1.94	74.64	41.7	1.79
May	85.70	41.6	2.06	84.20	42.1	2.00	79.35	40.9	1.94	93.68	44.4	2.11	79.35	40.9	1.94	75.24	41.8	1.80
June	84.67	41.3	2.05	86.23	42.9	2.01	80.56	41.1	1.96	95.97	45.7	2.10	79.37	40.7	1.95	76.44	42.0	1.82
July	84.23	40.3	2.09	84.04	41.4	2.03	80.39	40.6	1.98	93.29	43.8	2.13	77.62	39.6	1.96	73.85	40.8	1.81
August	84.85	40.6	2.09	82.81	41.2	2.01	78.72	41.0	1.92	95.82	45.2	2.12	78.57	40.5	1.94	74.75	41.3	1.81
September	85.14	39.6	2.15	87.56	42.3	2.07	70.72	35.9	1.97	94.80	44.3	2.14	78.20	39.9	1.96	78.75	42.8	1.84
October	86.86	40.4	2.15	88.40	42.5	2.08	.....	.....	.....	96.98	44.9	2.16	79.00	40.1	1.97	80.97	43.3	1.87

Year and month	Electric equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment [4]			*Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment*			*Radio tubes*			*Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$76.70	40.8	$1.88	$65.21	40.5	$1.61	$66.66	40.4	$1.65	$64.64	39.9	$1.62	$62.27	40.7	$1.53	$82.49	42.3	$1.95
1954: Average	75.84	39.5	1.92	64.91	39.1	1.66	68.68	39.7	1.73	67.49	39.7	1.70	63.43	39.4	1.61	80.40	40.4	1.99
October	81.18	41.0	1.98	67.77	40.1	1.69	70.88	40.5	1.75	69.32	40.3	1.72	66.99	40.6	1.65	83.43	41.1	2.03
November	79.59	40.4	1.97	68.51	40.3	1.70	71.23	40.7	1.75	69.26	40.5	1.71	67.49	40.9	1.65	84.66	41.5	2.04
December	79.38	40.5	1.96	68.51	40.3	1.70	70.53	40.3	1.75	69.32	40.3	1.72	64.94	39.6	1.64	83.64	41.2	2.03
1955: January	80.78	40.8	1.98	68.17	40.1	1.70	70.53	40.3	1.75	69.32	40.3	1.72	64.06	39.3	1.63	85.90	41.7	2.06
February	84.82	42.2	2.01	68.91	40.3	1.71	70.40	40.0	1.76	68.11	39.6	1.72	65.60	40.0	1.64	86.53	41.8	2.07
March	84.80	42.4	2.00	69.60	40.7	1.71	70.80	40.0	1.77	68.68	39.7	1.73	64.55	39.6	1.63	86.53	41.8	2.07
April	82.78	41.6	1.99	69.60	40.7	1.71	70.98	40.1	1.77	68.68	39.7	1.73	65.04	39.9	1.63	87.15	41.9	2.08
May	86.05	42.6	2.02	69.66	40.5	1.72	70.98	40.1	1.77	68.85	39.8	1.73	65.29	39.2	1.64	88.41	42.3	2.09
June	78.01	39.6	1.97	69.26	40.5	1.71	71.96	40.2	1.79	69.43	39.9	1.74	64.02	38.8	1.65	90.30	43.0	2.10
July	82.42	40.4	2.04	66.81	39.3	1.70	69.78	39.2	1.78	68.60	39.2	1.75	62.21	37.7	1.65	84.46	41.2	2.05
August	85.08	41.3	2.06	67.32	39.6	1.70	72.32	40.4	1.79	69.43	39.9	1.74	65.74	39.6	1.66	92.63	43.9	2.11
September	82.42	40.4	2.04	30.72	35.3	1.72	74.16	41.2	1.80	69.95	40.2	1.74	69.89	41.6	1.68	95.21	44.7	2.13
October	84.87	41.2	2.06	73.04	41.5	1.76	75.12	41.5	1.81	71.40	40.8	1.75	69.63	41.2	1.69	95.87	44.8	2.14

Electrical machinery—Continued

Transportation equipment

Year and month	Miscellaneous electrical products [4]			*Storage batteries*			*Primary batteries (dry and wet)*			*X-ray and non-radio electronic tubes*			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$67.94	40.2	$1.69	$76.67	41.0	$1.87	$59.20	40.0	$1.48	$72.36	40.2	$1.80	$85.28	41.2	$2.07	$87.95	41.1	$2.14
1954: Average	68.95	39.4	1.75	76.82	39.6	1.94	59.04	39.1	1.51	78.18	40.3	1.94	86.67	40.5	2.14	89.32	40.6	2.20
October	69.48	39.7	1.75	78.60	39.9	1.97	58.35	38.9	1.50	79.00	40.1	1.97	87.26	40.4	2.16	90.54	40.6	2.23
November	70.98	40.1	1.77	81.80	40.9	2.00	58.20	38.8	1.50	78.98	40.5	1.95	91.12	41.8	2.18	96.53	42.9	2.25
December	70.53	39.4	1.79	77.62	39.4	1.97	59.13	38.9	1.52	81.16	41.2	1.97	93.08	42.5	2.19	99.44	44.0	2.26
1955: January	70.17	39.2	1.79	76.64	39.1	1.96	59.74	39.3	1.52	77.03	39.3	1.96	92.62	42.1	2.20	96.75	43.0	2.25
February	72.58	40.1	1.81	81.80	40.9	2.00	60.83	39.5	1.54	78.60	40.1	1.96	93.28	42.4	2.20	98.99	43.8	2.26
March	71.06	39.7	1.79	78.80	39.6	1.99	60.28	39.4	1.53	77.81	39.7	1.96	94.37	42.7	2.21	100.56	44.3	2.27
April	73.12	40.4	1.81	80.80	40.4	2.00	62.22	40.4	1.54	79.40	39.9	1.99	92.62	42.1	2.20	97.88	43.5	2.25
May	73.12	40.4	1.81	83.22	41.2	2.02	61.60	40.0	1.54	78.41	39.8	1.97	94.79	42.7	2.22	101.00	44.3	2.28
June	72.36	40.2	1.80	81.19	40.8	1.99	60.37	39.2	1.54	80.80	40.4	2.00	88.26	40.3	2.19	89.20	40.0	2.23
July	72.83	39.8	1.83	82.00	40.0	2.05	60.19	39.6	1.52	84.87	41.4	2.05	92.99	41.7	2.23	97.75	42.5	2.30
August	73.75	40.3	1.83	86.31	42.1	2.05	61.62	39.5	1.56	80.80	40.2	2.01	92.06	41.1	2.24	95.45	41.5	2.30
September	77.79	41.6	1.87	92.59	44.3	2.09	61.15	39.2	1.56	84.67	41.3	2.05	93.11	41.2	2.26	96.23	41.3	2.33
October	77.38	41.6	1.86	93.05	44.1	2.11	61.15	39.2	1.56	82.01	40.4	2.03	93.71	41.1	2.28	96.64	41.3	2.34

Year and month	*Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories*			*Truck and bus bodies*			*Trailers (truck and automobile)*			Aircraft and parts [4]			*Aircraft*			*Aircraft engines and parts*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$88.78	41.1	$2.16	$74.26	40.8	$1.82	$73.00	40.0	$1.84	$83.80	41.9	$2.00	$82.19	41.3	$1.99	$87.29	43.0	$2.03
1954: Average	89.95	40.7	2.21	75.98	40.2	1.89	76.19	40.1	1.90	85.07	40.9	2.08	85.07	40.9	2.08	85.06	40.7	2.09
October	91.35	40.6	2.25	75.83	39.7	1.91	79.90	41.4	1.93	85.47	40.7	2.10	85.47	40.7	2.10	84.63	40.3	2.10
November	97.18	43.0	2.26	76.80	40.0	1.92	82.32	42.0	1.96	87.34	41.2	2.12	87.77	41.4	2.12	85.46	40.5	2.11
December	100.11	44.1	2.27	78.38	40.4	1.94	82.68	42.4	1.95	87.77	41.4	2.12	87.56	41.3	2.12	87.34	41.2	2.12
1955: January	97.63	43.2	2.26	76.82	39.6	1.94	78.38	40.4	1.94	88.81	41.5	2.14	89.44	41.6	2.15	87.54	41.1	2.13
February	99.65	43.9	2.27	80.93	41.5	1.95	80.77	41.0	1.97	87.95	41.1	2.14	88.80	41.3	2.15	86.69	40.7	2.13
March	101.23	44.4	2.28	91.43	44.6	2.05	84.15	42.5	1.98	88.38	41.3	2.14	89.23	41.5	2.15	87.74	41.0	2.14
April	98.31	43.5	2.26	85.70	43.5	1.97	83.50	42.6	1.96	87.10	40.7	2.14	87.72	40.8	2.15	85.65	40.4	2.12
May	101.68	44.4	2.29	85.37	42.9	1.99	84.55	42.7	1.98	88.15	41.0	2.15	88.56	41.0	2.16	87.10	40.7	2.14
June	89.38	39.9	2.24	82.59	41.5	1.99	84.82	42.2	2.01	88.15	41.0	2.15	88.15	41.0	2.15	86.67	40.5	2.14
July	98.83	42.6	2.32	80.77	41.0	1.97	83.01	41.3	2.01	89.40	41.2	2.17	89.19	41.1	2.17	89.62	41.3	2.17
August	96.28	41.5	2.32	81.18	41.0	1.98	83.43	41.3	2.02	88.97	41.0	2.17	89.19	41.1	2.17	86.37	39.8	2.17
September	97.06	41.3	2.35	79.00	39.7	1.99	86.94	41.8	2.08	90.67	41.4	2.19	90.03	41.3	2.18	89.98	40.9	2.20
October	97.47	41.3	2.36	79.39	40.3	1.97	87.35	42.2	2.07	91.49	41.4	2.21	90.61	41.0	2.21	91.91	41.4	2.22

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Transportation equipment—Continued

Year and month	*Aircraft propellers and parts*			*Other aircraft parts and equipment*			Ship and boat building and repairing [4]			*Shipbuilding and repairing*			*Boatbuilding and repairing*			Railroad equipment [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$85.90	41.9	$2.05	$85.17	42.8	$1.99	$79.37	39.1	$2.03	$80.91	38.9	$2.08	$70.58	40.1	$1.76	$80.39	39.6	$2.03
1954: Average	82.35	39.4	2.09	85.70	41.2	2.08	80.70	38.8	2.08	82.39	38.5	2.14	71.15	40.2	1.77	82.26	38.8	2.12
October	83.37	39.7	2.10	87.34	41.2	2.12	81.02	38.4	2.11	82.51	38.2	2.16	71.82	39.9	1.80	82.13	38.2	2.15
November	84.21	40.1	2.10	87.98	41.5	2.12	80.22	38.2	2.10	81.86	37.9	2.16	70.49	39.6	1.78	86.98	39.9	2.18
December	84.21	40.1	2.10	90.09	42.1	2.14	83.10	39.2	2.12	85.36	38.8	2.20	71.51	41.1	1.74	88.88	40.4	2.20
1955: January	83.60	40.0	2.09	88.40	41.5	2.13	82.74	39.4	2.10	85.46	39.2	2.18	70.75	40.2	1.76	87.82	40.1	2.19
February	84.38	39.8	2.12	86.71	40.9	2.12	82.95	39.5	2.10	85.85	39.2	2.19	70.07	40.5	1.73	85.89	39.4	2.18
March	84.77	39.8	2.13	86.71	40.9	2.12	82.76	39.6	2.09	85.63	39.1	2.19	71.38	41.5	1.72	84.14	39.5	2.13
April	84.99	39.9	2.13	85.86	40.5	2.12	83.16	39.6	2.10	86.24	39.2	2.20	70.86	41.2	1.72	88.00	40.0	2.20
May	84.38	39.8	2.12	87.76	41.2	2.13	83.39	39.9	2.09	86.51	39.5	2.19	71.55	41.6	1.72	88.62	40.1	2.21
June	87.91	40.7	2.16	89.64	41.5	2.16	83.18	39.8	2.09	86.51	39.5	2.19	71.04	41.3	1.72	90.35	40.7	2.22
July	88.70	40.5	2.19	90.06	41.5	2.17	81.72	39.1	2.09	84.63	39.0	2.17	68.38	39.3	1.74	90.32	40.5	2.23
August	95.67	42.9	2.23	90.91	41.7	2.18	83.67	39.1	2.14	87.47	39.4	2.22	66.50	38.0	1.75	93.25	40.9	2.28
September	96.78	43.4	2.23	93.48	42.3	2.21	84.93	39.5	2.15	88.31	39.6	2.23	69.03	39.0	1.77	94.25	40.8	2.31
October	98.34	43.9	2.24	94.79	42.7	2.22	84.24	39.0	2.16	87.08	38.7	2.25	71.33	40.3	1.77	91.14	39.8	2.29

Transportation equipment—Continued / Instruments and related products

Year and month	*Locomotives and parts*			*Railroad and streetcars*			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$82.00	40.0	$2.05	$79.19	39.4	$2.01	$73.49	40.6	$1.81	$73.69	41.4	$1.78	$89.25	42.5	$2.10	$74.16	41.2	$1.80
1954: Average	84.16	39.7	2.12	81.20	38.3	2.12	72.31	39.3	1.84	73.20	40.0	1.83	83.20	40.0	2.08	74.59	40.1	1.86
October	83.71	39.3	2.13	81.38	37.5	2.17	71.23	38.5	1.85	74.19	40.1	1.85	84.63	40.3	2.10	75.39	40.1	1.88
November	86.40	40.0	2.16	87.38	39.9	2.19	70.86	38.3	1.85	74.56	40.3	1.85	86.30	40.9	2.11	75.58	40.2	1.88
December	89.38	41.0	2.18	88.40	40.0	2.21	71.19	38.9	1.83	75.33	40.5	1.86	87.97	41.3	2.13	77.49	41.0	1.89
1955: January	88.51	40.6	2.18	87.34	39.7	2.20	75.14	40.4	1.86	75.17	40.2	1.87	86.92	41.0	2.12	75.79	40.1	1.89
February	88.26	40.3	2.19	84.80	38.9	2.18	74.56	40.3	1.85	76.14	40.5	1.88	88.81	41.5	2.14	77.74	40.7	1.91
March	86.71	40.9	2.12	83.03	38.8	2.14	76.30	40.8	1.87	76.14	40.5	1.88	88.17	41.2	2.14	77.55	40.6	1.91
April	90.20	41.0	2.20	86.68	39.4	2.20	72.98	40.1	1.82	75.76	40.3	1.88	87.94	40.9	2.15	76.38	40.2	1.90
May	96.30	42.8	2.25	84.32	38.5	2.19	74.56	40.3	1.85	75.92	40.6	1.87	90.72	42.0	2.16	77.36	40.5	1.91
June	96.53	42.9	2.25	85.85	39.2	2.19	76.30	40.8	1.87	77.93	40.8	1.91	88.99	41.2	2.16	78.74	40.8	1.93
July	95.60	42.3	2.26	86.85	39.3	2.21	75.39	40.1	1.88	76.38	40.2	1.90	88.29	40.5	2.18	77.20	40.0	1.93
August	98.47	43.0	2.29	89.44	39.4	2.27	79.87	41.6	1.92	77.55	40.6	1.91	89.19	41.1	2.17	78.57	40.5	1.94
September	100.42	43.1	2.33	89.77	39.2	2.29	81.60	42.5	1.92	79.52	41.2	1.93	91.54	41.8	2.19	81.95	41.6	1.97
October	95.22	41.4	2.30	88.39	38.6	2.29	83.89	42.8	1.96	80.51	41.5	1.94	89.62	41.3	2.17	81.56	41.4	1.97

Instruments and related products—Continued / Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

Year and month	Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries: Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$79.00	42.7	$1.85	$66.74	41.2	$1.62	$58.69	40.2	$1.46	$77.49	41.0	$1.89	$66.98	41.6	$1.61	$64.06	40.8	$1.57
1954: Average	75.17	40.2	1.87	66.80	40.0	1.67	58.80	39.2	1.50	80.39	40.6	1.98	64.35	39.0	1.65	64.24	39.9	1.61
October	76.78	40.2	1.91	65.46	39.2	1.67	59.04	39.1	1.51	81.20	40.6	2.00	67.06	40.4	1.66	65.21	40.5	1.61
November	78.31	41.0	1.91	66.47	39.8	1.67	59.70	39.8	1.50	81.60	40.8	2.00	65.74	39.6	1.66	65.21	40.5	1.61
December	78.09	41.1	1.90	67.13	40.2	1.67	59.10	39.4	1.50	82.01	40.8	2.01	65.63	39.3	1.67	66.18	40.6	1.63
1955: January	76.38	40.2	1.90	67.30	40.3	1.67	58.65	39.1	1.50	82.82	41.0	2.02	66.42	39.3	1.69	65.93	40.2	1.64
February	76.97	40.3	1.91	67.54	40.2	1.68	59.80	39.6	1.51	82.21	40.7	2.02	67.66	39.8	1.70	66.42	40.5	1.64
March	76.40	40.0	1.91	68.45	40.5	1.69	59.70	39.8	1.50	82.62	40.9	2.02	67.15	39.5	1.70	66.58	40.6	1.64
April	76.59	40.1	1.91	67.94	40.2	1.69	60.65	39.9	1.52	83.23	41.0	2.03	67.37	39.4	1.71	65.76	40.1	1.64
May	77.18	40.2	1.92	69.19	40.7	1.70	61.10	40.2	1.52	83.03	40.9	2.03	66.98	39.4	1.70	66.83	40.5	1.65
June	78.36	40.6	1.93	70.04	41.2	1.70	61.10	40.2	1.52	86.31	41.1	2.10	68.85	39.8	1.73	66.42	40.5	1.64
July	77.78	40.3	1.93	67.60	40.0	1.69	60.89	39.8	1.53	85.28	41.0	2.08	66.64	39.2	1.70	65.51	39.7	1.65
August	76.78	40.2	1.91	69.53	40.9	1.70	62.22	40.4	1.54	85.48	40.9	2.09	68.90	39.6	1.74	66.50	40.3	1.65
September	77.57	40.4	1.92	69.94	40.9	1.71	64.84	41.3	1.57	87.34	41.2	2.12	71.28	40.5	1.76	68.30	40.9	1.67
October	79.35	40.9	1.94	71.69	41.2	1.74	66.68	42.2	1.58	89.24	41.7	2.14	73.46	41.3	1.77	69.38	41.3	1.68

Year and month	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware [4]			*Jewelry and findings*			*Silverware and plated ware*			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods [4]			*Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$68.85	42.5	$1.62	$65.41	42.2	$1.55	$75.86	43.1	$1.76	$71.81	40.8	$1.76	$60.70	40.2	$1.51	$61.35	40.1	$1.53
1954: Average	68.15	41.3	1.65	65.00	41.4	1.57	73.98	41.1	1.80	72.14	40.3	1.79	58.74	38.9	1.51	58.82	38.7	1.52
October	71.71	43.2	1.66	68.89	43.6	1.58	77.65	42.2	1.84	77.65	42.2	1.84	59.40	39.6	1.50	59.45	39.9	1.49
November	71.81	43.0	1.67	68.37	43.0	1.59	78.87	43.1	1.83	77.04	42.1	1.83	58.50	39.0	1.50	58.50	39.0	1.50
December	71.48	42.8	1.67	67.58	42.5	1.59	79.67	43.3	1.84	76.49	41.8	1.83	58.74	38.9	1.51	57.68	38.2	1.51
1955: January	67.82	41.1	1.65	64.53	41.1	1.57	74.57	41.2	1.81	73.08	40.6	1.80	59.52	38.9	1.53	59.75	38.8	1.54
February	68.81	41.7	1.65	65.36	41.9	1.56	75.76	41.4	1.83	74.07	40.7	1.82	60.06	39.0	1.54	59.91	38.9	1.54
March	69.47	41.6	1.67	65.99	41.5	1.59	77.10	41.9	1.84	74.66	40.8	1.83	60.92	39.3	1.55	60.92	39.3	1.55
April	69.22	41.2	1.68	65.76	41.1	1.60	75.58	41.3	1.83	73.53	40.4	1.82	59.91	38.9	1.54	59.91	38.9	1.54
May	69.63	41.2	1.69	66.17	41.1	1.61	76.18	41.4	1.84	73.71	40.5	1.82	59.43	39.1	1.52	59.43	39.1	1.52
June	70.64	41.8	1.69	66.88	41.8	1.60	77.75	41.8	1.86	73.35	40.3	1.82	58.29	38.6	1.51	56.77	38.1	1.49
July	67.66	39.8	1.70	62.88	39.3	1.60	77.30	40.9	1.89	72.00	40.0	1.80	59.21	38.7	1.53	58.67	38.6	1.52
August	70.89	41.7	1.70	66.56	41.6	1.60	79.84	41.8	1.91	73.16	40.2	1.82	60.04	39.5	1.52	59.40	39.6	1.50
September	73.96	43.0	1.72	68.75	42.7	1.61	85.02	43.6	1.95	77.98	41.7	1.87	61.45	39.9	1.54	61.66	40.3	1.53
October	76.30	43.6	1.75	71.01	43.3	1.64	87.96	44.2	1.99	79.42	41.8	1.90	62.52	40.6	1.54	63.76	41.4	1.54

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Transportation and public utilities		
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																	
	Sporting and athletic goods			Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads [3]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1953: Average	$60.35	40.5	$1.49	$58.98	40.4	$1.46	$59.09	40.2	$1.47	$67.97	41.7	$1.63	$64.80	40.5	$1.60	$76.33	40.6	$1.88
1954: Average	59.04	39.1	1.51	60.90	40.6	1.50	57.09	39.1	1.46	67.87	40.4	1.68	66.47	39.8	1.67	78.74	40.8	1.93
October	59.58	39.2	1.52	62.58	40.9	1.53	57.77	39.3	1.47	69.53	40.9	1.70	66.57	40.1	1.66	78.38	40.4	1.94
November	59.04	39.1	1.51	63.76	41.4	1.54	57.82	39.6	1.46	70.38	41.4	1.70	66.40	40.0	1.66	80.90	41.7	1.94
December	59.80	39.6	1.51	61.50	41.0	1.50	58.58	40.4	1.45	71.04	41.3	1.72	68.51	40.3	1.70	81.64	42.3	1.93
1955: January	59.28	39.0	1.52	61.46	40.7	1.51	59.54	40.5	1.47	70.76	40.9	1.73	68.63	39.9	1.72	78.78	40.4	1.95
February	59.98	39.2	1.53	62.97	41.7	1.51	58.84	40.3	1.46	72.56	41.7	1.74	68.97	40.1	1.72	83.36	42.1	1.98
March	60.52	39.3	1.54	63.54	41.8	1.52	59.28	40.6	1.46	71.45	41.3	1.73	68.51	40.3	1.70	80.64	42.0	1.92
April	59.67	39.0	1.53	62.78	41.3	1.52	59.30	39.8	1.49	71.51	41.1	1.74	67.72	39.6	1.71	79.93	41.2	1.94
May	59.58	39.2	1.52	61.71	40.6	1.52	60.40	40.0	1.51	72.14	41.7	1.73	70.24	40.6	1.73	80.12	41.3	1.94
June	60.52	39.3	1.54	62.78	41.3	1.52	60.05	40.3	1.49	72.21	41.5	1.74	70.58	40.8	1.73	82.84	42.7	1.94
July	60.14	38.8	1.55	61.41	40.4	1.52	56.60	38.5	1.47	72.04	41.4	1.74	69.48	39.7	1.75	81.14	41.4	1.96
August	60.52	39.3	1.54	61.56	40.5	1.52	58.56	39.3	1.49	71.75	41.0	1.75	70.30	40.4	1.74	83.61	43.1	1.94
September	61.54	39.2	1.57	61.45	39.9	1.54	61.16	40.5	1.51	74.34	42.0	1.77	70.93	40.3	1.76	83.07	42.6	1.95
October	60.21	39.1	1.54	62.99	40.9	1.54	62.42	40.8	1.53	75.65	42.5	1.78	71.46	40.6	1.76			

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued																	
	Local railways and bus lines			Communication												Other public utilities		
				Telephone			Switchboard operating employees [4]			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees [7]			Telegraph			Total: Gas and electric utilities		
1953: Average	$77.12	45.1	$1.71	$65.02	38.7	$1.68	$54.39	37.0	$1.47	$92.23	42.5	$2.17	$74.23	41.7	$1.78	$80.51	41.5	$1.94
1954: Average	78.19	43.2	1.81	68.46	38.9	1.76	56.61	37.0	1.53	97.61	43.0	2.27	76.13	41.6	1.83	83.01	41.3	2.01
October	78.32	42.8	1.83	72.04	39.8	1.81	60.04	38.0	1.58	104.13	44.5	2.34	78.31	42.1	1.86	86.94	42.0	2.07
November	77.78	42.5	1.83	72.65	39.7	1.83	60.86	37.8	1.61	104.08	44.1	2.36	76.78	41.5	1.85	85.28	41.4	2.06
December	79.49	43.2	1.84	70.74	39.3	1.80	56.83	36.9	1.54	103.66	44.3	2.34	77.00	41.4	1.86	84.87	41.4	2.05
1955: January	78.63	42.5	1.85	69.63	38.9	1.79	56.89	36.7	1.55	98.41	42.6	2.31	76.82	41.3	1.86	84.25	40.9	2.06
February	79.37	42.9	1.85	70.98	39.0	1.82	58.62	37.1	1.58	100.42	43.1	2.33	76.82	41.3	1.86	84.66	40.9	2.07
March	79.18	42.8	1.85	70.20	39.0	1.80	56.98	37.0	1.54	99.56	43.1	2.31	77.19	41.5	1.86	84.05	40.8	2.06
April	79.98	43.0	1.86	71.71	39.4	1.82	59.03	37.6	1.57	100.46	43.3	2.32	78.54	42.0	1.87	84.66	40.9	2.07
May	80.54	43.3	1.86	72.83	39.8	1.83	61.12	38.2	1.60	101.15	43.6	2.32	79.52	42.3	1.88	85.28	41.0	2.08
June	82.09	43.9	1.87	70.92	39.4	1.80	59.28	38.0	1.56	99.36	43.2	2.30	79.52	42.3	1.88	85.49	41.1	2.08
July	81.22	43.2	1.88	72.00	40.0	1.80	60.06	38.5	1.56	101.87	44.1	2.31	79.34	42.2	1.88	86.94	41.4	2.10
August	81.40	43.3	1.88	72.76	40.2	1.81	59.52	38.4	1.55	105.08	45.1	2.33	79.71	42.4	1.88	87.78	41.6	2.11
September	81.70	43.0	1.90	72.58	40.1	1.81	60.29	38.4	1.57	102.80	44.5	2.31	79.71	42.4	1.88	87.77	41.4	2.12
October	79.38	42.0	1.89	73.60	40.0	1.84	60.64	37.9	1.60	104.60	44.7	2.34	79.34	42.2	1.88	89.02	41.6	2.14

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued									Wholesale and retail trade								
	Other public utilities—Continued												Retail trade					
	Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores [6]		
1953: Average	$81.56	41.4	$1.97	$76.41	41.3	$1.85	$82.15	41.7	$1.97	$71.69	40.5	$1.77	$54.88	39.2	$1.40	$38.96	35.1	$1.11
1954: Average	84.67	41.3	2.05	79.13	41.0	1.93	84.25	41.5	2.03	73.93	40.4	1.83	56.84	39.2	1.45	40.71	35.4	1.15
October	87.36	41.6	2.10	81.36	41.3	1.97	89.88	42.8	2.10	74.93	40.5	1.85	57.18	38.9	1.47	40.48	34.9	1.16
November	86.73	41.3	2.10	80.93	41.3	1.96	85.49	41.3	2.07	74.74	40.4	1.85	56.50	38.7	1.46	40.14	34.6	1.16
December	85.90	41.3	2.08	80.97	41.1	1.97	85.28	41.4	2.06	75.89	40.8	1.86	56.88	39.3	1.44	41.92	37.1	1.13
1955: January	85.06	40.7	2.09	81.18	41.0	1.98	85.28	41.2	2.07	75.14	40.4	1.86	57.57	38.9	1.48	41.65	35.3	1.18
February	85.05	40.5	2.10	82.61	41.1	2.01	85.28	41.4	2.06	74.96	40.3	1.86	57.57	38.9	1.48	41.07	35.1	1.17
March	85.47	40.7	2.10	80.39	40.6	1.98	85.28	41.2	2.07	75.76	40.3	1.88	57.42	38.8	1.48	41.18	35.2	1.17
April	86.51	41.0	2.11	80.40	40.4	1.99	85.70	41.2	2.08	76.17	40.3	1.89	57.51	38.6	1.49	40.60	34.7	1.17
May	86.72	41.1	2.11	80.40	40.2	2.00	86.53	41.4	2.09	77.14	40.6	1.90	58.20	38.8	1.50	40.83	34.6	1.18
June	87.77	41.4	2.12	80.80	40.4	2.00	86.32	41.3	2.09	77.55	40.6	1.91	59.04	39.1	1.51	42.13	35.4	1.19
July	88.66	41.7	2.15	81.81	40.7	2.01	87.73	41.6	2.11	78.53	40.9	1.92	60.34	39.7	1.52	43.08	35.9	1.20
August	89.45	41.8	2.14	80.80	40.4	2.00	90.31	42.2	2.14	77.95	40.6	1.92	60.19	39.6	1.52	42.48	35.7	1.19
September	89.42	41.4	2.16	83.43	41.1	2.03	89.66	41.7	2.15	78.96	40.7	1.94	59.82	39.1	1.53	42.00	35.0	1.20
October	90.27	41.6	2.17	85.28	41.6	2.05	90.49	41.7	2.17	78.94	40.9	1.93	59.13	38.9	1.52	42.12	35.1	1.20

Year and month	Wholesale and retail trade—Continued																	
	Retail trade—Continued																	
	Department stores and general mail-order houses			Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Other retail trade					
													Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores		
1953: Average	$44.88	35.9	$1.25	$58.89	39.0	$1.51	$73.92	44.8	$1.65	$44.96	35.4	$1.27	$62.31	42.1	$1.48	$64.65	43.1	$1.50
1954: Average	46.83	36.3	1.29	60.83	38.5	1.58	74.42	44.3	1.68	46.51	35.5	1.31	63.72	42.2	1.51	67.24	43.1	1.56
October	46.41	35.7	1.30	60.80	38.0	1.60	74.70	44.2	1.69	46.95	35.3	1.33	64.99	42.2	1.54	68.85	43.3	1.59
November	46.05	35.7	1.29	61.34	38.1	1.61	74.70	44.2	1.69	46.68	35.1	1.33	64.99	42.2	1.54	67.94	43.0	1.58
December	49.15	38.4	1.28	61.44	38.4	1.60	76.37	44.4	1.72	47.92	36.3	1.32	66.81	43.1	1.55	67.78	42.9	1.58
1955: January	47.03	35.9	1.31	61.18	38.0	1.61	75.68	44.0	1.72	47.08	35.4	1.33	65.30	42.4	1.54	66.41	42.3	1.57
February	46.28	35.6	1.30	61.02	37.9	1.61	76.91	44.2	1.74	46.24	35.3	1.31	63.87	42.3	1.51	66.83	42.3	1.58
March	46.77	35.7	1.31	60.54	37.6	1.61	78.68	44.2	1.78	45.50	35.0	1.30	64.14	42.2	1.52	67.62	42.8	1.58
April	46.60	35.3	1.32	60.54	37.6	1.61	80.00	44.2	1.81	46.10	34.4	1.34	64.53	41.9	1.54	68.64	42.9	1.60
May	46.60	35.3	1.32	61.07	37.7	1.62	81.14	44.1	1.84	46.55	35.0	1.33	65.94	42.0	1.57	69.87	43.4	1.61
June	47.88	36.0	1.33	62.43	38.3	1.63	81.77	44.2	1.85	46.73	35.4	1.32	67.10	42.2	1.59	69.87	43.4	1.61
July	48.28	36.3	1.33	63.73	39.1	1.63	81.14	44.1	1.84	47.61	35.8	1.33	67.46	41.9	1.61	71.39	43.8	1.63
August	47.88	36.0	1.33	63.73	39.1	1.63	81.03	43.8	1.85	46.77	35.7	1.31	67.46	41.9	1.61	71.50	43.6	1.64
September	48.11	35.9	1.34	62.98	38.4	1.64	80.96	44.0	1.84	46.77	34.9	1.34	67.72	41.8	1.62	72.38	43.6	1.66
October	48.11	35.9	1.34	62.10	38.1	1.63	79.72	43.8	1.82	46.90	35.0	1.34	67.97	41.7	1.63	72.04	43.4	1.66

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Finance, insurance, and real estate [2]			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round [3]			Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution [3]
							Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1953: Average	$54.84	$82.94	$67.29	$38.40	42.2	$0.91	$39.69	40.5	$0.98	$45.71	40.1	$1.14	$81.52
1954: Average	57.39	95.02	70.08	40.13	41.8	.96	40.10	40.1	1.00	47.12	39.6	1.19	89.09
October	58.02	97.24	70.90	40.87	41.7	.98	40.50	40.5	1.00	47.72	40.1	1.19	92.95
November	58.11	100.09	70.79	41.16	42.0	.98	40.40	40.0	1.01	46.77	39.3	1.19	89.44
December	58.51	111.75	71.29	41.38	41.8	.99	40.70	40.3	1.01	47.01	39.5	1.19	92.74
1955: January	58.97	110.82	72.22	41.26	42.1	.98	40.40	40.0	1.01	46.41	39.0	1.19	93.98
February	59.02	108.37	71.79	40.96	41.8	.98	40.20	39.8	1.01	45.22	38.0	1.19	90.54
March	59.08	107.97	71.90	40.45	41.7	.97	40.60	40.2	1.01	47.04	39.2	1.20	93.36
April	59.00	106.08	72.36	40.35	41.6	.97	40.70	40.3	1.01	47.24	39.7	1.19	92.66
May	58.69	102.04	72.89	40.79	41.2	.99	41.62	40.8	1.02	49.61	41.0	1.21	94.22
June	58.50	100.97	73.13	40.47	41.3	.98	40.80	40.4	1.01	48.12	40.1	1.20	93.11
July	58.77	101.69	74.13	40.89	41.3	.99	41.01	40.6	1.01	47.04	9.2	1.20	95.94
August	58.67	97.16	74.22	40.77	41.6	.98	40.40	40.0	1.01	45.82	38.5	1.19	92.93
September	59.09	96.69	74.03	41.20	41.2	1.00	40.70	40.3	1.01	48.36	40.3	1.20	94.89
October	59.95	98.61	74.06	41.80	41.8	1.00	41.11	40.7	1.01	48.36	40.3	1.20	93.99

[1] Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–2.

[4] Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

[5] Figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M–300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

[6] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1954 such employees made up 43 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[7] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1954 such employees made up 25 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[8] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[9] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

[10] August 1954—Average weekly earnings for other rubber products shown previously as $77.15 should have read $71.15.

See footnote 1 on p. 92.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Hours and Earnings in Nonagricultural Industries, which appeared in the April 1954 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE C–2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]

Year	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current	1947–49	Current	1947–49	Current	1947–49
1939: Average	$23.86	$40.17	$23.88	$40.20	$17.64	$29.70
1940: Average	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.25	17.93	29.93
1941: Average	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71
1942: Average	36.65	52.58	35.02	50.24	20.34	29.18
1943: Average	43.14	58.30	41.62	56.24	23.08	31.19
1944: Average	46.08	61.28	51.27	68.18	25.95	34.51
1945: Average	44.39	57.72	52.25	67.95	27.73	36.06
1946: Average	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21
1947: Average	49.97	52.32	66.59	69.73	32.71	34.25
1948: Average	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30
1949: Average	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36
1950: Average	59.33	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.50
1951: Average	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06
1952: Average	67.97	59.89	78.09	68.80	38.63	34.04
1953: Average	71.69	62.67	85.31	74.57	39.69	34.69
1954: Average	71.86	62.60	80.85	70.43	40.10	34.93
1954: October	$72.22	$63.07	$87.54	$76.45	$40.50	$35.37
November	73.57	64.20	88.29	77.04	40.40	35.25
December	74.12	64.85	92.01	80.50	40.70	35.61
1955: January	73.97	64.72	92.01	80.50	40.40	35.35
February	74.74	65.39	94.50	82.68	40.20	35.17
March	75.11	65.71	91.88	80.38	40.60	35.52
April	74.96	65.64	93.00	81.44	40.70	35.64
May	76.30	66.81	93.87	82.20	41.62	36.44
June	76.11	66.53	98.28	85.91	40.80	35.66
July	76.36	66.57	95.50	3.26	41.01	35.75
August	76.33	66.66	94.50	82.53	40.40	35.28
September	77.71	67.63	96.73	84.19	40.70	35.42
October [2]	78.50	68.32	99.86	86.91	41.11	35.78

[1] These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947–49 being the base period.

[2] Preliminary.

See footnote 1 on p. 92.

TABLE C–3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]

Year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1947–49=100)	Current	1947–49	Current	1947–49
1939: Average	$23.86	45.1	$23.58	$39.70	$23.62	$39.76
1940: Average	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65
1941: Average	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55
1942: Average	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05
1943: Average	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93
1944: Average	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59
1945: Average	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58
1946: Average	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80
1947: Average	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51
1948: Average	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72
1949: Average	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88
1950: Average	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65
1951: Average	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21
1952: Average	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05
1953: Average	71.69	135.4	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20
1954: Average	71.86	135.7	59.55	51.87	66.78	58.17
1954: October	$72.22	136.4	$59.84	$52.26	$67.07	$58.58
November	73.57	138.9	60.92	53.16	68.18	59.49
December	74.12	140.0	61.36	53.68	68.63	60.04
1955: January	73.97	139.7	61.15	53.50	68.41	59.85
February	74.74	141.2	61.76	54.03	69.02	60.38
March	75.11	141.9	62.05	54.29	69.32	60.65
April	74.96	141.6	61.93	54.23	69.20	60.60
May	76.30	144.1	62.98	55.15	70.27	61.53
June	76.11	143.7	62.83	54.92	70.12	61.29
July	76.36	144.2	63.07	54.94	70.32	61.31
August	76.33	144.2	63.00	55.02	70.29	61.39
September	77.71	146.8	64.08	55.77	71.40	62.14
October [2]	78.50	148.3	64.70	56.31	72.03	62.69

[1] Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) A worker with 3 dependents. See footnote 1, table C–2.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

[2] Preliminary.

See footnote 1 on p. 92.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is contained in a technical note on the Calculation and Uses of the Net Spendable Earnings Series (Revised May 1954), which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C–4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries[1]

Year	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1947–49=100)				
1941: Average	$0.729	$0.702	54.5	$0.808	$0.770	$0.640	$0.625
1942: Average	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698
1943: Average	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763
1944: Average	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814
1945: Average	1.023	[2].963	[2]74.8	1.111	[2]1.042	.904	[2].858
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337
1951: Average	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43
1952: Average	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.54	1.49
1953: Average	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56
1954: Average	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.92	1.86	1.66	1.61

Year and month	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1947–49=100)				
1954: October	$1.81	$1.76	$136.6	$1.93	$1.87	$1.66	$1.61
November	1.83	1.77	137.4	1.94	1.88	1.67	1.62
December	1.83	1.77	137.4	1.95	1.88	1.67	1.62
1955: January	1.84	1.78	138.2	1.96	1.89	1.68	1.63
February	1.85	1.78	138.2	1.96	1.89	1.68	1.63
March	1.85	1.79	139.0	1.97	1.89	1.68	1.63
April	1.86	1.80	139.8	1.98	1.90	1.69	1.65
May	1.87	1.80	139.8	1.99	1.91	1.70	1.65
June	1.87	1.80	139.8	1.99	1.91	1.70	1.65
July	1.89	1.82	141.3	2.02	1.94	1.71	1.66
August	1.88	1.81	140.5	2.01	1.94	1.70	1.65
September	1.90	1.83	142.1	2.04	1.96	1.72	1.66
October [3]	1.91	1.84	142.9	2.04	1.96	1.72	1.67

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. These data are based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings, as described in Eliminating Premium Overtime From Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing, Monthly Labor Review, May 1950; reprint Serial No. R. 2020.
[2] 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of V-J holiday period.
[3] Preliminary.
See footnote 1 on p. 92.

TABLE C–5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity[1]

[1947–49=100]

Industry	1955										1954			Annual average	
	Oct.[2]	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1954	1953
Total [3]	116.6	111.5	109.8	107.2	108.0	106.1	103.1	103.0	100.8	99.9	102.9	103.5	103.0	101.5	113.3
Mining division	78.8	78.3	78.7	78.6	80.4	77.7	75.7	76.0	76.4	76.8	77.4	76.5	75.8	76.6	87.5
Contract construction division	125.2	132.3	129.3	128.7	122.3	117.2	106.1	100.6	92.4	96.0	108.9	118.2	123.5	115.9	123.1
Manufacturing division	111.8	110.7	109.1	106.0	107.8	106.4	104.5	105.2	103.6	102.0	103.8	103.2	101.9	101.1	113.6
Durable goods	119.9	117.7	115.8	114.2	117.2	116.7	114.3	113.6	111.5	109.4	110.5	109.4	106.6	107.5	125.2
Ordnance and accessories	371.9	383.9	383.9	386.5	395.2	399.1	400.8	410.8	411.6	415.6	429.0	431.7	437.9	502.2	708.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	97.1	97.5	99.3	95.6	99.5	91.7	86.2	84.6	85.5	84.2	88.4	92.2	94.0	85.0	93.0
Furniture and fixtures	113.5	111.9	108.6	100.0	103.3	100.1	99.2	102.0	101.3	98.0	101.7	102.0	102.6	96.5	108.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	113.7	113.4	112.1	107.6	110.6	108.0	105.1	103.3	99.8	98.9	101.6	102.1	102.2	99.0	106.6
Primary metal industries	116.6	116.8	110.9	109.7	114.0	112.4	109.0	106.5	103.2	100.7	98.7	96.2	92.8	94.5	113.9
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	121.0	118.7	116.0	113.2	116.2	116.0	113.6	113.2	110.6	109.1	111.5	110.6	107.9	108.3	123.4
Machinery (except electrical)	109.2	104.4	103.6	103.7	107.3	106.6	104.4	102.2	99.6	97.6	97.5	95.1	94.8	100.6	119.0
Electrical machinery	142.3	134.5	129.5	124.3	129.1	128.6	127.3	127.0	126.6	125.7	127.7	128.7	125.9	123.4	147.1
Transportation equipment	140.7	139.6	141.6	147.9	145.8	155.2	153.7	154.4	150.9	147.1	146.0	139.2	125.9	135.0	158.6
Instruments and related products	121.1	118.3	114.9	113.1	115.5	110.4	113.1	114.2	112.9	112.2	113.7	112.9	112.3	114.9	129.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	108.9	106.1	101.5	95.6	101.1	99.4	97.7	99.3	97.4	93.9	98.3	102.4	103.2	98.0	109.5
Nondurable goods	102.2	102.4	101.2	96.2	96.6	94.0	92.8	95.2	94.2	93.2	95.8	95.8	98.3	93.5	99.7
Food and kindred products	98.9	103.8	102.8	96.4	90.4	85.1	81.6	80.4	79.8	82.3	88.0	91.7	96.7	90.3	93.7
Tobacco manufactures	115.1	114.0	102.6	75.2	79.7	76.9	72.0	77.2	81.4	85.4	95.4	94.0	111.0	87.8	90.1
Textile-mill products	85.0	84.2	83.6	79.6	81.7	80.4	80.2	83.0	83.0	81.4	83.2	82.4	80.9	78.7	89.8
Apparel and other finished textile products	111.3	109.2	108.1	98.1	102.9	100.5	100.1	109.5	107.6	102.4	103.6	101.8	100.3	99.0	106.9
Paper and allied products	118.9	118.2	116.4	113.5	113.8	111.7	110.1	110.5	109.3	108.7	110.7	111.7	111.4	109.2	111.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	110.8	110.2	106.8	106.0	106.7	105.5	105.1	105.7	104.0	103.3	107.0	105.4	105.4	104.4	105.4
Chemicals and allied products	109.3	108.6	105.9	105.7	106.9	107.6	107.7	107.4	104.4	103.9	104.7	104.3	104.1	103.5	108.1
Products of petroleum and coal	93.8	95.3	95.8	97.0	96.1	95.7	93.7	92.7	90.3	91.2	92.2	93.8	94.0	95.7	100.9
Rubber products	119.6	116.3	112.4	112.0	116.4	114.0	110.9	109.1	108.6	108.3	108.5	104.3	102.3	97.0	111.6
Leather and leather products	95.4	94.9	99.1	94.8	95.5	89.6	90.9	98.4	98.6	94.0	93.3	90.6	86.8	89.9	96.5

[1] Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Includes only the divisions shown.
See footnote 1 on p. 92.

D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D–1: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States average, all items and commodity groups

[1947–49=100]

Year and month	All items	Total food [2]	Total apparel	Housing [3]						Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services [4]
				Total [3]	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House furnishings	Household operation					
1947: Average	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	94.4	97.6	88.8	97.2	97.2	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average	102.8	101.2	96.1	106.1	108.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	113.1	103.1	116.4	111.2	109.0	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average	113.5	114.6	105.8	114.6	117.9	104.5	118.7	108.5	111.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average	114.4	112.8	104.8	117.7	124.1	106.6	123.9	107.9	115.3	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average	114.8	112.6	104.3	119.1	128.5	107.9	123.5	106.1	117.4	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1952: January	113.1	115.0	107.0	113.9	116.0	103.5	117.7	110.2	110.9	122.8	114.7	111.0	107.2	113.2
February	112.4	112.6	106.8	114.0	116.4	103.8	117.6	110.0	110.8	123.7	114.8	111.1	106.6	114.4
March	112.4	112.7	106.4	114.0	116.7	103.8	117.7	109.4	111.0	124.4	115.7	111.0	106.3	114.8
April	112.9	113.9	106.0	114.0	116.9	103.9	117.3	108.7	111.0	124.8	115.9	111.3	106.2	115.2
May	113.0	114.3	105.8	114.0	117.4	104.1	118.6	108.3	111.2	125.1	116.1	111.6	106.2	115.8
June	113.4	114.6	105.6	114.0	117.6	104.3	118.8	107.7	111.2	126.3	117.8	111.7	106.8	115.7
July	114.1	116.3	105.3	114.4	117.9	104.2	118.6	107.6	111.8	126.8	118.0	111.9	107.0	116.0
August	114.3	116.6	105.1	114.6	118.2	105.0	119.0	107.6	111.9	127.0	118.1	112.1	107.0	115.9
September	114.1	115.4	105.8	114.8	118.3	105.0	119.6	108.1	112.1	127.7	118.8	112.1	107.3	115.9
October	114.2	115.0	105.6	115.2	118.8	105.0	121.1	107.9	112.8	128.4	118.9	112.3	107.6	115.8
November	114.3	115.0	105.2	115.7	119.5	105.4	121.6	108.0	113.3	128.9	118.9	112.4	107.4	115.8
December	114.1	113.8	105.1	116.4	120.7	105.6	123.2	108.2	113.4	128.9	119.3	112.5	108.0	115.9
1953: January	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	121.7	106.5	124.4	108.0	114.0	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.3	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	123.0	106.6	121.8	107.6	114.7	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	123.3	106.4	121.8	108.0	115.4	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July	114.7	113.8	104.4	117.8	123.8	106.4	123.7	108.1	115.7	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	125.1	106.9	123.9	107.4	115.8	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September	115.2	113.8	105.3	118.4	126.0	106.9	124.6	108.1	116.0	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October	115.4	113.6	105.5	118.7	126.8	107.0	125.7	108.1	116.6	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November	115.0	112.0	105.5	118.9	127.3	107.3	125.9	108.3	116.9	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December	114.9	112.3	105.3	118.9	127.6	107.2	125.3	108.1	117.0	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January	115.2	113.1	104.9	118.8	127.8	107.1	125.7	107.2	117.2	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February	115.0	112.6	104.7	118.9	127.9	107.5	126.2	107.2	117.3	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March	114.8	112.1	104.3	119.0	128.0	107.6	125.8	107.2	117.5	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April	114.6	112.4	104.1	118.5	128.2	107.6	123.9	106.1	116.9	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May	115.0	113.3	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.7	120.9	105.9	117.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June	115.1	113.8	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.6	120.9	105.8	117.2	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July	115.2	114.6	104.0	119.0	128.5	107.8	121.1	105.7	117.2	126.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August	115.0	113.9	103.7	119.2	128.6	107.8	121.9	105.4	117.3	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September	114.7	112.4	104.3	119.5	128.8	107.9	122.4	106.0	117.4	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October	114.5	111.8	104.6	119.5	129.0	108.5	123.8	105.6	117.6	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November	114.6	111.1	104.6	119.5	129.2	108.7	124.2	105.4	117.8	127.6	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December	114.3	110.4	104.3	119.7	129.4	109.1	125.5	105.4	117.7	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January	114.3	110.6	103.3	119.6	129.5	109.4	126.1	104.6	117.7	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February	114.3	110.8	103.4	119.6	129.7	109.9	126.2	104.8	117.7	127.4	126.8	113.8	106.4	119.8
March	114.3	110.8	103.2	119.6	130.0	110.3	126.2	104.6	117.9	127.3	127.0	113.8	106.6	119.8
April	114.2	111.2	103.1	119.5	129.9	110.3	125.7	104.5	118.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May	114.2	111.1	103.3	119.4	130.3	110.9	122.5	103.7	119.0	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June	114.4	111.3	103.2	119.7	130.4	110.7	122.7	103.8	119.2	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July	114.7	112.1	103.2	119.9	130.4	110.8	123.2	103.6	119.4	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August	114.5	111.2	103.4	120.0	130.5	110.8	123.8	103.2	119.5	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September	114.9	111.6	104.6	120.4	130.5	111.2	125.2	103.6	119.8	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October	114.9	110.8	104.6	120.8	130.8	111.2	126.3	104.4	120.1	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November	115.0	109.8	104.7	120.9	130.9	111.5	126.7	104.5	120.5	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6

[1] A major revision was incorporated in the Consumer Price Index beginning January 1953. The revised index, based on 46 cities, has been linked to the previously published "interim adjusted" indexes for 34 cities and rebased on 1947–49=100 to form a continuous series. For the convenience of users, the "All-items" indexes are also shown on the 1935–39=100 base in table D–4.

The revised Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a history and description of the index, see: The Consumer Price Index—A Layman's Guide, BLS Bull. 1140; The Consumer Price Index, in the February 1953 Monthly Labor Review; The Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, in the April 1951 Monthly Labor Review; Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, BLS Bull. 1039; and the following reports: Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor (1951); and Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living (1945).

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for the United States and 20 individual cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau for "All items" and 8 major components from 1947 to date. Indexes are also available from 1913 for "All items," food, apparel, and rent, for all large cities combined, and from varying dates for individual cities.

[2] Includes "Food away from home" (restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home); prior to January 1953, prices for this category were estimated to move like prices for "Food at home" but, since that date, have been measured by prices of restaurant meals.

[3] Includes "Other shelter."

[4] Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (such as legal services, banking fees, and burial services).

TABLE D–2: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States average, food and its subgroups

[1947–49=100]

Year and month	Total food [2]	Food at home					
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods [3]
1947: Avg.	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.5	96.7	97.6	100.1
1948: Avg.	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5
1949: Avg.	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5
1950: Avg.	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2
1951: Avg.	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6
1952: Avg.	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3
1953: Avg.	112.8	112.5	119.1	109.9	109.6	113.5	112.2
1954: Avg.	112.6	111.9	121.9	108.0	106.1	111.9	114.8
1953: Jan.	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7
Feb.	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3
Mar.	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.5	109.1
Apr.	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4
May	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3
June	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9
July	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118.2	112.3
Aug.	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4
Sept.	113.8	113.5	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	116.7
Oct.	113.6	113.3	120.4	111.1	110.1	107.7	117.4
Nov.	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.0	110.5	107.4	114.8
Dec.	112.3	111.7	120.9	107.8	110.3	109.2	113.5
1954: Jan.	113.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	109.7	110.8	113.5
Feb.	112.6	112.0	121.3	109.7	109.0	108.0	114.0
Mar.	112.1	111.4	121.2	109.5	108.0	107.8	112.3
Apr.	112.4	111.8	121.1	110.5	104.6	110.0	113.6
May	113.3	112.8	121.3	111.0	103.5	114.6	114.5
June	113.8	113.3	121.3	111.1	102.9	117.1	115.2
July	114.6	114.2	121.6	109.7	104.3	120.1	117.3
Aug.	113.9	113.3	122.3	107.6	105.1	114.7	119.6
Sept.	112.4	111.6	122.6	106.7	105.8	110.5	116.0
Oct.	111.8	110.9	122.7	103.9	106.7	111.1	115.7
Nov.	111.1	110.1	123.1	103.5	106.6	109.6	113.7
Dec.	110.4	109.2	123.3	102.2	106.8	108.4	112.0
1955: Jan.	110.6	109.4	123.4	102.4	106.4	110.6	111.3
Feb.	110.8	109.6	123.8	102.5	106.1	110.7	112.1
Mar.	110.8	109.7	123.9	102.3	105.4	112.0	111.9
Apr.	111.2	110.1	123.9	103.0	104.6	117.5	109.4
May	111.1	110.0	123.8	102.1	104.0	120.2	108.4
June	111.3	110.3	124.0	103.8	104.1	119.5	107.7
July	112.1	111.1	124.2	103.7	104.7	121.9	109.2
Aug.	111.2	110.0	124.1	102.9	105.7	111.3	112.6
Sept.	111.6	110.4	124.0	103.5	106.5	110.2	114.1
Oct.	110.8	109.4	123.9	100.9	107.5	108.5	113.9
Nov.	109.8	108.2	123.9	97.1	107.8	109.0	113.1

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1. Indexes for 18 food subgroups (1935–39=100) from 1923 to December 1952 were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues.

[2] See footnote 2 to table D–1.

[3] Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic) and other miscellaneous foods.

TABLE D–3: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States average, apparel and its subgroups

[1947–49=100]

Year and month	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Footwear	Other apparel [2]
1947: Avg.	97.1	97.3	98.0	94.5	(3)
1948: Avg.	103.5	102.7	103.8	103.2	108.6
1949: Avg.	99.4	100.0	98.1	102.4	93.2
1950: Avg.	98.1	99.5	94.8	104.0	92.0
1951: Avg.	106.9	107.7	102.2	117.7	101.6
1952: Avg.	105.8	108.2	100.9	115.3	92.1
1953: Avg.	104.8	107.4	99.7	115.2	92.1
1954: Avg.	104.3	106.8	98.9	116.4	90.7
1953: Jan.	104.6	107.1	99.7	114.3	92.0
Feb.	104.6	107.3	99.3	114.6	92.3
Mar.	104.7	107.3	99.6	114.5	92.4
Apr.	104.6	107.3	99.4	114.8	92.1
May	104.7	107.4	99.4	115.1	92.5
June	104.6	107.2	99.2	115.3	92.3
July	104.4	107.4	98.9	115.0	92.2
Aug.	104.3	107.3	98.7	115.0	92.0
Sept.	105.3	107.5	100.5	115.3	92.5
Oct.	105.5	107.6	100.8	115.8	92.3
Nov.	105.5	107.8	100.7	116.2	91.3
Dec.	105.3	107.6	100.5	116.1	90.9
1954: Jan.	104.9	107.4	99.8	116.2	90.4
Feb.	104.7	107.4	99.5	116.1	90.4
Mar.	104.3	107.2	99.0	116.1	90.0
Apr.	104.1	107.1	98.4	116.1	90.4
May	104.2	107.3	98.5	115.9	90.9
June	104.2	107.0	98.5	116.3	91.0
July	104.0	106.6	98.2	116.5	90.8
Aug.	103.7	106.4	97.7	116.9	90.7
Sept.	104.3	106.4	99.0	116.5	90.9
Oct.	104.6	106.4	99.6	116.7	91.1
Nov.	104.6	106.5	99.5	117.0	91.2
Dec.	104.3	106.5	99.0	116.9	91.1
1955: Jan.	103.3	105.5	97.6	116.7	90.5
Feb.	103.4	105.6	97.7	116.6	90.6
Mar.	103.2	105.6	97.4	116.7	90.4
Apr.	103.1	105.5	97.1	116.9	90.2
May	103.3	105.7	97.3	117.4	90.3
June	103.2	105.6	97.2	117.4	90.1
July	103.2	105.7	96.9	117.5	90.5
Aug.	103.4	105.5	97.4	117.6	90.5
Sept.	104.6	105.8	99.5	118.1	91.0
Oct.	104.6	106.0	99.5	118.4	91.0
Nov.	104.7	106.0	99.3	119.2	91.0

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1.

[2] Includes diapers, yard goods, and an unpriced group of items represented in the index by the weighted average of prices for all priced items in the total apparel group.

[3] Not available.

TABLE D–4: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States average, all items and food

Year	1947–49=100		1935–39=100	Year and month	1947–49=100		1935–39=100	Year and month	1947–49=100		1935–39=100
	All items	Total food [2]	All items		All items	Total food [2]	All items		All items	Total food [2]	All items
1913: Average	42.3	39.6	70.7	1946: Average	83.4	79.0	139.5	1953: January	113.9	113.1	190.4
1914: Average	42.9	40.5	71.8	1947: Average	95.5	95.9	159.6	February	113.4	111.5	189.6
1915: Average	43.4	40.0	72.5	1948: Average	102.8	104.1	171.9	March	113.6	111.7	189.9
1916: Average	46.6	45.0	77.9	1949: Average	101.8	100.0	170.2	April	113.7	111.5	190.1
1917: Average	54.8	57.9	91.6	1950: Average	102.8	101.2	171.9	May	114.0	112.1	190.6
1918: Average	64.3	66.5	107.5	1951: Average	111.0	112.6	185.6	June	114.5	113.7	191.4
1919: Average	74.0	74.2	123.8	1952: Average	113.5	114.6	189.8	July	114.7	113.8	191.8
1920: Average	85.7	83.6	143.3	1953: Average	114.4	112.8	191.3	August	115.0	114.1	192.3
1921: Average	76.4	63.5	127.7	1954: Average	114.8	112.6	191.9	September	115.2	113.8	192.6
1922: Average	71.6	59.4	119.7	1951: January	108.6	109.9	181.5	October	115.4	113.6	192.9
1923: Average	72.9	61.4	121.9	February	109.9	111.9	183.8	November	115.0	112.0	192.3
1924: Average	73.1	60.8	122.2	March	110.3	112.0	184.5	December	114.9	112.3	192.1
1925: Average	75.0	65.8	125.4	April	110.4	111.7	184.6	1954: January	115.2	113.1	192.6
1926: Average	75.6	68.0	126.4	May	110.9	112.6	185.4	February	115.0	112.6	192.3
1927: Average	74.2	65.5	124.0	June	110.8	112.3	185.2	March	114.8	112.1	191.9
1928: Average	73.3	64.8	122.6	July	110.9	112.7	185.5	April	114.6	112.4	191.6
1929: Average	73.3	65.6	122.5	August	110.9	112.4	185.5	May	115.0	113.3	192.3
1930: Average	71.4	62.4	119.4	September	111.6	112.5	186.6	June	115.1	113.8	192.4
1931: Average	65.0	51.4	108.7	October	112.1	113.5	187.4	July	115.2	114.6	192.6
1932: Average	58.4	42.8	97.6	November	112.8	114.6	188.6	August	115.0	113.9	192.3
1933: Average	55.3	41.6	92.4	December	113.1	115.0	189.1	September	114.7	112.4	191.8
1934: Average	57.2	46.4	95.7	1952: January	113.1	115.0	189.1	October	114.5	111.8	191.4
1935: Average	58.7	49.7	98.1	February	112.4	112.6	187.9	November	114.6	111.1	191.6
1936: Average	59.3	50.1	99.1	March	112.4	112.7	188.0	December	114.3	110.4	191.1
1937: Average	61.4	52.1	102.7	April	112.9	113.9	188.7	1955: January	114.3	110.6	191.1
1938: Average	60.3	48.4	100.8	May	113.0	114.3	189.0	February	114.3	110.8	191.1
1939: Average	59.4	47.1	99.4	June	113.4	114.6	189.6	March	114.3	110.8	191.1
1940: Average	59.9	47.8	100.2	July	114.1	116.3	190.8	April	114.2	111.2	190.9
1941: Average	62.9	52.2	105.2	August	114.3	116.6	191.1	May	114.2	111.1	190.9
1942: Average	69.7	61.3	116.6	September	114.1	115.4	190.8	June	114.4	111.3	191.3
1943: Average	74.0	68.3	123.7	October	114.2	115.0	190.9	July	114.7	112.1	191.8
1944: Average	75.2	67.4	125.7	November	114.3	115.0	191.1	August	114.5	111.2	191.4
1945: Average	76.9	68.9	128.6	December	114.1	113.8	190.7	September	114.9	111.6	192.1
								October	114.9	110.8	192.1
								November	115.0	109.8	192.3

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1.
[2] See footnote 2 to table D–1.

TABLE D–5: Consumer Price Index [1]—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

City	1947–49=100														1935–39=100
	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	Apr. 1955	Mar. 1955	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	June 1950	Revised series Nov. 1955
United States average [3]	115.0	114.9	114.9	114.5	114.7	114.4	114.2	114.2	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.6	101.8	192.3
Atlanta, Ga.	(4)	(4)	117.2	(4)	(4)	116.0	(4)	(4)	115.3	(4)	(4)	115.7	(4)	(4)	(4)
Baltimore, Md.	(4)	(4)	115.5	(4)	(4)	115.0	(4)	(4)	114.9	(4)	(4)	114.8	(4)	101.6	(4)
Boston, Mass.	(4)	114.5	(4)	(4)	113.8	(4)	(4)	113.4	(4)	(4)	113.0	(4)	(4)	102.8	(4)
Chicago, Ill.	119.1	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.2	117.4	117.2	116.9	117.0	117.1	117.0	117.0	117.6	102.8	202.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	(4)	(4)	113.7	(4)	(4)	113.7	(4)	(4)	113.4	(4)	(4)	113.3	(4)	101.2	(4)
Cleveland, Ohio	116.2	(4)	(4)	116.0	(4)	(4)	115.3	(4)	(4)	114.9	(4)	(4)	115.3	(4)	198.0
Detroit, Mich.	116.8	116.5	116.9	116.5	116.8	116.7	116.4	116.2	116.3	116.3	116.0	116.2	116.9	102.8	197.2
Houston, Tex.	116.7	(4)	(4)	115.5	(4)	(4)	115.5	(4)	(4)	115.7	(4)	(4)	116.7	103.8	197.6
Kansas City, Mo.	(4)	116.2	(4)	(4)	115.9	(4)	(4)	115.2	(4)	(4)	115.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Los Angeles, Calif.	116.3	116.3	116.1	115.5	115.9	115.3	115.4	114.5	115.1	114.7	115.4	115.3	115.0	101.3	194.3
Minneapolis, Minn.	(4)	116.4	(4)	(4)	117.5	(4)	(4)	117.0	(4)	(4)	116.5	(4)	(4)	102.1	(4)
New York, N. Y.	112.5	112.4	112.6	111.9	111.9	111.8	111.8	112.3	112.4	112.5	112.3	112.2	112.7	100.9	186.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	115.0	115.3	115.2	115.8	115.8	115.5	115.5	115.8	115.8	115.7	115.4	115.6	115.9	101.6	191.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	(4)	113.8	(4)	(4)	114.0	(4)	(4)	113.8	(4)	(4)	113.8	(4)	(4)	101.1	(4)
Portland, Oreg.	(4)	116.2	(4)	(4)	114.7	(4)	(4)	114.2	(4)	(4)	114.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
St. Louis, Mo.	(4)	(4)	116.5	(4)	(4)	115.9	(4)	(4)	115.6	(4)	(4)	115.4	(4)	101.1	(4)
San Francisco, Calif.	(4)	(4)	115.6	(4)	(4)	115.3	(4)	(4)	115.6	(4)	(4)	115.7	(4)	100.9	(4)
Scranton, Pa.	110.9	(4)	(4)	111.5	(4)	(4)	111.4	(4)	(4)	111.7	(4)	(4)	112.3	(4)	184.3
Seattle, Wash.	117.4	(4)	(4)	116.6	(4)	(4)	116.8	(4)	(4)	116.3	(4)	(4)	115.7	(4)	200.6
Washington, D. C.	113.7	(4)	(4)	113.8	(4)	(4)	113.5	(4)	(4)	113.2	(4)	(4)	113.5	(4)	186.7

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1. Indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.
[3] Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D–1.
[4] Prior to January 1953, indexes were computed monthly for 9 of these cities and once every 3 months for the remaining 11 cities on a rotating cycle. Beginning in January 1953, indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months for the 15 remaining cities on a rotating cycle.

TABLE D–6: Consumer Price Index [1]—All items and commodity groups, except food,[2] by city

(1947–49=100)

City and cycle of pricing	All items		Personal care		Medical care		Transportation		Reading and recreation		Other goods and services	
	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954
United States average	115.0	114.6	117.5	113.8	129.8	126.1	128.5	127.6	106.8	106.8	120.6	120.0
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.	119.1	117.6	121.9	115.4	133.9	126.1	133.3	134.1	114.6	111.0	117.6	118.2
Detroit, Mich.	116.8	116.9	126.4	119.0	137.3	127.6	125.0	125.3	108.8	110.4	124.0	124.8
Los Angeles, Calif.	116.3	115.0	118.2	117.1	124.5	122.9	127.2	126.3	96.3	97.3	116.2	114.3
New York, N. Y.	112.5	112.7	111.0	108.4	126.5	124.6	131.1	131.4	104.4	104.5	121.1	121.3
Philadelphia, Pa.	115.0	115.9	117.0	117.6	135.5	132.5	135.5	138.8	111.8	113.1	125.0	123.9
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio	116.2	115.3	121.6	114.7	138.1	130.8	124.4	122.0	114.8	118.0	119.9	119.4
Houston Tex.	116.7	116.7	128.2	119.7	127.4	119.9	126.2	125.8	110.1	111.6	122.3	119.1
Scranton, Pa.	110.9	112.3	121.6	112.0	120.7	119.6	126.0	132.0	120.7	117.3	116.4	116.1
Seattle, Wash.	117.4	115.7	118.8	117.6	139.2	130.2	129.8	128.9	109.9	109.3	128.3	126.0
Washington, D. C.	113.7	113.5	116.6	111.0	122.6	118.6	131.4	129.4	105.8	104.6	130.1	129.9
	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.	114.5	113.5	114.4	111.8	126.3	124.3	135.9	132.8	106.6	105.2	118.6	118.5
Kansas City, Mo.	116.2	115.7	121.3	116.6	136.5	136.0	127.1	124.0	115.0	115.2	116.6	117.3
Minneapolis, Minn.	116.4	116.9	122.3	115.9	148.2	142.0	111.9	118.4	117.1	116.6	126.2	125.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	113.8	114.3	115.8	116.6	131.8	126.1	135.5	134.2	98.0	98.3	121.9	120.8
Portland, Oreg.	116.2	115.2	117.9	110.5	128.8	122.8	126.0	121.6	116.5	116.1	120.4	118.7
	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.	117.2	116.3	122.5	115.5	127.6	121.1	122.0	120.0	109.4	108.6	125.0	118.1
Baltimore, Md.	115.5	115.2	109.5	107.4	134.6	133.4	135.6	135.3	115.8	117.9	123.3	123.1
Cincinnati, Ohio	113.7	114.3	115.9	109.3	127.5	124.8	120.5	127.2	99.5	98.3	116.2	117.9
St. Louis, Mo.	116.5	115.7	118.2	113.8	140.0	136.1	131.0	125.1	91.7	93.3	117.1	113.8
San Francisco, Calif.	115.6	116.2	110.6	111.8	125.4	123.4	138.4	140.2	106.4	106.1	117.3	115.8

City and cycle of pricing	Apparel									
	Total		Men's and boys'		Women's and girls'		Footwear		Other apparel [3]	
	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954
United States average	104.7	104.6	106.0	106.5	99.3	99.5	119.2	117.0	91.0	91.2
Monthly:										
Chicago, Ill.	108.8	106.6	112.4	111.3	101.2	98.8	124.6	120.1	95.2	93.9
Detroit, Mich.	101.6	102.4	107.3	108.3	93.0	94.5	114.4	113.0	86.9	87.3
Los Angeles, Calif.	104.2	104.7	107.9	108.3	97.0	98.6	121.1	118.5	82.7	83.0
New York, N. Y.	104.2	104.4	105.9	105.8	98.4	99.4	118.3	116.1	94.2	94.5
Philadelphia, Pa.	106.0	106.4	103.2	104.8	105.5	105.8	113.0	111.2	92.4	93.3
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:										
Cleveland, Ohio	104.4	104.1	107.7	107.9	97.3	96.8	118.8	118.0	92.8	93.0
Houston, Tex.	106.7	106.9	103.5	106.2	101.5	100.9	130.7	127.6	90.6	90.9
Scranton, Pa.	105.7	105.7	107.7	107.8	99.8	100.2	123.0	120.0	91.0	92.1
Seattle, Wash.	107.1	105.8	109.3	108.7	101.2	100.4	124.0	118.6	87.3	86.6
Washington, D. C.	102.1	102.3	105.1	105.4	95.6	96.8	117.9	114.7	90.5	90.5
	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:										
Boston, Mass.	102.8	104.2	103.1	103.8	97.9	100.2	113.7	112.8	103.6	104.9
Kansas City, Mo.	104.7	104.6	107.3	107.1	99.5	100.1	116.5	114.2	88.0	88.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	105.4	106.0	107.1	108.5	101.8	101.9	113.4	113.9	92.5	92.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.	102.2	103.7	104.5	106.3	95.5	96.5	115.7	118.4	97.3	98.7
Portland, Oreg.	108.0	107.5	110.5	111.2	101.8	100.4	121.6	120.6	95.6	95.4
	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:										
Atlanta, Ga.	110.5	110.3	111.4	112.1	105.5	105.3	124.9	122.5	91.9	92.0
Baltimore, Md.	102.3	103.1	100.9	101.4	98.6	100.1	117.8	116.8	94.2	95.1
Cincinnati, Ohio	103.9	104.1	103.7	104.9	98.8	99.7	125.5	122.0	87.9	87.0
St. Louis, Mo.	103.9	103.9	106.1	108.0	97.0	96.2	119.7	118.7	95.8	96.0
San Francisco, Calif.	104.3	103.1	104.9	105.5	99.9	98.7	120.6	115.1	88.7	87.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D–6: Consumer Price Index [1]—All items and commodity groups, except food,[2] by city—Con.

(1947–49=100)

	Housing											
	Total housing		Rent		Gas and electricity		Solid fuels and fuel oil		Housefurnishings		Household operation	
	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954	November 1955	November 1954
United States average	120.9	119.5	130.9	129.2	111.5	108.7	126.7	124.2	104.5	105.4	120.5	117.8
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.	132.3	128.3	(4)	(4)	110.3	106.2	131.3	123.4	107.9	108.4	124.1	121.1
Detroit, Mich.	122.8	122.4	(4)	(4)	114.2	109.2	121.4	119.3	108.3	109.0	114.0	110.3
Los Angeles, Calif.	126.9	124.0	139.8	139.6	116.2	109.5	(4)	(4)	104.6	106.9	125.1	108.1
New York, N. Y.	116.5	116.0	(4)	(4)	109.8	108.2	126.6	126.0	104.6	105.0	119.5	119.4
Philadelphia, Pa.	114.1	114.5	(4)	(4)	101.8	102.3	122.1	121.3	105.8	109.3	117.2	114.7
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio	123.3	120.3	(4)	(4)	109.1	106.8	126.1	123.5	101.4	103.0	114.4	110.9
Houston, Tex.	124.5	124.8	(4)	(4)	106.7	106.6	(4)	(4)	102.2	102.4	127.8	130.6
Scranton, Pa.	116.0	115.7	125.0	123.0	119.1	112.2	132.2	133.2	98.7	101.0	109.7	110.0
Seattle, Wash.	121.9	119.7	(4)	(4)	88.8	88.5	131.8	127.3	103.8	105.6	116.3	114.2
Washington, D. C.	116.4	117.2	123.7	123.0	122.7	114.3	133.5	130.3	100.6	106.9	122.9	117.0
	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954	October 1955	October 1954
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.	121.8	119.6	(4)	(4)	112.1	108.4	126.4	124.6	105.3	104.8	117.8	116.7
Kansas City, Mo.	122.0	120.6	138.4	137.0	122.0	118.0	116.1	112.1	102.4	104.5	125.1	122.5
Minneapolis, Minn.	121.3	122.1	(4)	(4)	118.8	110.0	118.8	113.9	99.7	106.6	120.2	121.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	116.4	117.0	125.1	123.9	123.4	118.8	119.4	119.7	102.1	105.1	118.9	120.0
Portland, Oreg.	119.6	120.1	(4)	(4)	107.8	107.8	132.1	128.0	105.0	108.0	114.1	112.0
	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954	September 1955	September 1954
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.	125.9	124.1	134.5	131.3	119.6	111.3	[illegible]	117.7	106.9	109.6	131.1	129.4
Baltimore, Md.	116.9	114.4	126.7	124.7	99.7	99.6	122.6	121.1	98.2	99.1	111.9	111.1
Cincinnati, Ohio	118.4	117.0	(4)	(4)	119.4	115.2	129.3	123.1	97.4	101.5	127.5	119.7
St. Louis, Mo.	121.1	119.7	(4)	(4)	103.8	103.8	139.9	136.8	103.2	102.7	123.5	119.0
San Francisco, Calif.	116.4	117.5	(4)	(4)	136.3	130.1	(4)	(4)	103.4	104.8	110.6	109.0

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1.
[2] See tables D–2, D–4, D–7, and D–8, for food.
[3] See footnote 2 to table D–3 on p. 126.
[4] Not available.

TABLE D–7: Consumer Price Index [1]—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947–49=100]

City	Total food [2]			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1954	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1954	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1954	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1954
United States average [3]	109.8	110.8	111.1	108.2	109.4	110.1	123.9	123.9	123.1	97.1	100.9	103.5
Atlanta, Ga.	108.1	110.1	110.5	106.2	108.5	109.0	116.2	116.6	116.5	99.1	105.3	106.6
Baltimore, Md.	110.3	111.4	112.4	108.4	109.8	111.1	121.6	121.7	122.4	97.2	101.3	105.8
Boston, Mass.	109.2	109.9	108.9	107.1	108.0	107.3	122.2	122.1	119.1	95.2	98.1	100.4
Chicago, Ill.	107.8	109.1	109.6	105.9	107.2	108.5	119.0	118.8	116.5	91.8	95.3	99.4
Cincinnati, Ohio	110.3	112.1	113.0	109.0	111.0	112.3	123.3	124.0	124.5	96.8	101.9	106.2
Cleveland, Ohio	107.4	109.5	109.7	105.6	108.0	108.6	119.1	118.9	120.3	93.5	98.9	100.5
Detroit, Mich.	111.9	112.7	113.9	110.4	111.2	112.6	119.1	119.2	117.7	96.0	99.8	103.1
Houston, Tex.	108.1	109.4	110.3	106.9	108.1	109.4	117.8	117.8	118.2	95.0	99.6	99.8
Kansas City, Mo.	105.5	107.1	107.9	103.4	105.3	106.8	120.5	120.7	120.0	90.5	96.1	99.8
Los Angeles, Calif.	111.4	112.4	110.9	108.3	109.4	109.0	127.9	127.8	127.1	97.6	101.7	103.1
Minneapolis, Minn.	111.6	112.3	110.8	110.6	111.5	110.3	125.5	125.9	125.1	93.8	96.4	98.4
New York, N. Y.	109.9	110.5	111.0	108.4	109.2	110.5	128.7	128.7	127.3	99.5	101.9	105.1
Philadelphia, Pa.	111.4	112.8	113.4	110.1	111.6	112.4	122.8	123.0	120.8	98.6	102.3	105.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	109.8	111.1	111.8	108.9	110.3	111.1	125.0	125.0	124.4	94.4	99.4	99.7
Portland, Oreg.	111.2	111.9	109.8	109.6	110.4	108.9	124.1	123.9	124.5	99.5	102.6	105.4
St. Louis, Mo.	111.5	112.8	113.5	108.9	110.5	111.6	119.1	119.0	118.6	95.8	100.9	103.6
San Francisco, Calif.	111.9	112.7	112.6	110.7	111.8	111.7	130.7	130.6	130.3	102.8	105.7	106.8
Scranton, Pa.	106.0	107.5	109.8	105.1	107.0	109.7	118.8	119.2	118.7	94.2	98.9	103.8
Seattle, Wash.	110.9	111.6	110.6	109.9	110.9	110.2	127.4	127.9	126.9	99.5	102.4	103.5
Washington, D. C.	109.9	111.3	110.1	107.8	109.6	108.7	121.7	122.1	120.7	94.2	97.1	98.7

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home [4]		
	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1954	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1954	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1954
United States average	107.8	107.5	106.6	109.0	108.5	109.6	113.1	113.9	113.7
Atlanta, Ga.	108.2	108.2	108.0	107.1	111.0	111.3	105.9	105.4	105.8
Baltimore, Md.	108.9	109.1	108.8	109.0	109.6	106.5	113.0	113.0	114.9
Boston, Mass.	114.1	114.2	110.0	104.7	103.8	105.0	107.9	108.2	105.8
Chicago, Ill.	105.5	106.2	105.6	109.0	108.6	110.9	119.3	119.7	119.2
Cincinnati, Ohio	109.8	109.1	111.2	109.3	110.0	106.6	117.8	118.8	119.4
Cleveland, Ohio	104.5	104.7	103.3	103.3	106.1	106.7	116.5	117.2	117.6
Detroit, Mich.	105.5	105.5	106.3	122.1	118.0	121.7	115.5	116.5	115.4
Houston, Tex.	109.7	109.8	108.9	110.8	109.6	114.2	110.2	110.0	112.4
Kansas City, Mo.	107.3	107.4	108.3	104.2	103.0	105.7	106.1	107.4	106.6
Los Angeles, Calif.	102.9	103.0	103.3	111.7	107.7	106.5	111.1	113.5	111.4
Minneapolis, Minn.	110.6	110.9	102.4	117.3	115.2	115.5	121.4	122.7	121.8
New York, N. Y.	107.3	106.9	107.2	104.1	103.8	105.3	114.6	115.5	115.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	112.8	111.3	112.3	110.4	113.9	111.1	113.6	113.8	115.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	109.3	109.4	110.0	105.8	103.4	107.6	122.5	123.4	123.2
Portland, Oreg.	108.5	108.1	102.4	111.5	107.3	107.4	112.7	115.8	110.2
St. Louis, Mo.	100.6	100.7	99.9	117.5	118.0	118.1	121.4	120.8	122.6
San Francisco, Calif.	105.4	105.3	104.4	115.2	112.7	111.6	109.9	112.7	112.3
Scranton, Pa.	107.5	107.9	108.2	100.0	101.2	108.2	111.2	111.7	112.1
Seattle, Wash.	109.9	108.1	105.9	113.1	110.9	111.7	110.1	113.3	110.6
Washington, D. C.	112.8	112.9	111.2	105.7	109.0	103.5	113.5	114.4	114.4

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1. Indexes for 56 cities for total food (1935–39=100 or June 1940=100) were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues. See table D–8 for U. S. average prices for 46 cities combined.

[2] See footnote 2 to table D–1.

[3] Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D–1.

[4] See footnote 3 to table D–2.

TABLE D–8: Average retail prices of selected foods

Commodity		Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1954
Cereals and bakery products:		*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Flour, wheat	5 pounds	53.4	53.4	53.8
Biscuit mix [1]	20 ounces	27.1	27.1	27.4
Cornmeal [2]	pound	12.6	12.6	12.6
Rice [3]	do.	17.5	17.6	17.6
Rolled oats	20 ounces	19.3	19.2	18.5
Cornflakes [4]	12 ounces	22.0	22.0	22.0
Bread	pound	17.8	17.8	17.5
Soda crackers	do.	26.9	27.0	27.2
Vanilla cookies [5]	7 ounces	23.7	23.7	23.8
Meats, poultry, and fish:				
Beef and veal:				
Round steak [6]	pound	88.1	90.5	92.4
Chuck roast [6]	do.	48.6	49.3	53.0
Rib roast [6]	do.	68.7	69.6	71.8
Hamburger	do.	39.0	39.3	40.0
Veal cutlets [7]	do.	109.0	110.1	108.4
Pork:				
Pork chops, center cut	do.	73.2	81.0	81.2
Bacon, sliced	do.	60.9	66.5	71.4
Ham, whole [8]	do.	56.9	59.8	63.7
Lamb, leg [9]	do.	67.2	68.1	69.9
Other meats:				
Frankfurters	do.	52.9	53.2	54.4
Luncheon meat, canned	12 ounces	42.4	42.5	48.8
Poultry:				
Frying chickens:				
Dressed [7]	pound			41.4
Ready-to-cook [3]	do.	51.2	53.3	51.5
Fish:				
Ocean perch fillet, frozen [4]	do.	42.4	42.2	43.4
Haddock, fillet, frozen [8]	do.	45.5	45.6	48.9
Salmon, pink	16-ounce can	58.4	58.1	53.3
Tuna fish, chunk [9] [10]	6- to 6½-ounce can	35.3	35.4	38.5
Dairy products:				
Milk, fresh (grocery)	quart	22.4	22.3	22.2
Milk, fresh (delivered) [1]	do.	23.9	23.8	23.3
Ice cream	pint	28.8	28.9	29.4
Butter	pound	71.0	71.2	71.4
Cheese, American process	do.	57.8	57.7	56.8
Milk, evaporated	14½-ounce can	13.7	13.7	13.7
All fruits and vegetables:				
Frozen fruits and vegetables:				
Strawberries	10 ounces	30.7	30.5	30.6
Orange juice concentrate	6 ounces	18.9	18.9	18.4
Peas, green	10 ounces	21.4	21.3	19.3
Beans, green	do.	23.8	24.0	24.0
Fresh fruits and vegetables:				
Apples	pound	12.2	12.3	13.1
Bananas	do.	16.9	17.1	17.4
Oranges, size 200	dozen	53.6	60.7	52.5
Lemons	pound	18.0	17.5	18.8
Grapefruit*	each	10.6		

Commodity		Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1954
All fruits and vegetables—Continued				
Fresh fruits and vegetables—Continued		*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Peaches*	pound			
Strawberries*	pint			
Grapes, seedless*	pound	18.6	15.4	23.1
Watermelons*	do.			
Potatoes [11]	10 pounds	47.1	44.7	78.2
Sweetpotatoes	pound	10.9	10.8	11.4
Onions	do.	8.2	8.0	7.6
Carrots	do.	14.9	15.1	13.9
Lettuce	head	15.0	15.0	17.3
Celery	pound	14.8	15.8	13.5
Cabbage	do.	8.0	7.6	6.5
Tomatoes	do.	27.8	22.8	24.9
Beans, green	do.	21.4	20.8	25.1
Canned fruits and vegetables:				
Orange juice	46-ounce can	35.4	35.0	35.7
Peaches	No. 2½ can	34.9	34.9	32.7
Pineapple [12]	No. 2 can	33.3	33.2	33.7
Fruit cocktail [13]	No. 303 can	26.6	26.7	41.0
Corn, cream style	do.	17.6	17.2	17.7
Peas, green	do.	21.6	21.5	21.5
Tomatoes [1]	do.	15.2	15.1	14.7
Baby foods	4½–5 ounces	9.7	9.7	9.7
Dried fruits and vegetables:				
Prunes	pound	34.9	34.6	31.9
Dried beans	do.	17.4	17.7	17.9
Other foods at home:				
Partially prepared foods:				
Vegetable soup	11-ounce can	14.1	14.1	14.3
Beans with pork	16-ounce can	14.8	15.0	14.5
Condiments and sauces:				
Pickles, sweet	7½ ounces	27.3	27.2	29.5
Catsup, tomato	14 ounces	22.9	22.7	22.2
Beverages, nonalcoholic:				
Coffee	pound	93.0	92.3	105.1
Tea bags [14]	package of 16	24.2	24.2	35.4
Cola drink	carton, 36 ounces	32.4	32.4	32.4
Fats and oils:				
Shortening, hydrogenated [15]	3-pound can	88.9	88.8	35.4
Margarine, colored [9]	pound	28.8	28.9	29.1
Lard	3-pound can	19.9	20.0	25.3
Salad dressing	pint	35.2	35.3	35.8
Peanut butter	pound	55.2	55.6	49.7
Sugar and sweets:				
Sugar	5 pounds	52.3	52.0	52.3
Corn syrup	24 ounces	23.7	23.7	23.7
Grape jelly	12 ounces	26.2	26.3	25.9
Chocolate bar [13] [16]	1 ounce	4.7	4.2	5.2
Eggs, fresh	dozen	60.4	68.2	58.1
Miscellaneous foods:				
Gelatin, flavored	3–4 ounces	8.6	8.5	8.5

[1] 45 cities.
[2] 39 cities.
[3] 31 cities.
[4] 37 cities.
[5] 43 cities.
[6] 42 cities.
[7] 44 cities.
[8] 5 cities.
[9] 35 cities.
[10] Formerly solid pack tuna, 7-oz. can, change effective August 1955.
[11] Unit changed to 10 pounds, effective January 1955.
[12] Formerly No. 2½ can, change effective April 1955.
[13] Formerly bulk tea, ¼ pound, change effective August 1955.
[14] Unit changed to 3-pound can, effective August 1955.
[15] Specification changed from 1-ounce to ⅓-ounce bar, effective January 1955.
[16] Formerly ⅓-ounce bar. Change effective November, 1955.
*Priced only in season.

NOTE.—The United States average retail food prices appearing in table D–8 are based on prices collected monthly in 46 cities for use in the calculation of the food component of the *revised* Consumer Price Index. Average retail food prices for each of 20 large cities are published monthly and are available upon request. Prices for the 26 medium-size and small cities are not published on an individual city basis.

TABLE D–9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities [1]

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	Nov. 1955 [2]	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	Apr. 1955	Mar. 1955	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	June 1950
All commodities	111.2	*111.6	111.7	110.9	110.5	110.3	109.9	110.5	110.0	110.4	110.1	109.5	110.0	100.2
Farm products	84.1	*86.8	89.3	88.1	89.5	91.8	91.2	94.2	92.1	93.1	92.5	89.9	93.2	94.5
Fresh and dried produce	102.6	92.9	102.1	99.5	98.7	104.7	118.7	120.9	104.4	103.8	105.2	98.9	103.2	89.8
Grains	79.8	82.4	81.4	78.6	86.7	90.3	92.4	91.0	92.2	93.1	93.5	92.5	93.5	89.6
Livestock and poultry	62.2	71.8	75.5	75.5	79.4	83.1	78.4	84.0	79.9	80.7	79.4	74.0	76.4	99.8
Plant and animal fibers	100.9	99.1	100.8	102.9	103.8	103.4	103.4	102.7	102.9	104.3	104.4	105.0	104.5	107.3
Fluid milk	94.9	*95.1	93.6	91.8	89.0	87.0	87.4	90.3	90.5	92.0	92.4	93.6	95.1	81.6
Eggs	98.9	92.6	103.0	95.4	78.7	74.4	71.5	77.9	82.2	90.1	65.1	64.0	83.5	70.6
Hay and seeds	75.8	75.9	75.1	81.6	85.6	88.1	88.7	89.9	93.1	93.2	94.3	93.8	92.0	87.6
Other farm products	140.1	*145.4	146.2	138.6	137.6	143.2	138.3	142.3	143.0	139.4	156.4	157.7	164.6	122.4
Processed foods	98.8	100.2	101.5	101.9	103.1	103.9	102.1	102.5	101.6	103.2	103.8	103.5	103.8	96.8
Cereal and bakery products	114.7	114.8	114.4	115.1	117.6	117.6	118.3	116.8	116.5	116.3	116.9	116.8	116.5	96.5
Meats, poultry, fish	77.8	*81.6	87.5	86.3	88.5	91.4	85.7	86.0	83.3	86.9	87.6	85.2	86.3	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream	105.9	105.0	104.3	107.8	106.0	104.6	104.0	106.9	107.2	107.2	107.0	108.2	108.8	90.0
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables	107.8	107.4	106.8	105.0	104.6	104.5	104.1	104.7	104.8	104.4	104.6	106.0	105.5	98.0
Sugar and confectionery	109.7	*110.0	109.6	110.1	110.7	110.4	110.3	110.8	110.8	112.6	111.3	111.6	112.3	94.7
Packaged beverage materials	176.6	183.8	176.6	173.7	171.9	171.9	179.8	180.2	180.4	186.4	203.7	203.4	197.8	136.9
Animal fats and oils	65.7	69.7	63.7	61.6	69.8	69.0	69.5	72.9	68.0	69.2	74.4	77.3	84.8	63.9
Crude vegetable oils	57.2	*57.5	56.8	60.7	64.4	68.9	66.9	63.7	63.5	65.1	64.8	65.6	65.1	67.9
Refined vegetable oils	67.4	68.0	66.7	70.9	74.9	77.1	73.2	71.1	70.9	73.7	73.9	73.7	73.2	67.4
Vegetable oil end products	77.9	*79.7	80.1	81.3	83.8	83.7	82.2	82.1	82.1	83.6	83.4	83.5	83.1	79.2
Other processed foods	97.4	98.3	98.1	99.5	100.5	101.4	101.2	100.9	100.8	100.7	98.2	98.4	97.8	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	119.3	119.0	118.5	117.5	116.5	115.6	115.5	115.7	115.6	115.7	115.2	114.9	114.8	102.2
Textile products and apparel	95.6	*95.4	95.4	95.3	95.3	95.2	95.0	95.0	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	93.3
Cotton products	93.1	92.8	92.5	91.7	91.0	90.6	90.3	90.4	90.8	90.6	90.2	89.9	89.9	90.0
Wool products	102.8	102.8	103.0	103.9	105.0	105.5	106.1	106.0	106.1	106.3	106.6	106.7	106.6	108.3
Synthetic textiles	85.8	*86.1	86.7	86.7	86.8	86.6	86.9	87.2	87.5	86.7	87.3	87.2	86.9	91.3
Silk products	120.8	123.7	126.8	128.7	126.8	124.0	123.2	122.8	121.1	122.4	124.1	123.9	127.4	88.8
Apparel	98.9	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.0	98.0	98.3	98.2	98.2	98.4	98.4	92.7
Other textile products	72.5	71.6	72.1	72.9	74.3	74.4	76.4	76.3	76.6	78.0	77.3	76.9	77.6	96.3
Hides, skins, and leather products	96.3	95.3	94.0	93.8	93.7	92.9	92.9	93.2	92.2	92.3	91.9	91.8	92.8	99.1
Hides and skins	60.2	62.3	60.9	58.9	58.2	55.7	53.3	56.9	50.7	51.6	49.5	47.4	52.7	94.3
Leather	87.7	86.1	85.1	85.0	85.1	83.8	85.0	83.6	82.1	82.2	81.2	81.5	82.0	98.2
Footwear	115.3	*113.5	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.6	111.6	111.7	102.7
Other leather products	99.1	96.0	96.0	96.3	96.5	95.0	95.0	95.9	95.7	95.8	95.8	95.9	96.0	95.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	108.4	*108.0	108.0	107.2	106.4	106.8	107.0	107.4	108.5	108.7	108.5	107.5	107.4	102.4
Coal	108.8	*108.7	108.1	102.2	101.5	100.6	100.4	102.3	105.1	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.1	104.8
Coke	138.8	138.8	137.2	137.4	133.4	133.4	133.4	133.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	115.6
Gas	109.3	*109.3	107.8	106.8	108.9	110.4	111.0	113.1	116.6	116.3	113.0	110.2	107.3	94.8
Electricity	94.3	*94.3	95.5	96.6	96.1	97.2	97.8	97.8	99.5	100.1	100.7	100.7	103.0	101.3
Petroleum and products	115.0	114.2	114.0	113.0	111.6	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.7	111.7	111.7	110.4	109.5	103.1
Chemicals and allied products	106.6	106.5	106.0	105.9	106.0	106.8	106.8	107.1	106.8	107.1	107.1	107.0	107.0	92.1
Industrial chemicals	119.3	118.9	118.2	118.1	118.2	117.8	117.6	118.0	117.5	117.4	117.3	117.4	117.7	96.3
Prepared paint	115.0	115.0	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.0	113.1	112.8	112.8	112.8	98.0
Paint materials	97.1	97.4	97.6	97.6	97.1	96.9	97.0	96.2	95.9	96.1	95.8	96.2	96.6	86.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	92.3	92.3	92.4	92.4	92.8	93.0	93.2	93.2	93.1	93.3	93.6	93.6	93.6	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible	57.6	*58.2	55.8	54.6	55.9	53.8	53.2	55.2	55.4	61.0	61.8	59.3	57.8	48.8
Mixed fertilizer	108.4	108.5	108.5	108.9	108.9	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.9	109.0	108.8	108.9	109.1	101.2
Fertilizer materials	112.3	112.3	112.0	112.1	111.7	111.0	113.1	113.5	113.6	113.5	113.6	113.3	112.2	98.5
Other chemicals and products	104.6	104.5	104.0	104.0	103.9	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.6	108.0	107.7	107.9	107.6	91.1
Rubber and products	150.4	*147.8	151.7	148.7	143.4	140.3	138.0	138.3	138.0	140.6	136.8	132.0	131.4	109.5
Crude rubber	166.8	*165.0	176.4	170.3	159.2	149.6	142.4	143.8	142.8	151.3	146.0	137.6	134.1	129.0
Tires and tubes	151.8	147.2	147.2	147.2	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.4	139.9	134.9	134.9	106.1
Other rubber products	139.0	*137.9	141.4	137.1	134.7	132.3	130.4	130.3	130.3	132.0	127.9	125.2	125.4	103.6
Lumber and wood products	125.1	*125.4	125.7	125.1	124.1	123.7	123.5	122.4	121.4	121.2	120.3	120.0	119.9	112.4
Lumber	126.4	*126.8	127.1	126.4	125.1	124.7	124.2	122.9	121.8	121.4	120.0	119.8	119.6	113.5
Millwork	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.3	128.3	128.3	129.3	129.3	128.7	129.0	130.4	130.3	130.2	110.9
Plywood	105.9	106.1	106.1	105.7	105.7	105.6	105.6	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.3	104.3	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products	123.2	122.8	120.5	119.7	119.0	118.3	117.7	117.4	116.8	116.6	116.3	115.9	116.0	95.9
Woodpulp	114.2	114.2	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	110.0	110.0	110.0	109.6	109.6	90.6
Wastepaper	133.9	120.3	129.1	129.1	125.9	104.7	92.7	89.4	89.4	90.2	90.2	85.5	87.3	79.0
Paper	131.7	131.2	131.0	130.5	130.7	129.2	128.9	128.0	128.0	128.0	127.5	126.9	126.5	103.3
Paperboard	130.1	129.7	129.5	128.0	126.1	126.0	126.0	126.0	125.7	124.0	124.0	124.1	124.1	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard	118.9	118.9	114.3	113.2	112.3	112.3	111.7	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.1	111.0	111.3	93.2
Building paper and board	133.3	*133.3	132.7	132.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.4	127.6	127.6	127.6	106.3
Metals and metal products	143.0	*142.4	141.9	139.5	136.7	132.6	132.5	132.9	131.9	131.5	130.1	129.8	129.9	108.8
Iron and steel	146.0	*145.7	145.0	144.9	143.1	135.8	135.6	136.4	136.2	135.8	135.8	135.0	135.5	113.1
Nonferrous metals	153.9	153.9	154.2	145.0	139.5	137.8	137.8	138.3	134.3	133.7	127.9	127.6	127.2	101.8
Metal containers	138.0	132.8	132.8	132.8	131.4	131.4	131.4	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.6	109.0
Hardware	151.4	151.3	147.8	146.1	144.9	144.5	144.4	144.4	144.4	143.3	142.6	142.3	142.0	111.1
Plumbing equipment	133.0	129.4	128.1	128.1	123.2	123.2	123.3	123.3	123.0	118.7	118.7	118.7	118.7	103.2
Heating equipment	117.3	117.3	117.2	116.0	113.6	113.5	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.7	113.9	114.3	114.3	102.0
Structural metal products	128.1	127.4	127.0	126.5	123.8	118.7	118.8	118.5	117.9	118.0	117.8	117.8	117.4	100.1
Nonstructural metal products	132.0	*131.3	130.8	129.3	127.0	126.0	125.8	125.8	125.9	125.8	125.8	125.9	126.2	113.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D–9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities [1]—Continued

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	Nov. 1955 [2]	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	April 1955	Mar. 1955	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	June 1950
Machinery and motive products	132.1	*131.4	130.0	128.5	127.5	127.1	126.7	126.3	126.1	126.1	125.8	125.7	125.3	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment	126.0	*126.7	126.3	122.4	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.6	121.5	121.2	121.3	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment	142.4	*142.1	140.5	138.2	134.7	134.7	134.3	134.1	133.8	133.8	133.2	132.6	131.8	108.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment	147.3	147.2	146.9	146.7	145.5	142.7	139.5	137.1	136.9	136.6	135.1	134.7	134.0	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment	140.1	*138.6	136.7	134.8	132.7	131.8	131.2	131.0	130.4	130.3	128.6	128.2	128.1	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery	133.1	*133.1	132.0	130.2	127.4	127.0	127.1	126.8	126.8	126.4	126.4	126.0	126.0	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment	131.4	*130.7	130.6	127.7	126.7	126.5	126.5	126.4	126.4	126.7	126.8	126.8	126.7	102.1
Motor vehicles	125.8	*124.7	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	121.9	121.5	121.5	121.7	121.7	121.0	106.7
Furniture and other household durables	117.2	116.9	116.4	116.0	115.5	115.2	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.4	115.5	115.7	115.6	103.1
Household furniture	116.1	*115.6	115.2	114.3	113.1	112.9	113.1	112.8	112.7	112.6	112.5	112.9	112.9	101.8
Commercial furniture	137.1	137.1	136.2	134.3	130.0	129.8	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	106.2
Floor covering	128.7	128.7	128.0	126.8	126.7	126.2	125.1	125.0	124.4	124.4	124.2	124.0	124.0	109.1
Household appliances	106.4	106.1	106.2	106.6	106.5	106.4	106.5	107.3	107.2	108.5	108.7	109.4	109.1	100.1
Television and radio receivers	92.8	92.7	92.6	92.1	93.1	93.2	93.3	93.1	93.1	93.2	93.5	(3)	(3)	(3)
Other household durable goods	136.0	135.5	134.1	134.1	133.1	132.4	131.9	131.9	132.0	132.0	131.9	131.5	131.5	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	125.5	126.8	126.4	126.1	125.3	123.7	123.2	122.3	121.9	121.8	122.0	121.8	121.8	105.4
Flat glass	133.0	133.0	131.1	131.1	131.1	126.0	124.9	124.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	105.6
Concrete ingredients	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.9	124.9	124.7	124.8	124.1	123.9	123.1	122.3	122.1	105.7
Concrete products	120.5	*120.2	119.8	118.6	118.3	118.3	118.2	118.2	118.2	117.0	116.7	117.4	117.4	104.5
Structural clay products	144.5	*144.3	143.9	142.9	141.3	137.3	137.0	136.8	136.5	136.1	135.8	135.4	135.4	110.5
Gypsum products	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing	100.6	*114.4	114.6	114.5	110.8	106.7	105.8	98.5	98.8	100.4	106.1	106.1	106.1	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals	122.5	122.8	122.8	122.5	122.5	122.4	121.0	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.5	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.4	121.4	121.4	101.4
Cigarettes	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	102.8
Cigars	104.2	104.2	103.9	103.9	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	100.6
Other tobacco products	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	103.3
Alcoholic beverages	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.6	114.3	114.3	114.3	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	100.8
Miscellaneous	88.0	*91.5	90.3	89.8	90.8	89.1	91.3	94.0	95.6	97.1	97.0	98.0	97.0	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms	114.3	113.8	113.6	113.4	113.1	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.1	113.2	112.9	112.8	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds	67.8	74.7	72.5	71.7	73.9	70.8	75.0	80.1	83.0	85.8	84.9	86.8	85.0	93.7
Notions and accessories	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	92.9	92.9	92.3	92.3	92.3	101.3	101.2	101.2	88.7
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment	104.3	*104.3	104.3	104.3	103.7	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.1	103.2	103.6	103.5	103.5	96.6
Other miscellaneous	122.9	122.3	122.2	121.5	121.2	121.1	120.8	121.0	120.6	120.6	120.3	121.0	120.9	105.4

[1] The revised wholesale price index (1947–49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100). The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Prices are collected from manufacturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180), or reprint Serial No. R. 2067.

Beginning with the final wholesale price index for January 1955, the index weights are based on an average of the dollar value of primary market transactions in calendar years 1952 and 1953. Previously, the weights were based on the dollar value of transactions in 1947. The weight revision does not affect the comparability of the indexes.

[2] Preliminary.
[3] Not available.
*Revised.

TABLE D–10: Special wholesale price indexes [1]

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	1955											1954		1950
	Nov.[2]	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	June
All foods	99.0	99.3	101.5	101.4	101.5	102.4	101.6	102.5	100.8	102.5	101.9	101.0	102.7	95.0
All fish	112.0	*107.4	109.2	111.7	103.5	103.7	98.1	98.7	100.7	101.8	105.7	100.5	102.8	92.4
Special metals and metal products	138.3	*137.7	136.7	134.8	132.7	129.8	129.7	130.0	129.2	128.9	128.0	127.7	127.6	108.3
Metalworking machinery	150.3	*150.1	149.4	149.1	148.0	147.1	144.2	143.0	143.2	142.7	140.7	140.1	140.1	109.8
Machinery and equipment	135.6	135.0	134.3	132.0	130.5	129.8	129.2	128.7	128.6	128.6	128.1	127.9	127.7	108.1
Total tractors	128.7	*129.1	127.7	123.9	122.6	122.7	122.5	122.5	122.4	122.4	122.2	121.9	122.0	107.5
Steel mill products	155.8	155.7	155.2	155.2	155.0	145.9	145.9	145.9	145.8	145.8	145.7	145.8	145.8	114.9
Building materials	128.2	128.7	128.5	127.4	125.7	124.1	124.1	123.4	122.8	122.5	122.1	122.0	121.9	107.5
Soaps	99.1	98.9	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.1	98.5	98.9	97.4	96.9	96.4	80.9
Synthetic detergents	91.1	*91.1	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	82.9
Refined petroleum products	113.7	112.8	112.7	111.5	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.8	110.1	109.9	109.9	108.4	107.4	102.1
East Coast petroleum	110.9	110.1	109.2	108.3	105.7	105.7	105.7	106.1	106.1	105.5	105.3	105.3	102.9	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum	111.2	110.4	110.4	110.4	109.3	109.4	109.7	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	105.5	105.2	101.8
Gulf Coast petroleum	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.2	115.5	115.5	115.5	117.7	118.5	118.5	117.9	116.9	115.9	109.7
Pacific Coast petroleum	117.8	115.1	115.1	107.7	106.3	106.3	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.4	106.9	103.1	102.6	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper	123.0	*122.5	120.2	119.4	118.8	118.0	117.4	117.1	116.5	116.4	116.0	115.7	115.8	95.6
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes	116.0	*115.7	114.6	108.7	106.3	103.6	102.8	102.7	111.8	112.1	112.2	112.2	112.3	106.8
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork	124.7	*125.1	125.4	124.7	123.5	123.1	122.7	121.5	120.5	120.1	118.9	118.6	118.4	112.6
All commodities except farm products	115.7	115.7	115.5	114.7	114.1	113.5	113.1	113.3	113.1	113.4	113.2	112.9	112.8	101.2

[1] See footnote 1, table D–9. [2] Preliminary. *Revised.

TABLE D–11: Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	1955											1954		1950
	Nov.[1]	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	June
All commodities	111.2	[2]111.6	111.7	110.9	110.5	110.3	109.9	110.5	110.0	110.4	110.1	109.5	110.0	100.2
Crude materials for further processing	89.9	[2]93.2	94.9	93.8	95.1	96.2	94.7	97.3	96.1	96.6	96.7	94.3	96.0	99.5
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs	77.2	82.7	84.9	83.4	86.5	89.7	87.7	91.2	89.2	89.7	90.8	87.7	90.2	95.8
Crude nonfood materials except fuel	112.5	[2]111.8	112.9	112.8	110.6	107.7	106.8	108.0	107.6	108.2	106.9	105.4	106.0	106.2
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing	112.2	[2]111.5	112.6	112.5	110.2	107.1	106.1	107.4	107.1	107.8	106.4	104.8	105.4	106.3
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.0	124.9	124.7	124.8	124.1	123.9	123.1	122.3	122.1	105.7
Crude fuel	107.5	[2]107.4	106.6	102.5	102.8	102.9	102.9	104.6	107.7	107.7	106.4	105.4	104.8	102.8
Crude fuel for manufacturing	107.1	[2]107.1	106.4	102.1	102.4	102.5	102.5	104.1	107.2	107.1	105.9	105.0	104.4	102.8
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry	108.0	[2]107.9	107.1	103.0	103.4	103.5	103.5	105.5	108.5	108.5	107.2	106.2	105.5	102.9
Intermediate materials, supplies and components	119.1	119.1	118.6	117.6	116.8	115.7	115.7	115.7	115.4	115.6	115.1	114.9	114.9	101.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing	120.7	120.5	120.1	119.0	118.2	117.1	117.0	116.9	116.3	116.4	115.8	115.7	115.7	100.3
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing	94.9	95.6	95.5	97.1	99.2	100.0	99.0	98.9	98.4	99.7	99.1	99.4	99.8	90.4
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing	103.6	[2]103.3	103.1	102.8	102.8	102 4	102.4	102.5	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.0	102.0	94.2
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing	144.2	144.2	143.7	141.9	140.1	137.2	137.0	137.0	135.9	135.7	134.5	134.6	134.6	110.2
Components for manufacturing	137.1	[2]135.9	135.0	131.3	129.1	128.2	128.3	128.0	127.4	127.3	126.4	126.0	125.8	104.0
Materials and components for construction	128.8	128.9	128.7	127.7	125.9	124.2	124.0	123.4	122.7	122.4	121.9	121.8	121.7	106.7
Processed fuels and lubricants	104.2	[2]103.7	103.8	103.7	102.4	102.9	102.9	102.6	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.0	103.4	99.5
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing	102.6	[2]102.0	102.2	102.2	101.0	101.6	101.7	101.5	102.6	102.8	102.6	102.0	102.5	98.4
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry	107.0	[2]106.5	106.6	106.3	104.7	105.1	104.9	104.4	105.2	105.4	105.4	104.7	104.9	101.5
Containers, nonreturnable	124.1	[2]122.5	119.9	119.2	118.3	118.4	118.3	118.3	118.2	118.4	118.3	118.3	118.6	[3]99.6
Supplies	108.3	109.8	108.7	107.9	108.3	106.7	107.1	108.1	108.9	109.8	109.0	109.0	108.4	99.1
Supplies for manufacturing	131.1	[2]130.8	131.4	129.9	129.4	126.3	124.7	123.2	123.2	123.6	122.6	121.9	121.7	105.4
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry	98.0	100.3	98.5	97.9	98.8	97.8	99.3	101.4	102.6	103.7	103.1	103.3	102.6	96.4
Manufactured animal feeds	68.4	75.1	73.1	72.2	74.3	71.8	75.8	81.5	84.5	87.2	86.3	87.9	85.9	93.4
Other supplies	115.2	114.8	113.1	112.8	112.8	112.9	112.8	112.7	112.8	112.9	112.4	111.9	111.7	98.0
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels)	111.4	111.3	111.5	110.9	110.5	110.6	110.2	110.6	110.2	110.8	110.6	110.2	110.6	99.7
Consumer finished goods	106.3	106.2	106.8	106.4	106.2	106.5	106.1	106.6	106.2	106.9	106.7	106.2	106.9	98.0
Consumer foods	99.3	99.9	102.1	101.6	101.5	102.1	101.2	102.3	100.7	102.5	102.1	101.2	103.0	95.7
Consumer crude foods	101.8	95.8	102.6	98.8	90.7	90.9	95.1	99.4	94.4	97.7	90.4	86.6	90.6	81.9
Consumer processed foods	99.1	100.8	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.2	102.4	103.1	102.0	103.6	104.3	104.0	104.2	98.3
Consumer other nondurable	108.3	[2]107.9	107.8	107.5	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.5	108.0	108.0	107.8	107.4	107.3	98.0
Consumer durable goods	117.5	116.9	115.7	115.5	115.3	115.1	115.1	115 2	115.2	115.3	115.5	115.7	115.3	103.5
Producer finished goods	132.1	[2]131.7	130.3	128.7	127.4	127.1	126.7	126.4	126.1	126.1	125.8	125.7	125.3	106.2
Producer goods for manufacturing industries	134.8	[2]134.0	132.3	131.5	130.3	129.8	129.1	128.6	128.2	128.3	127.7	127.5	127.1	106.3
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries	129.9	[2]129.8	128.7	126.5	125.1	124.9	124.9	124.7	124.5	124.4	124.4	124.2	124.0	106.1

[1] Preliminary.
[2] Revised.

NOTE.—For a description of these indexes, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448).

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935–39 (average)	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1947–49 (average)	3,573		2,380,000		39,700,000	.40
1945	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1949	3,606		3,030,000		50,500,000	.59
1950	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1951	4,737		2,220,000		22,900,000	.23
1952	5,117		3,540,000		59,100,000	.67
1953	5,091		2,400,000		28,300,000	.28
1954	3,468		1,530,000		22,600,000	.21
1955 [2]	4,200		2,600,000		28,000,000	.26
1954: December	153	293	29,000	78,000	486,000	.06
1955: January [2]	225	325	50,000	80,000	400,000	.05
February [2]	250	380	90,000	125,000	570,000	.07
March [2]	300	450	165,000	220,000	1,600,000	.17
April [2]	325	500	210,000	310,000	2,600,000	.30
May [2]	375	575	170,000	310,000	2,600,000	.29
June [2]	500	700	800,000	650,000	3,400,000	.36
July [2]	425	650	750,000	900,000	3,200,000	.37
August [2]	450	650	220,000	380,000	3,000,000	.30
September [2]	400	600	240,000	430,000	2,800,000	.31
October [2]	400	600	225,000	320,000	2,600,000	.29
November [2]	225	475	90,000	190,000	2,650,000	.29
December [2]	175	350	50,000	200,000	2,000,000	.22

[1] All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this report. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Expenditures for new construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)													
	1955												1954	1955
	Dec.[2]	Nov.[2]	Oct.[2]	Sept.[2]	Aug.[2]	July [3]	June [3]	May [3]	Apr.[2]	Mar.[2]	Feb.[2]	Jan.[2]	Dec.	Total
Total new construction [4]	$3,177	$3,617	$3,953	$4,086	$4,101	$4,044	$3,881	$3,606	$3,283	$2,989	$2,698	$2,815	$3,092	$42,250
Private construction	2,410	2,632	2,765	2,844	2,858	2,829	2,730	2,547	2,367	2,193	2,002	2,073	2,263	30,250
Residential building (nonfarm)	1,283	1,422	1,508	1,561	1,587	1,590	1,544	1,430	1,319	1,185	1,049	1,122	1,258	16,600
New dwelling units	1,160	1,280	1,360	1,410	1,435	1,430	1,380	1,270	1,190	1,085	960	1,030	1,150	14,990
Additions and alterations	92	110	116	119	119	127	133	133	106	79	68	71	86	1,273
Nonhousekeeping [5]	31	32	32	32	33	33	31	27	23	21	21	21	22	337
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [6]	683	717	719	714	686	668	633	592	563	558	548	543	552	7,624
Industrial	226	225	218	213	205	199	190	184	184	186	187	186	184	2,403
Commercial	269	296	305	303	286	277	259	236	214	207	198	189	192	3,039
Office buildings and warehouses	107	110	105	102	99	95	90	89	85	82	83	84	87	1,131
Stores, restaurants, and garages	162	186	200	201	187	182	169	147	129	125	115	105	105	1,908
Other nonresidential building	188	196	196	198	195	192	184	172	165	165	163	168	176	2,182
Religious	63	67	68	69	68	66	62	58	54	53	53	55	57	736
Educational	43	45	45	45	43	41	39	36	40	41	39	42	45	499
Social and recreational	20	21	21	22	23	23	22	19	17	16	17	18	19	239
Hospital and institutional [7]	27	29	30	31	31	31	30	30	28	28	28	28	29	351
Miscellaneous	35	34	32	31	30	31	31	29	26	27	26	25	26	357
Farm construction	83	94	112	137	150	148	141	131	114	103	95	92	93	1,400
Public utilities	351	388	415	420	421	407	396	378	357	333	297	302	348	4,465
Railroad	29	30	32	34	33	31	30	29	28	25	19	20	28	340
Telephone and telegraph	55	60	60	65	65	65	60	60	55	55	50	50	51	700
Other public utilities	267	298	323	321	323	311	306	289	274	253	228	232	269	3,425
All other private [8]	10	11	11	12	14	16	16	16	14	14	13	14	12	161
Public construction	767	985	1,188	1,242	1,243	1,215	1,151	1,059	916	796	696	742	829	12,000
Residential building [9]	20	21	22	22	22	21	23	22	22	23	21	22	22	261
Nonresidential building (other than military facilities)	287	318	353	372	380	387	382	374	361	349	320	342	351	4,225
Industrial	31	35	43	43	51	64	68	71	71	77	76	90	102	720
Educational	186	200	212	221	223	220	217	211	202	190	178	182	181	2,442
Hospital and institutional	20	25	28	32	32	32	30	28	28	27	22	23	23	329
Other nonresidential	50	58	70	76	74	71	67	64	60	55	44	45	43	734
Military facilities [10]	106	115	134	133	129	122	120	106	98	82	77	78	88	1,300
Highways	200	355	485	510	500	480	430	375	270	190	150	155	214	4,100
Sewer and water	80	89	97	100	105	104	99	96	88	81	70	76	77	1,085
Miscellaneous public service enterprises [11]	21	25	30	35	36	31	27	20	16	14	11	13	15	279
Conservation and development	43	49	52	54	56	56	56	53	48	45	38	45	52	595
All other public [12]	10	13	15	16	15	14	14	13	13	12	9	11	10	155

[1] Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables F–3, F–4, and F–5) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F–2.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Revised.

[4] Includes major additions and alterations.

[5] Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

[6] Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

[7] Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

[8] Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

[9] Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

[10] Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

[11] Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

[12] Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F–2: Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction [1]

Ownership and type of construction [2]	Value (in millions)														
	1955										1954			r 1954	1953
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Total	Total
All public construction	$673.5	$733.3	$718.0	$704.0	$1,083.9	$811.1	$776.3	$778.0	$507.0	$521.6	$728.4	$566.1	$734.2	$8,293.8	$8,470.8
Federally owned	94.8	122.0	55.1	42.3	308.1	114.6	118.0	141.9	78.2	82.5	87.2	92.8	136.4	1,407.1	2,154.2
Residential building	.1	.1	0	1.2	10.4	.8	.1	0	8.3	0	0	(3)	0	3.9	15.0
Nonresidential building	34.9	61.3	35.2	24.5	226.7	61.7	74.7	100.2	30.0	44.8	33.4	62.9	81.6	863.8	1,325.2
Educational	.1	4.6	.2	.8	.9	.2	1.2	.1	.3	(3)	.1	(3)	3.1	14.6	13.4
Hospital and institutional	1.1	3.3	2.6	1.2	40.3	2.9	6.7	5.8	.4	6.8	.4	16.5	8.1	72.9	29.7
Administrative and general	2.7	20.4	2.2	.9	7.9	4.7	3.5	4.6	1.9	3.8	1.4	4.1	2.5	38.7	45.7
Other nonresidential building	31.0	33.0	30.2	21.6	177.6	53.9	63.3	89.7	27.4	34.2	31.5	42.3	67.9	737.6	1,436.4
Airfield building	3.4	1.8	.4	1.2	27.3	9.3	10.4	17.5	4.9	14.8	9.5	7.7	6.4	89.7	71.9
Industrial	18.1	15.6	10.1	7.3	86.6	16.1	18.3	48.6	10.5	6.8	10.9	29.0	22.1	390.3	1,151.9
Troop housing	2.8	1.5	3.1	.7	11.3	5.7	11.0	6.3	.6	3.7	3.2	.9	29.8	68.5	60.7
Warehouses	2.8	2.9	11.0	7.8	25.5	6.3	6.3	7.5	6.3	1.5	2.3	.4	3.0	82.3	64.7
All other	3.9	11.2	5.6	4.6	26.9	16.5	17.3	9.8	5.1	7.4	5.6	4.3	6.6	106.8	87.2
Airfields	9.1	4.6	3.8	2.7	18.3	9.7	17.9	16.2	10.6	22.3	5.9	7.0	11.9	152.9	103.9
Conservation and development	40.7	48.0	6.3	8.7	28.3	26.8	12.4	12.2	20.8	6.1	19.2	16.0	32.2	199.7	225.5
Highway	4.2	6.0	4.8	4.5	9.7	4.8	5.4	6.0	2.9	2.8	6.7	2.8	6.0	62.4	52.9
Electric power utilities	2.6	.6	1.8	(3)	3.3	5.6	3.2	4.3	3.1	1.3	15.6	1.4	3.6	66.7	156.8
All other federally owned	3.2	1.4	3.2	.7	11.4	5.2	4.3	3.0	2.5	5.3	6.4	2.7	1.1	57.7	74.9
State and locally owned	578.7	611.3	662.9	661.7	775.8	696.5	658.3	636.1	428.8	439.1	641.2	473.3	597.8	6,886.7	6,316.6
Residential building	18.7	17.7	27.5	18.1	19.4	27.2	14.5	16.5	16.6	7.9	9.8	12.1	10.1	254.6	331.5
Nonresidential building	230.6	208.2	219.0	284.9	262.1	251.7	246.6	260.7	183.9	224.3	246.7	203.6	225.7	2,869.4	2,258.7
Educational	165.8	159.7	146.2	215.7	182.8	186.2	199.7	206.0	137.6	132.1	172.8	153.0	165.6	2,077.9	1,629.3
Hospital and institutional	19.9	16.9	14.0	15.5	19.4	26.9	15.7	10.6	12.2	20.3	21.8	16.1	14.7	245.1	237.3
Administrative and general	27.3	13.2	35.5	22.5	27.7	18.2	14.0	24.5	15.1	28.0	14.8	12.9	23.0	253.5	147.8
Other nonresidential building	17.6	18.4	23.3	31.2	32.2	20.4	17.2	19.6	19.0	43.9	37.3	21.6	22.4	292.9	244.3
Highway	215.1	242.1	282.0	255.8	349.7	238.8	268.7	248.3	161.0	121.4	270.2	179.7	244.0	2,684.6	2,662.8
Sewerage systems	35.6	65.8	43.2	38.7	49.1	37.4	46.3	44.0	28.1	35.8	33.3	29.3	64.3	472.7	469.4
Water supply facilities	35.7	37.0	39.4	26.5	27.3	27.1	25.8	28.2	24.0	27.6	28.9	23.7	28.7	292.7	282.7
Utilities	29.2	24.2	40.3	28.0	57.5	102.3	43.8	29.0	8.2	12.7	42.4	15.8	10.5	197.4	185.3
Electric power	15.4	9.7	21.1	4.7	36.7	85.0	34.2	2.0	3.9	4.3	27.4	11.6	3.4	105.3	72.4
Other utilities	13.8	14.5	19.2	23.3	20.8	17.3	9.6	27.0	4.3	8.4	15.0	4.2	7.1	92.1	112.9
All other State and locally owned	13.8	16.3	11.5	9.7	10.7	12.0	11.6	9.4	7.0	9.4	9.9	9.1	16.5	115.3	126.2

[1] Prepared jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Includes major force account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments.

[2] Types not shown separately are included in the appropriate "other" category.

[3] Less than $50,000.

TABLE F-3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building [1]

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions)									
	1955									1954
	Oct.	Sept. [2]	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Annual total
All building construction	$1,540.4	$1,632.6	$1,793.7	$1,653.4	$1,965.1	$1,867.1	$1,841.1	$1,788.6	$1,223.1	$16,464.9
Private	1,410.5	1,514.6	1,630.8	1,534.7	1,765.4	1,716.4	1,711.1	1,638.8	1,102.9	14,806.8
Public	129.9	118.1	162.9	118.7	199.7	150.7	130.0	149.8	120.2	1,658.2
New residential building	928.1	1,010.3	1,118.3	1,024.5	1,189.[illegible]	1,215.1	1,217.4	1,154.0	757.5	9,990.7
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	915.8	999.3	1,101.1	1,016.4	1,168.3	1,209.1	1,200.6	1,136.1	743.2	9,854.5
Privately owned	900.8	990.3	1,082.9	1,007.5	1,150.1	1,184.0	1,193.5	1,127.9	723.9	9,695.2
1-family	844.1	928.2	1,015.8	954.2	1,082.8	1,102.6	1,124.9	1,034.7	673.4	8,918.3
2-family	14.3	15.3	18.7	16.8	20.0	20.8	21.7	26.1	15.0	210.7
3- and 4-family	6.8	6.9	6.1	6.5	8.2	9.1	9.4	8.3	6.5	87.6
5-or-more family	35.7	39.9	42.3	30.1	39.2	51.5	37.5	58.8	29.0	478.7
Publicly owned	15.0	9.0	18.2	8.9	18.1	25.1	7.1	8.2	19.3	159.2
Nonhousekeeping buildings	12.3	10.9	17.1	8.1	21.1	10.0	16.7	17.9	14.3	136.2
New nonresidential building	462.2	477.7	526.0	478.1	595.4	477.8	477.5	489.2	365.1	5,005.8
Commercial buildings	141.2	149.4	195.4	178.5	197.2	168.1	156.2	146.9	122.9	1,591.5
Amusement buildings	6.4	6.7	7.5	9.8	10.3	12.3	10.2	6.0	12.6	97.6
Commercial garages	8.1	5.7	8.5	5.8	5.7	10.9	4.1	3.0	2.7	60.1
Gasoline and service stations	12.3	12.7	14.5	11.3	13.4	13.3	13.5	12.2	8.5	119.9
Office buildings	32.5	43.1	52.1	61.2	67.7	36.0	44.7	39.2	31.7	454.6
Stores and other mercantile buildings	82.0	81.2	112.8	90.4	100.2	95.5	83.7	86.5	67.5	859.3
Community buildings	159.7	171.3	172.9	153.6	212.4	174.0	164.8	184.9	130.2	1,870.5
Educational buildings	90.5	108.7	106.1	97.4	113.4	115.3	108.4	127.3	85.2	1,173.6
Institutional buildings	39.4	30.2	26.3	18.0	49.2	23.9	20.3	25.4	22.9	333.5
Religious buildings	29.8	32.3	40.6	38.2	49.8	34.8	36.0	32.2	22.2	361.5
Garages, private residential	20.0	23.7	20.9	18.9	20.8	20.4	19.7	13.1	5.5	166.4
Industrial buildings	79.7	77.7	68.4	66.7	85.5	65.7	65.8	74.0	49.8	662.3
Public buildings	19.7	13.6	29.7	23.9	37.3	18.6	24.9	28.4	16.2	304.6
Public utilities buildings	20.6	24.7	23.4	20.3	22.5	15.0	31.5	24.4	28.5	209.4
All other nonresidential buildings	21.2	17.3	15.2	16.2	19.7	15.9	14.6	19.5	11.9	201.1
Additions, alterations, and repairs	150.2	144.7	149.4	150.8	180.3	170.3	146.3	145.4	100.5	1,468.4

[1] These statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 80 percent of the nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census. The data cover both federally and nonfederally owned projects. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract-award dates and start of construction. Therefore, they should not be considered as representing the volume of building construction started. Components may not always equal totals because of rounding.

[2] Revised.

TABLE F-4: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region [1]

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions)									
	1955									1954
	Oct.	Sept. [2]	Aug. [2]	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Annual total
All building construction [3]	$1,540.4	$1,632.6	$1,793.7	$1,653.4	$1,965.1	$1,867.1	$1,841.1	$1,788.6	$1,223.1	$16,464.9
Northeast	331.3	356.5	337.7	377.1	458.0	412.5	405.3	386.1	220.8	3,657.1
North Central	493.9	559.4	607.2	509.4	626.9	589.0	590.9	501.4	312.8	4,834.3
South	363.0	367.6	422.2	381.5	463.7	434.4	414.4	460.0	379.1	4,133.0
West	352.2	349.2	426.5	385.4	416.5	431.3	430.5	441.0	310.4	3,840.4
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	915.8	999.3	1,101.1	1,016.4	1,168.3	1209.1	1,200.6	1,136.1	743.2	9,854.5
Northeast	206.4	210.7	221.5	237.2	276.2	271.4	263.1	244.9	124.6	2,157.1
North Central	281.8	349.0	376.0	315.4	380.6	397.5	384.5	314.1	182.3	2,905.8
South	202.7	212.9	239.5	214.1	256.7	263.5	255.6	281.8	227.0	2,340.3
West	224.9	226.8	264.2	249.7	254.9	276.7	297.5	295.3	209.3	2,451.2
New nonresidential buildings	462.2	477.7	526.0	478.1	595.4	477.8	477.5	489.2	365.1	5,005.8
Northeast	86.3	112.3	82.6	106.7	132.9	102.4	106.9	106.2	73.4	1,145.5
North Central	167.8	164.7	186.9	145.8	192.6	141.3	163.9	142.9	107.6	1,489.2
South	116.0	114.8	132.7	124.0	151.3	124.4	110.1	133.6	113.7	1,363.1
West	92.1	85.9	123.8	101.6	118.6	109.7	96.6	106.5	70.5	1,007.9
Additions, alterations, and repairs	150.2	144.7	149.4	150.8	180.3	170.3	146.3	145.4	100.5	1,468.4
Northeast	36.6	32.6	30.1	32.0	40.9	37.0	33.6	32.8	20.4	335.9
North Central	42.3	41.9	41.3	46.0	51.2	48.3	39.3	42.7	22.1	404.0
South	38.7	35.5	41.7	40.7	49.3	43.7	39.2	36.9	32.3	391.2
West	32.6	34.6	36.3	32.1	38.9	41.3	34.2	33.0	25.6	337.3

[1] See table F-3, footnote 1.

[2] Revised.

[3] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately

TABLE F–5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State[1]

State and location	Valuation (in millions)									
	1955									1954
	Sept.	Aug.[2]	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Annual total
All States	$1,632.6	$1,793.7	$1,653.4	$1,965.1	$1,867.1	$1,841.1	$1,788.6	$1,223.1	$1,126.8	$16,464.9
Metropolitan areas[3]	1,274.6	1,433.0	1,322.4	1,578.7	1,481.3	1,464.8	1,434.6	993.7	926.1	13,161.1
Nonmetropolitan areas	358.0	360.7	331.0	386.4	385.8	376.3	354.0	229.4	200.7	3,303.8
Alabama	17.8	13.6	13.4	16.2	15.1	14.3	15.4	14.3	9.9	135.8
Arizona	11.1	15.8	11.2	13.3	14.2	15.1	17.2	15.4	12.1	145.1
Arkansas	3.7	6.4	4.0	4.4	4.0	6.5	5.2	4.2	4.1	77.4
California	237.4	298.6	263.8	283.8	289.7	304.6	308.4	209.9	206.3	2,571.0
Colorado	22.7	24.4	27.9	24.1	25.8	26.1	25.9	18.0	23.1	248.3
Connecticut	34.1	30.6	31.3	36.8	38.3	39.7	37.8	17.3	17.1	320.4
Delaware	7.5	3.6	8.1	6.2	5.3	7.1	6.9	2.3	2.9	49.6
District of Columbia	7.8	3.3	4.9	15.0	5.4	2.7	10.0	5.0	2.3	72.7
Florida	57.4	76.8	56.8	69.5	59.5	60.9	71.3	61.2	57.2	649.7
Georgia	21.9	28.6	28.8	23.7	22.6	19.7	23.6	23.7	24.7	267.8
Idaho	4.1	3.2	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.2	1.7	.7	30.5
Illinois	135.3	137.7	109.2	127.7	146.5	131.8	118.6	63.0	49.8	985.9
Indiana	40.9	29.7	38.2	38.9	40.4	31.4	39.7	19.8	18.2	340.8
Iowa	15.3	16.9	16.2	23.2	18.9	19.4	22.0	5.9	5.5	141.3
Kansas	12.1	13.7	12.9	34.1	14.7	17.9	18.1	14.3	9.5	168.8
Kentucky	17.4	22.8	17.5	17.7	17.0	15.7	13.4	8.4	10.7	170.7
Louisiana	24.5	25.4	19.9	28.6	25.7	25.7	24.5	34.6	27.1	216.8
Maine	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.6	1.7	.5	30.2
Maryland	37.4	41.3	39.2	62.5	52.3	48.3	40.9	42.3	35.3	402.5
Massachusetts	40.8	35.9	46.9	47.1	45.3	42.8	45.2	24.3	20.4	391.8
Michigan	109.9	124.3	101.1	117.5	111.3	115.9	92.2	62.2	54.8	1,007.8
Minnesota	43.5	45.9	33.7	50.3	44.3	51.7	32.4	16.1	12.8	358.1
Mississippi	3.9	4.3	4.0	6.3	4.7	3.6	5.4	4.7	3.3	62.4
Missouri	33.9	33.7	30.5	34.9	23.4	33.0	30.9	28.1	19.0	304.6
Montana	5.3	4.8	4.8	3.1	6.3	4.4	2.9	.8	1.3	39.7
Nebraska	8.3	7.7	7.2	10.6	11.5	19.0	9.8	2.7	3.2	77.8
Nevada	4.6	3.8	6.0	7.7	8.3	5.3	7.2	7.5	6.2	82.0
New Hampshire	3.2	6.7	6.3	3.4	3.6	5.0	4.2	.8	.9	27.6
New Jersey	77.0	64.7	85.2	82.3	79.6	83.1	78.8	44.3	48.9	686.3
New Mexico	7.1	7.6	5.9	9.1	8.6	10.3	8.4	5.8	6.8	72.3
New York	112.8	116.5	121.6	172.4	154.8	148.6	126.9	81.0	98.4	1,412.8
North Carolina	16.5	18.8	18.8	18.8	21.2	18.6	26.0	19.7	15.8	181.6
North Dakota	5.0	3.5	3.2	6.1	4.8	5.8	1.2	.3	.3	29.8
Ohio	114.7	146.0	111.1	132.6	121.6	116.0	101.0	64.2	50.1	985.1
Oklahoma	9.7	14.9	12.9	14.2	12.1	20.1	17.4	11.9	10.4	137.4
Oregon	14.9	17.2	16.2	15.9	18.9	14.2	13.4	13.3	8.3	151.0
Pennsylvania	81.9	74.3	76.6	107.5	82.7	77.1	85.6	49.3	60.4	734.3
Rhode Island	3.4	4.1	3.7	5.4	4.5	5.2	4.3	1.9	3.4	44.5
South Carolina	9.8	7.0	6.7	6.4	8.2	6.7	18.7	6.0	6.1	67.3
South Dakota	3.6	4.3	4.4	3.5	4.2	5.2	2.6	1.0	1.1	32.7
Tennessee	15.5	22.6	20.5	21.9	20.3	21.7	19.0	14.3	18.9	209.9
Texas	76.2	87.5	88.1	89.8	97.9	91.6	107.9	90.0	83.8	946.4
Utah	8.0	15.0	9.3	16.8	12.9	11.5	14.6	4.2	3.1	105.1
Vermont	.5	2.0	3.2	.6	1.3	.9	.8	.2	.2	9.3
Virginia	33.5	39.8	32.5	54.9	51.2	45.3	49.1	33.7	26.6	420.1
Washington	32.6	36.1	34.3	36.9	40.3	33.4	38.4	33.3	27.9	375.3
West Virginia	7.0	5.4	5.4	7.5	12.1	5.8	5.4	2.7	2.1	65.1
Wisconsin	37.0	43.9	41.5	47.5	47.3	43.8	33.1	35.2	14.2	401.5
Wyoming	1.4	2.0	2.9	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.5	.9	1.1	23.2

[1] See table F–3, footnote 1.
[2] Revised.
[3] Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

TABLE F–6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost [1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) [2]		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location [3]						Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned
				Metropolitan places	Nonmetropolitan places	Northeast	North Central	South	West			
1950 [4]	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,400	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	$11,788,595	$11,418,371	$370,224
1951	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,881
1954	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,800	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1953: First quarter	257,100	238,100	19,000	184,400	72,700					2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
January	72,100	68,200	3,900	51,300	20,800	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	641,703	610,344	31,359
February	79,200	73,800	5,400	56,300	22,900	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	720,234	674,399	45,835
March	105,800	96,100	9,700	76,800	29,000	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	984,276	898,967	85,309
Second quarter	324,300	315,000	9,300	238,100	86,200					3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
April	111,400	107,400	4,000	80,400	31,000	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1,057,899	1,022,836	35,063
May	108,300	105,600	2,700	81,100	27,200	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1,027,221	1,001,693	25,528
June	104,600	102,000	2,600	76,600	28,000	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	998,136	975,591	22,545
Third quarter	285,000	280,700	4,300	207,800	77,200					2,777,607	2,739,268	38,339
July	96,700	96,400	300	71,500	25,200	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	941,943	938,871	3,072
August	93,200	92,200	1,000	67,300	25,900	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	911,681	902,501	9,180
September	95,100	92,100	3,000	69,000	26,100	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	923,983	897,896	26,087
Fourth quarter	237,400	234,500	2,900	173,200	64,200					2,280,927	2,258,087	22,840
October	90,100	90,100	(6)	63,800	26,300	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	883,455	882,838	617
November	81,500	79,900	1,600	59,500	22,000	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	777,479	764,774	12,705
December	65,800	64,500	1,300	49,900	15,900	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	619,993	610,475	9,518
1954: First quarter	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	2,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
January	66,400	65,100	1,300	49,700	16,700	13,000	13,300	22,500	17,600	618,313	605,951	12,362
February	75,200	73,900	1,300	53,500	21,700	13,300	16,200	26,100	19,600	701,934	690,760	11,174
March	95,200	93,200	2,000	71,100	24,100	21,100	23,200	29,000	21,900	920,201	902,735	17,466
Second quarter	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,571	3,398,898	55,673
April	107,700	106,500	1,200	79,400	28,300	21,700	31,100	29,300	25,600	1,106,809	1,095,557	11,252
May	108,500	107,400	1,100	77,100	31,400	21,600	32,900	30,000	24,000	1,137,562	1,128,751	8,811
June	116,500	112,600	3,900	87,500	29,000	24,000	34,400	31,600	26,500	1,210,200	1,174,590	35,610
Third quarter	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,590,366	3,528,471	61,895
July	116,000	112,900	3,100	87,500	28,500	25,300	33,300	32,200	25,200	1,213,311	1,182,830	30,481
August	114,300	113,000	1,300	82,600	31,700	24,800	32,600	31,700	25,200	1,186,019	1,175,766	10,253
September	115,700	113,400	2,300	82,700	33,000	22,400	31,900	36,000	25,400	1,191,036	1,169,875	21,161
Fourth quarter	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	79,100	55,900	76,900	91,300	80,800	3,192,852	3,182,385	10,467
October	110,700	110,500	200	80,400	30,300	21,600	30,100	31,800	27,200	1,160,300	1,158,338	1,962
November	103,600	103,300	300	75,700	27,900	19,000	26,800	31,500	26,300	1,083,449	1,080,578	2,871
December	90,600	89,900	700	69,700	20,900	15,300	20,000	28,000	27,300	949,103	943,469	5,634
1955: First quarter	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	78,900	3,076,198	3,043,959	32,239
January	87,600	87,300	300	68,100	19,500	16,000	15,600	30,600	25,400	892,794	890,092	2,702
February	89,900	87,900	2,000	66,900	23,000	13,500	19,700	32,400	24,300	954,570	934,585	19,985
March	113,800	112,800	1,000	86,800	27,000	23,600	28,100	32,900	29,200	1,228,834	1,219,282	9,552
Second quarter	404,400	397,000	7,400	295,400	109,000	89,700	116,600	109,600	88,500	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
April	132,000	130,500	1,500	96,800	35,200	28,600	37,300	35,700	30,400	1,434,395	1,421,309	13,086
May	137,600	135,100	2,500	99,700	37,900	30,300	40,000	37,400	29,900	1,502,901	1,479,773	23,128
June	134,800	131,400	3,400	98,900	35,900	30,800	39,300	36,500	28,200	1,478,989	1,448,077	30,912
Third quarter [6]	360,300	355,900	4,400	260,700	99,600					3,971,646	3,927,470	44,176
July [7]	122,600	121,900	700	88,300	34,300	27,000	35,600	32,700	27,300	1,372,150	1,363,092	9,058
August [7]	124,700	122,300	2,400	91,500	33,200	24,900	38,000	34,800	27,000	1,369,948	1,346,848	23,100
September [6]	113,000	111,700	1,300	80,900	32,100	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	1,229,548	1,217,530	12,018
Fourth quarter												
October [6]	107,000	106,600	400	77,200	29,800	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	1,198,452	1,193,920	4,532
November [6]	90,000	89,200	800	64,500	25,500	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	998,046	990,120	7,926

[1] The data shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing, if permanent.

These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports (adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction), (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Beginning with January 1954 data, the estimating techniques for the privately owned segment of the housing starts series were revised to combine (1) a monthly reporting system expanded to include almost all building-permit-issuing localities (accounting for nearly 80 percent of total nonfarm population), with (2) a newly designed sample of counties that permits more efficient operations and a greater degree of accuracy than previously. The new series is continuous with statistics for earlier dates except that the urban and rural-nonfarm distribution shown previously is replaced by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and regional estimates. Data on type of structure (1-family versus rental-type structures) are continued from the old to the new series, and are available on request.

The error in the total private nonfarm estimate due to sampling in the nonpermit segment is such that for an estimate of 100,000 starts the chances are 19 out of 20 that a complete enumeration of all nonpermit areas would result in a total private nonfarm figure between 98,000 and 102,000. For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan or regional components, the relative error is somewhat larger.

[2] Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for periods before January 1954 are available upon request. Annual metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location data not available before 1950; monthly figures not available before 1953; regional data not available before January 1954.

[3] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[4] Housing peak year.

[5] Less than 50 units.

[6] Preliminary.

[7] Revised.

[8] Not yet available.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1956

New Publications Available

Bulletins for Sale

Order BLS Bulletins from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Send check or money order, payable to the Superintendent of Documents. Currency sent at sender's risk. Sales offices for BLS Bulletins are also maintained at four of the Bureau's Regional Offices: New England, Mid-Atlantic, North Central, and Western. (See inside front cover for the addresses of these offices.)

No. 1187: Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans in Union Contracts. October 1955. 8 pp. 15 cents.

Construction Volume and Costs, 1915–1954. A Statistical Supplement to Construction Review. 78 pp. 50 cents.

For Limited Free Distribution

Single copies are furnished without cost as long as supplies permit. Write to Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C., or to the nearest Regional Office of the Bureau (for address of the appropriate Regional Office, see inside front cover).

Studies of Automatic Technology:

No. 1: A Case Study of a Company Manufacturing Electronic Equipment. October 1955. 23 pp.

No. 2: The Introduction of an Electronic Computer in a Large Insurance Company. October 1955. 16 pp.

Foreign Labor Information:

Legislation and Practices Relating to the Employment of Industrial Production Workers in Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. October 1955. 23 pp.

Labor Conditions in the Soviet Union, 'Selected Studies'. October 1955. 53 pp.

Characteristics of New Housing, First Quarter 1955. 26 pp.

BLS Report No. 100: Trends in Output per Man-Hour and Man-Hours per Unit of Output—Manufacturing, 1939–53. 34. pp.

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS
ATT STEVENS RICE
313 NORTH FIRST STREET
L R ANN ARBOR
MAY MICH

UNITED
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300
(GPO)